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THE ANTIQUARY.

VOL. XL.

THE ANTIQUARY:

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF THE PAST.

Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.
TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.

VOL. XL.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1904.

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The Antiquary.

JANUARY, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

Two Portuguese scholars, Father Brenha and Don Severo, have published an account of some surprising discoveries, which are likely to call fresh attention to the much discussed "finds" at the Dumbuck pile structure on the Clyde. In one chamber of a dolmen at Pouca d'Aguiar they came upon "a kind of temple or shrine, where the tribe seems to have deposited and preserved all that it revered or adored, or which was connected with the traditions of its ancestors." Among these deposits were strange stone slabs, decorated with cups, grotesque stone figures, and amulets with strange markings, all resembling in the most remarkable manner the extraordinary relics found at Dumbuck, which, it was suggested in some quarters, were recent forgeries. But stranger things still were found. Mr. Andrew Lang, in a long article on these Portuguese discoveries in the *Morning Post*, says that there "are several fragments of stone, and one perfect stone amulet, oblong, with a hole for a cord, incised with perfectly distinct and unmistakable alphabetic characters. Taking them as Greek, a syllable or two can be deciphered. As soon as I saw them I recognised the close resemblance to the Cretan script discovered by Mr. Arthur Evans. . . . Of course, this apparition of the alphabet among Neolithic men, whose art is on the Red Indian level and below that of Bushmen and Australians, is to the last degree puzzling." It is indeed, and cautious antiquaries will be inclined to suspend judgment until fuller particulars are available. It may be noted, as Mr. Lang points out, that "alphabetiform characters are already familiar, though not on amulets, to Peninsular archæologists." Dr. Estacio da Veiga, in his *Monumental Antiquities of Algarve*, writes: "It is demonstrated that, in the late age of stone, there existed in the Peninsula a language written in graphic characters, identical with trans-Tagus inscriptions of the Bronze Age, and with those of Algarve in the early age of iron." In a letter to the *Glasgow Herald* of December 8 regarding the Portuguese discoveries, Dr. Robert Munro points out the important fact, as stated by Don Severo, that the one megalithic structure in which nearly all the curious relics were found was not only in ruins, but bore traces of having been disturbed and violated at some remote period. This is a strong additional reason for caution.

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Mr. R. S. Heath, of Calne, Wilts, announces for immediate publication a *History of the Town and Borough of Calne*, with some account of its neighbourhood, by Mr. A. E. W. Marsh, who has devoted much time and labour to the subject. An Introduction will be supplied by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, M.A. The book, which will contain nearly 400 pages and eighty illustrations, will be issued to subscribers in a limited edition of 100 copies at £1 1s. net, and in an ordinary edition at the price of 10s. 6d. net. The list of contents promises a full and useful book.

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The ancient Pergamon is still an almost inexhaustible mine for archæological research. Professor Dörpfeld has just discovered in the old gymnasium a monumental pillar, erected in honour of various benefactors of the town. Under the gymnasium hydraulic apparatus and drain-pipes were found. A portion of the Temple of Zeus, on the Acropolis, has also been opened up; and to the south of the Temple of Athene a statue of a woman, 1 metre 35 centimetres high, was discovered.

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M. Théophile Homolle, Director of the French School of Athens, lectured in the Senate House at Cambridge on Saturday evening, December 5, on "The Excavations at Delphi." There was a good attendance,

over which Sir Richard Jebb, M.P., presided. M. Homolle, who spoke in French, described the whole site of the Sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi as it had now been laid bare by the excavations, which lasted from 1892 to 1903. He followed the route of Pausanias along the sacred road, and pointed out the chief buildings and monuments seen by the ancient traveller, of which traces were now discovered in his own excavations. M. Homolle dwelt on the nature of the great Temple itself, but he warned the audience that it would take many lectures to give them any adequate idea of the whole of this important site. It would therefore be better to restrict himself to a more detailed description of one most interesting building, the Treasury of the Cnidians, which he, with the assistance of his architect (M. Tournaire) had been able to reconstruct entirely with claims to scientific accuracy. After a series of interesting illustrations, the lecturer placed before the audience, step by step, the erection of this small but beautiful building, dating from about 550 B.C.

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We have received the first number, dated November, 1903, of the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society* (London: Headley Brothers), to be issued "as funds will allow, but not more frequently than four times a year." It is priced 2s. to non-members of the society. The wonder is that such a Society was not organized and such a *Journal* published long ago. The conductors can have no lack of material, and we trust the new enterprise will be warmly supported. Among the contents are: "The Handwriting of George Fox," by Isaac Sharp; "Ellis Hookes, Recording Clerk," by Norman Penney; "The Quaker Family of Owen," by J. J. Green; and "Letters from William Dewsbury and John Whitehead to George Fox, 1654." One of the two plates is a facsimile of part of a letter by the founder of the Society of Friends, while in the text is given a facsimile of his only known full signature, "Georg ffox," which has been recently discovered.

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At Christie's, on December 9, a seventeenth-century leathern black-jack, mounted with a silver shield, engraved with a coat of arms, and rim engraved "Oliver Cromwell, 1653, Lord Protector," was sold for £36.

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With regard to the article on the "Councils of 'Chelsea,'" in the December *Antiquary*, Mr. Edward Smith of Wandsworth writes: "The admirable paper of Mr. Harold Peake will be welcome to students of Anglo-Saxon place-names. Mr. Peake makes out a good case for Lichfield, and it is almost surprising to hear of this as an entirely new suggestion. I have been disposed to think that Chalk Hill, at Kingsbury, had some claim to be considered the site of *Celchyth;* but this opinion is much disturbed by your worthy correspondent. Chelsea, perhaps, has an origin which would account for the spelling in Domesday Book—*Chelched*, or *Cerchede*. But this needs not to be identical with *Celchyth*, unless some hitherto unknown link is presently discovered. There is a curious name, John Hunte of *Chelchehuthe*, concerned in some affair with (perhaps) a neighbour at Fulham, which occurs in a deed of 5 Richard II. (*vide* Index to *Deeds in the Public Record Office*, i. 213), and in vol. ii. of the same there appears one Geoffre de Chelchehuthe (p. 269). There is another spelling, which has perhaps escaped Mr. Peake's notice—*Ethcealchy*, *loco famosa*, which appears in an early charter of 681 granted by Ethelred, King of the Mercians (*vide* Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, No. 60)."

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A most important contribution to the bibliography of our English Bible is announced for publication by Mr. Henry Frowde for the Oxford University Press. It is entitled *The Printed English Bible*, 1525-1769, by Richard Lovett, M.A., and will contain a brief critical history of the English text as exhibited in the cardinal editions, with complete collations and full bibliographical details of every important edition of both the New Testament and the complete Bible. The volume, which will be issued in folio, in an edition for Great Britain of 500 copies, will be enriched with at least 107 collotype plates of title-pages, engravings, and details of typography, text, and features of peculiar interest in the various editions. The fact that complete collations of every book described will be given distinguishes the work from any of its predecessors;

while the splendid collotype facsimiles, specimens of which we have seen, will make it of unique interest and value. Each plate will be the exact size of the original. It is also proposed to include fine portraits of men closely associated with the history of the English Bible, such as Tindale, Coverdale, Cranmer, Beza, and others. The subscription price is five guineas, which will be raised to seven guineas after publication.

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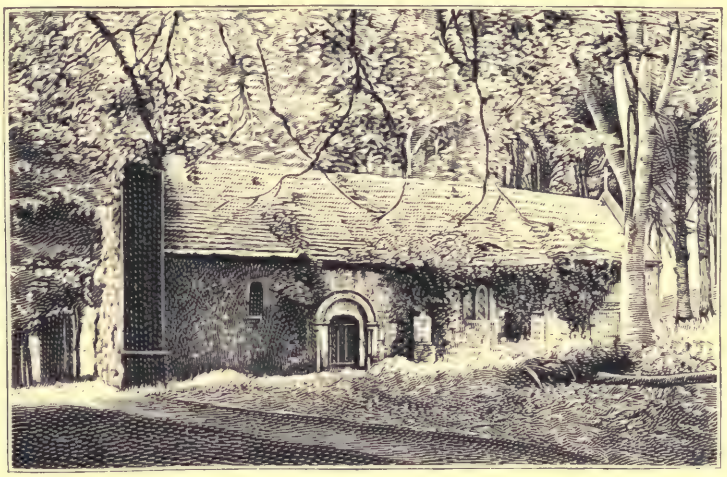
On the hill which looks down on the east end of the Abbey Church of Milton, Dorset, stands King Athelstan's or St. Catherine's Chapel. "As it stands at present," says the Rev. Herbert Pentin, the Vicar of Milton Abbey, "it consists of a nave and chancel, measuring in all about 60 feet long and 20 feet broad. The main walls (which are very thick) and the door arches are Norman. On the west jamb of the south door is a curious and rare inscription relating to Indulgences—

INDVLGENCIA ⁝ H ⁝ S$\overline{\text{CI}}$ ⁝ LOCI ⁝ C ⁝ E ⁝ X ⁝ DIES ⁝—

and on the east jamb is an ancient raised consecration cross. The windows are chiefly Early Norman (commonly called Saxon) and Perpendicular." The story of the founding of the chapel is that Athelstan, encamped within earthworks on Milton Hill, which still remain, had a supernatural revelation of coming victory over the Danes and Scots. At Brunanburh the prophecy was fulfilled, and the grateful Athelstan founded a religious house (Milton Abbey), and built the little chapel of St. Catherine within the entrenchments where he had received the revelation. The existing chapel, after sundry vicissitudes and much desecration, has been conservatively restored, and was reopened for worship on November 25, 1903. An account of the chapel and its history, from which the above quotation is taken, was contributed by Mr. Pentin, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the use of the block, to the *Church Magazine* for November last.



KING ATHELSTAN'S OR ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL.

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The ancient town of Beverley, made so prominent in medieval times by the famous shrine of St. John, has yielded from time to time many relics of the past. During extensive draining operations some years ago, when all the principal streets were excavated to a great depth, the antiquary was afforded an excellent opportunity of obtaining interesting objects. Similarly, while the river Hull at the old Hull Bridge, near Beverley, was being cleaned out, other objects were secured.

Dr. William Stephenson, the Beverley antiquary, was ever on the alert, and all the objects of any importance came into his possession. Dr. Stephenson's collections, comprising several hundred specimens, have now been acquired by the Hull Corporation for its Museum. Among the specimens are various earthenware vessels, including several interesting tygs, glass bottles, coins, tokens, medals, foot-gear, knives, daggers, spurs, horse-shoes; objects of stone, bone, bronze, and iron; locks, an excellent series of keys, seventeenth-century pipes, rings, etc.

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An illustrated volume descriptive of the important historical and technical exhibits at the International Fire Exhibition of 1903 will shortly be issued by the British Fire Prevention Committee, under whose auspices the exhibition was organized. There will be 350 pages of text, with some 270 illustrations.

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The *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (vol. xxxiii., part 3), besides a full and well illustrated account of the summer meeting at Youghal, contains several papers worth noting. A second instalment of Archbishop King's "Diary during his Imprisonment in Dublin Castle" is given, carefully and fully annotated by Dr. Lawlor; Mr. H. T. Knox continues his study of the "Occupation of Connaught by the Anglo-Normans after A.D. 1237"; and Mr. Westropp has an illustrated paper on "Askeaton Abbey, Co. Limerick." But the most attractive feature of the part is an account of the "Ancient Corporation of Barber-Surgeons, Dublin," by Mr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., which abounds in illustrations of gild life and social history generally.

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Discoveries of mammoth remains have been tolerably frequent of late. The most recent was at Sittingbourne, Kent, where two well-preserved tusks of the great beast have been brought to light. They were unearthed during some deep excavations, and are between 7 and 8 feet long.

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Mr. Cecil Sharp recently made the excellent suggestion that the County Councils should interest themselves in the preservation of old English folk-songs. Folk and traditional songs and music were thoroughly and carefully collected in France, at the instance of the Minister of Public Instruction, long ago, and the collection is preserved in the National Library in Paris. In England things of this kind are usually left to private initiative, and the results are poor and fragmentary. There are many English folk-songs yet unrecorded, but the lapse of each successive year makes recovery more difficult. Mr. Sharp tried an interesting experiment not long ago in a little Somersetshire village. Although warned by the vicar of the parish that there were no folk-songs to be heard, he went in and out amongst the villagers during a month's holiday, smoking pipes with the old men and drinking tea with the women, and succeeded in getting the old folks to sing no fewer than "forty new songs"—he means forty new old ones—"or new versions of songs already known." Among them, he says, are a large proportion of beautiful, characteristic ballads.

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A Rome newspaper correspondent, writing under date November 27, says that "interesting excavations have been just begun by Commendatore Boni, the director of the excavations in the Roman Forum, within the precincts of the Basilica Maxentius, or Basilica Nova, as it is sometimes called. Hitherto an artificial level had been obtained by cutting the soil away from the blocks of masonry which had fallen from the walls; the real level, however, has yet to be completely cleared. Signor Boni has already found and laid clear several portions of the real level at a distance of about 1 foot from the surface, and pieces of beautiful pavement have thus come to light, consisting of *giallo antico numidico* marble lined with purple veins. The sockets of the four large columns of the central nave have also been found. They are composed of large bricks, some of which still retain the stamps of the beginning of the fourth century. The work of excavating the Basilica has been proceeding only a few days, and there is every reason to congratulate Signor Boni on the important discoveries which he has already made. The aim of his present work in the Basilica is to determine the plan of the building and its structure and foundation,

and to explore the whole of the vast ground which it covers."

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On December 9 a marble bust of Geoffrey Chaucer, the gift of Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, was unveiled in the Guildhall Library by the Lord Mayor of London. Dr. F. J. Furnivall, the founder of the Chaucer Society, in moving a resolution acknowledging Sir Reginald Hanson's generosity, expressed regret that the City had not previously honoured Chaucer. The great London poet was born in 1340 in Thames Street. The stream from Moorfields ran round his father's house, and here he used to fish and paddle. Chaucer went to St. Paul's School, and subsequently served in his father's wine-shop. After his imprisonment in France he returned to the City and settled down at Aldgate, where he lived for twelve years. In 1400 he died at Westminster. Chaucer was in his time page, soldier, esquire, diplomatist, Custom House officer, Member of Parliament, a suppliant for protection and favour, and a beggar for money. Inwardly he was gentle and loving, sharing others' sorrow, and, by comforting them, losing part of his own ; studying books and woman's nature, his eye open to all the beauties of the world around him, his ear open to the heavenly harmony of birds' song; and becoming at length the most gracious and tender spirit, the sweetest singer, the best portrayer, the most pathetic, and withal the most genial and humourful, healthy-souled man that England had ever seen.

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The report of the Egypt Exploration Fund for 1902-1903, just published, has some notes of general interest. The new museum at Kasr-en-Nil, to replace that at Gizeh, was opened on November 15. It is free only on Mondays, for experience has shown that the public of Cairo take an embarrassing interest in the antiquities displayed. They attend in swarms on Mondays, and "stroke the statues they like best"—when they get the chance. Also "many come on paying days for superstitious reasons." One would like to hear an explanation of this statement ; are the persons referred to Copts or Arabs, what are the superstitions which attract them, and what performances do they go through? "The condition of the temple at Philæ is distressing to archæologists." They have been confidently expecting that the elaborate and costly precautions devised by the engineers of the great dam would preserve it. But they seem to have failed deplorably. In winter-time the temple is flooded deep, and "it is feared that the action of the water, and the alternate flooding and drying, may soon bring about the ruin of the buildings on the island." This is sad news, and there is little room to hope that the mischief can be remedied, if science did its utmost, as was understood, when the dam was made.

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A propos of Egyptian exploration, we note that the department of Egyptian Archæology of the University of Liverpool has completed preliminary arrangements for a season's excavation in Egypt. The necessary firmân has been received from the Egyptian Government, and part of the staff has sailed for the scene of the work. The expedition, in addition to carrying on operations at the necropolis of Ben Hasan, where Mr. John Garstang made such remarkable discoveries last year, will make excavations at the great tomb at Negadeh, which is said by French explorers to be that of Nenes, the first of all the Kings of Egypt. For this last work, special permission has had to be obtained from the Director-General of the Service of Antiquities.

Concerning the "Chi-Rho" Monogram.

By the Rev. J. B. McGovern.

THE origin and subsequent history of this monogram are still of exceptional interest to others than professional antiquaries. People are no longer content, in this inquiring age, to stare at it from their pews in irritating ignorance. Unconsciously the spirit of philosophy is upon them, stirring them to search out the meanings of things. The mysteriously interlaced gilt lettering on chancel or gallery has tantalized them only too long, and they

determine laudably to know the signification thereof. The present sketch is a modest attempt to gratify their praiseworthy curiosity. Not that the effort has not been already made, and ably, but the information is scattered and hidden away in volumes not always now easily accessible to the multitude.

First, then, as to the origin of this (so-called) Chi-Rho monogram. It is unknown to some, and a puzzle to others, that this is distinctly Pagan. It figured originally on Attic silver and Ptolemaic gold coins B.C.

FIG. 1.

"Fingitur illud," says Eckhel,* "in numis hoc modo aut ☧ Monogramma prioris modi conspicitur etiam in tetradrachmis Atticis et in numis Ptolemæorum gravis æris, sed incerta significatione."

A beautiful photograph of a fine specimen of these latter lies before me, for which I am indebted to Mr. J. Noton, of Southport. It lies in the Philosophical Museum, Leeds, and is a gold coin of Ptolemy III., B.C. 246-221, bearing on the obverse a head of Zeus Ammon, and on the reverse the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, with an eagle on thunderbolt to the left, in field a cornucopia bound with a fillet, and the ☧ monogram between the legs. The monogram was either, conjecturally, the initial letters of the Master of the Mint, or of the minter himself, or of some Government official. The abbreviation was, of course, due to limitation of space, but were the name given in full we should probably be none the wiser. Possibly, as Eckhel hazards the surmise, the letters stand for the Greek name ΧΡιστος. But conjecture is worse than idle; they will always remain *incerta significatione*. The British Museum catalogue suggests "Alexandria" as an alternative, but wisely queries it. Next, as to the adoption of the monogram by Christianity as that of its founder. The adaptation was both easy and ingenious. The graceful intertwining of the first two letters of ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ presented a ready-made monogram. Its Pagan origin would be of no more consequence than that of the cross itself, or of a hundred other things borrowed from the same source. It was enough that it was suitable and adaptable.

But, so far as I know, there is no evidence of its use as a Christian symbol, or as the monogram of Christ, prior to A.D. 312, when Constantine emphasized and perpetuated it. I am not concerned here with either the veracity or falsity of that Emperor's alleged vision, in which, according to Eusebius, Lactantius, and Baronius, he was admonished to inscribe the monogram on his labarum, beyond a reference to Gibbons' masterly, though unduly sceptical, handling of the matter.* From that date, however, it rapidly grew in favour. "The grateful devotion of the Flavian family placed the monogram of Christ in the midst of the ensigns of Rome,"† and it was inscribed on works of art and engraved on tombstones and medals and coins. A good collection of these latter is preserved at Leeds, of which the following are worthy of note: Decentius, A.D. 351-353, with the monogram on the reverse; Valens, A.D. 364-378, bearing on the reverse the Emperor holding in his right hand the Roman standard, on which is the ☧, and in his left a Victory; Majorinus, A.D. 457-461, with shield on breast, bearing same on obverse; Ælia Eudoxia, A.D. 393-460, with Victory inscribing same on shield; Anastasius, A.D. 491-518, with Victory holding triumphal cross: on the top the same reversed; Justinianus, A.D. 527-565, having Victory with triumphal cross, the monogram in right hand, and globe surmounted with cross in left; Manuel I. (Byzantine), A.D. 1143-1180, with P on robes and ☧ beneath. With the exception of the first coin, which is in bronze, the above are all in gold. Thus the unpretentious initials of an obscure name on the Ptolemaic coinage acquired an undreamt-of significance and perpetuity on that of Christendom.

But the existence of the monogram was guaranteed and expanded no less by canvas and parchment and stone than by metal. It

* *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*, viii. 89, Ed. Vindobonæ, 1798.

* *Decline and Fall*, vol. i., p. 546 *et seq.*

† *Ibid.*, p. 547.

was engraved on cross and slab and tombstone. For early instances of the latter, one would instinctively turn to the Catacombs, where, according to Mr. J. R. Allen,* it first appeared in A.D. 331. In two cases only is it found there (Catacombs of St. Calixtus), in paintings which that author assigns to the end of the fourth century. But the earliest known example of its use on stone is on the pavement of the Basilica of St. Lawrence, in Agro Verano, A.D. 323.

And it soon migrated to other lands. Its introduction into France is placed between the years A.D. 377 and 440, while it is supposed to have reached Britain any time before A.D. 401, the period when the Roman occupation ceased. The date of the so-called Frampton pavement† (which bears the monogram) is determined, so Mr. Allen judges, between that year and A.D. 312, and he states, further, that "Two other Roman pavements found in this country may possibly be Christian—that at Harpole, in Northamptonshire, which has in the centre a circle divided into eight parts by radial lines, so as to resemble one form of the monogram; and that of Horkstow Hall, in Lincolnshire, which has some small red crosses amongst the decorations. The Christian monogram is carved twice upon a stone forming the under part of the foundation of the steps leading into the corridor of the Roman villa at Chedworth, in Gloucestershire."‡ And, a little further, it is asserted that "Very few examples of the existence of the Christian monogram on stone monuments are known in Great Britain, there being three in the West of England, one in North Wales, four in the South-West of Scotland, and none in Ireland. Those in Cornwall are as follows: In the chancel of St. Just, in Penwith Church, is preserved a small stone, which was found in a watercourse, near the ruins of St. Helen's Chapel, Cape Cornwall. It measures 11 inches by 9 inches, and is cut out rudely into the form of a cross, on the face of which is carved the Chi-Rho monogram of the most common shape—that is to say, X and P combined. A similar monogram, but enclosed in a circle 5 inches in diameter, is to be seen upon a small stone built into the wall of the porch of Phillack Church above the doorway, which was found when the church was rebuilt in 1856. The third Cornish stone is now deposited in the chancel of St. Just in Penwith, where it was discovered during the rebuilding in 1834. It measures 3 feet 6 inches long by 1 foot 2 inches wide by 9 inches thick. On the edge is an inscription, and on the adjoining face is the monogram in its later form, consisting of the P with a horizontal cross-stroke. The Welsh example is of the same shape, and is to be found on a stone in Penmachno Church, Carnarvonshire. The slab measures 1 foot 10 inches long by 11 inches wide, and the monogram is placed above the inscription. In Scotland the geographical area in which the stones with the monogram exist is confined to the two most southern promontories of Wigtownshire. In the old burying-ground of Kirkmadrine, in the parish of Stoneykirk, are two blocks of whinstone, about 5 feet high and 1 foot 6 inches broad, used at present as gate-posts. One has an inscription in Latin capitals. Above the inscription is a circle enclosing a cross, the upper limb of which is bent round like the letter R. This is a form of the monogram having a special interest, as it shows the way in which the early crosses were developed out of the monogram. The other stone has the same type of monogram. . . . On the high ground above the town of Whithorne, on the side of the road leading to the Isle of Whithorne, stands a stone slab about 4 feet high and 2 feet broad. It has an incised cross with

* *Early Christian Symbolism*, p. 23.

† Mr. Allen says of this: "Probably the oldest authentic instance of Christian symbolism of the Romano-British period in Britain. In the year 1794 a very fine Roman pavement was discovered at Frampton in Dorsetshire. Three rooms and a passage were found to have tessellated floors, the largest of which was rectangular, with a semicircular apse at the end, and the band of ornament across the apse consisted of a row of seven circles, all filled in with scrolls of foliage, except the centre one, which contained the Chi-Rho monogram of Christ."

The monogram is inscribed thus (Fig. 2):

FIG. 2.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 76.

expanded ends of the Maltese pattern within a double circular line. It has a lower limb attached at the bottom, and at the right-hand upper corner is the termination like the letter R, showing that it is intended for the Chi-Rho monogram. This is probably one of the oldest memorials of Christianity in Scotland."

The smaller island of the Irish Sea has been more favoured in this matter than its larger sister. In the *Journal of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society* for May, 1902, the following occurs in a paper by Mr. P. M. C. Kermode on "Sculptured and Inscribed Stones recently found at Kirk Maughold":

"In the course of the extensive alterations recently made to the Parish Church at Maughold (in the autumn of 1900), no fewer than twelve carved stones or fragments were brought to light. . . .

"Inscribed slab (Roman caps and minuscule). From the east end of the north wall, about 4 feet below the surface. Measurements, about 27 inches by 9 inches by 2½ inches.

"Hexagonal device within a circle, below which are two crosslets. Around the circle is an inscription, a few letters of which are flaked off. It appears to read: . . . HEITSpLI EppS dE INSVLF, followed by a sign which looks not unlike that for 'et.' Then, the other way round: . . . bpaT.

"Down either side of both crosslets is a further inscription in the same characters: (FECI) INXpI HOMIHE CRVCIS Xpi IMAGEHEM ('I have made') 'in the name of Christ an image of the cross of Christ.'

"The H sign stands here for N. The cross mark at the top I take to be Chi, but it may read with the letters going the other way round. Note particularly the small 'p' in each contracted form of 'Christi.' Undoubtedly we have here the initials Chi, Rho, as in the Catacombs. Is the F sign at end of 'Insul' a form of 'a' or of 'is'?

"The crosslets have sharply expanding limbs, and end in the rudimentary Rho; in which respect, as well as in the character of the Roman capitals, this resembles the stone at Kirkmadrine and other early pieces. . . .

"These stones show that Maughold was a Christian cemetery from probably the sixth to the thirteenth century, and that the Manks sepulchral monuments of that period have been influenced by four distinct schools—the Celtic, Anglian, British, and Scandinavian. Already there have been brought to light at Maughold the large proportion of 36 out of a total in the whole island of 106 of these venerable monuments!"

As was to be expected, the monogram, in common with all things earthly, underwent considerable changes in form, until it developed into both the Maltese and Celtic crosses. The evolution, though perhaps unavoidable, was nevertheless slow, for it was not until the sixth century that it became a cross within a circle, the germs of the Maltese and Celtic crosses, as the encircled sunburst of the Phœnicians was the undoubted origin of the three-legged arms of Man. Mr. Allen gives the following specimens of the vicissitudes of the monograms, the drawings of which (Fig. 3), as of the others in this paper, I owe to Mr. J. H. McGovern, F.C.L.A.S., of Liverpool.

FIG. 3.

The second is almost contemporary in use as a Christian symbol with the original form, "for it is found also," adds Mr. Allen, "on the coins of Constantine. The accidental resemblance of the Greek letter X to the cross of the Passion gives a reason why the monogram should have become such a favourite symbol, and also explains the changes which took place in its shape. All the different variations can be traced to two causes: (1) The addition of a horizontal cross-stroke to the original form, and (2) the gradual alteration in the shape of the top P, which became more like an R, and finally the little tail was dropped altogether. Thus the P with the horizontal cross-stroke was obtained, first, by adding an additional horizontal bar to the original monogram, and then dropping the X. The cross-forms, consisting either of an I and X combined, or a + and X, result from the omission of the top of the P. Two or three of the

variations often occur on the same coin or sarcophagus, showing that there was a good deal of caprice in the choice of form. The origin of the circle is either ornamental, or may be taken from the circular wreath or crown of glory within which the monogram is so often inscribed. The circle survives in the ring which joins the arms of the Celtic crosses."*

The Kirkmadrine and Whithorne specimens further illustrate this curious development (Fig. 4):

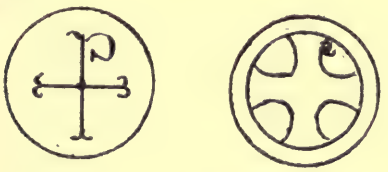

FIG. 4.

In both these instances the X has disappeared altogether, and the P has undergone considerable mutilation, notably in the second, where it has dwindled to a mere apology for a letter.

Further, it is not surprising that the famous monogram found its way on and into objects less dignified than either coins or sepulchral monuments until it reached an artistic *reductio ad absurdum*, pretty much as the (so-called) Holy Coat of Treves is irreverently borne by tankards and snuff-boxes. Mr. Allen is again our authority in an interesting passage in this connection:

"A silver bowl found at Corbridge, in Northumberland, and now lost, having upon it the Christian monogram repeated six times; two oval cakes of pewter found in the Thames near Battersea, and now in the British Museum, one stamped with the monogram and the word *Spes*, and the other with the monogram, and the Alpha and Omega repeated twice; a fragment of a metal foot-rule, in the York Museum marked with the monogram; a terra-cotta lamp in the museum at Newcastle on-Tyne with the monogram."†

It may be added that in Miss Stokes's‡ edition of Didron's *Christian Iconography* Christ is represented on an early Christian gem as striking a human-headed serpent with a staff bearing the monogram, and in the Mayer Collection in the Liverpool Museum is preserved what is known as the Long Whittenham Bucket (or Holy Water Vase), bearing the monogram and Alpha and Omega within a circle, in addition to other subjects. It also was frequently placed in the sixth century over doorways in Palestine and Syria.

Finally, as to the duration of the monogram as a symbol, to quote Mr. Allen once again:

"The period over which the use of the monogram extends in Gaul, as shown by dated inscriptions, is from A.D. 377 to 493 (Le Blanc, *Inscriptions Chrét. de la Gaule*, vol. i., p. 12). Its use, however, lasted longer in this country, as there is an instance at the beginning of the inscription on the dedication stone of the church at Jarrow, in the county of Durham, which was dedicated to St. Paul in the fifteenth year of the reign of Elfrid, King of Northumbrisa (or A.D. 685)."

But this time-honoured monogram, transformed from a Pagan source into a Christian symbol, still lingers in the isles of the Western seas in glittering letters in our churches as a connecting-link with the ages of faith.

* *Early Christian Symbolism*, pp. 91, 92.

† *Ibid.*, p. 77. These objects belong to the Roman occupation period in Britain.

‡ Vol. ii., p. 201.

An Old-fashioned Geographer.

BY THE REV. W. C. GREEN, M.A.

UPON my shelves is an old, thin volume, *Pomponius Mela's Geography*, an edition by John Reynolds, S.T.P., a Fellow of Eton College, printed at Eton in 1820 by E. Williams. The book belonged to my father's youngest brother, whose name is written in it. Evidently it was a school-book used by him as an Eton boy, which he was not long after 1820. Thus I learnt what I knew not before—that Pomponius Mela was the channel through which geography then flowed into the Eton boy's mind; and the maps in this book (in its second edition)

were the maps of the period for ancient geography at Eton.

Arrowsmith was in full vogue when I entered Eton in 1843. I still possess my old *Arrowsmith's Atlas* and the Index (1828); also the *Eton Geography* (1831). Mela lasted, apparently, well into the twenties. The change from Mela to our "Map mornings" and "Descriptions" must have been a great one—a good one, too, no doubt. But there is much entertainment in the old Latin writer, only the boys would take him in such small doses that I doubt his facts and names of places were as dry to them as his successor Arrowsmith was (I own) to me. As Mela himself says, geography "does not admit of eloquence"; "the matter is more long than kindly"; "consists chiefly in names of nations and places."

But a perusal of Mela's work leaves one with no mean idea of the author. He has taken the utmost pains, has used all sources of knowledge then available; his Latin is good, his style clear. Of course his theory of the whole world and earth is (as we now know) erroneous; even in his own time it was antiquated as regards astronomy. But he really does not go into the astronomical part, the Solar System, the causes of seasons, etc., at all; he only deals with the countries of the earth. He starts with the old Homeric idea that the earth is compassed by the ocean. "In mid-heaven aloft is the Earth girded on all sides by sea. It is distinguished by five zones, the central one dangerous through heat, the two outer through cold; the remaining two habitable, with seasons of the year the same, but enjoyed not at the same time. We dwell in one of these habitable zones, the Antichthones in the other. Of that other we know nothing, because of the burning heat of the region between. It is of this zone that I shall speak."

Encompassed by the ocean, the land (he says) receives four seas from it—one from the North, two from the South, a fourth from the West. This last Mela calls "our sea." And round this (Mediterranean) he groups his geography, conducting his reader first on a tour all round its coasts (with some researches into the interior), from the pillars of Hercules eastwards past North Africa, Egypt, Arabia, northwards along Syria; then turning west round Asia Minor, the Euxine, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, up the Adriatic, round Italy, along South Gaul, Hither Spain, to Calpe again. Not at all a bad idea was this for putting before his countrymen the lands whose history hitherto had been the history of the world.

Next he speaks of the islands within this compass. Then he passes out of the Gibraltar Straits, and northwards along Gaul, Germany, Sarmatia, the Hyperboreans, to the Caspian Sea (inlet from the Northern Ocean). Uncertain of the parts beyond the Caspian, but believing that the ocean stretches round, though with frozen waters and shores, he goes back to tell of the outer islands westwards and northwards. And so he comes round by his supposed Eastern Sea to India, Arabia, to the Ethiopians, South Africa, West Africa, and up to the corner promontory close on "our sea" again: which he neatly says is "the end of this my work and of the Atlantic shore."

Very curious accounts of men, beasts, and things may be culled from Mela, some more or less identical with those of other authors, some (as far as I know) peculiar to himself. In North Africa he (with Herodotus) tells us of "Troglodytes who squeak rather than speak"; the Garamantes have oxen with downward-pointing horns, which therefore (says the Greek author) graze walking backwards. But Mela reports them as getting over their difficulty "by turning their necks sideways." To the causes of the Nile's rise he adds this conjecture: "But if there is another world, and there are Antichthones opposite to us towards the South, even this may not be very far from the truth, that a river whose source is in those lands, having penetrated by a hidden channel under seas, comes up again in our lands, and for this reason increases in our summer because it is then winter at the place of its source."

The Egyptians give a wonderful account of their own antiquity: "Certain annals there are of more than eleven thousand years"; and a "written record that, since the Egyptians have been a people, the stars have four times changed their courses, and the sun has twice set where it now rises."

An account, too long to quote here, is

given of the Corycian cave in Cilicia. The rivers of the Troad, Homer's Simois and Scamander, are "greater in story than in stream." A sunset from the summit of Ida is said to present peculiar phenomena: "Soon after midnight scattered fires gleaming widely are visible, which, as dawn approaches, meet and join, until, gathering more and more, they become fewer, and at last blaze with one flame. And when this has shone bright and like a conflagration for some time, it shortens and rounds itself, and becomes a huge fiery ball. Which for awhile appears large and attached to the earth; then by degrees lessening, and, as it lessens, more intensely bright, in the end chases away the night, and with the day shows as the rising sun." I suppose in the longest summer days, with proper conditions of atmosphere and vapours, some such appearance might be seen from a mountain-top, not every day, but occasionally. Alas! we civilized folk see more sunsets than sunrises.

North of the Euxine Sea Mela picks up some queer customs. One tribe "choose their kings by vote, keep them in chains and close custody, and, when by a wrongful order they have deserved blame, starve them for a whole day." In Thrace wives are publicly sold. "The honest and beautiful fetch the highest price; the contrary kind must pay to get husbands." Among some Thracian wives there appears to have been a kind of "Suttee."

Of the river Po this is Mela's description:

"The Padus, rising from the roots of Mount Vesulus, first gathers itself from small brooks, and is for some distance a small and slender stream; but soon is so increased and fed by other rivers that at last it discharges itself by seven mouths. One of these, the largest, they call Padus. From this the water dashes forth so swiftly that, parting asunder the salt waves, it long pours onward its flood unchanged, keeping its channel even in the sea: till from the opposite shore of Istria the Ister, flowing forth with similar force, meets it. So that they who sail those parts, where these two rivers flow from either shore, may drink fresh waters between salt."

One knows that the waters of rivers do flow on for some distance distinguishable from the seas or lakes into which they flow; but is this particular case of the Po elsewhere mentioned?

Mela notices much the same about the Rhone in the Lake of Geneva, and this is a well-seen fact.

Quaint remarks come in now and then. About a marvel, which he does not believe, he says that it is "handed down by the Greeks, and even by our own writers." Plainly he, like Juvenal afterwards, thinks that *Græcia* is *mendax;* and he adds, "whether they knew no better, or, knowing, liked lying." A man (he sees) may be tempted to mendaciousness for the sake of a good story.

When he leaves the Mediterranean and goes out into the Atlantic, he thus describes the ocean and its tides:

"It is a vast and infinite sea, and stirred by great tides (for so they call its motions), now floods the level shores, now far and wide leaves them bare and retires: and not by turns does it so treat different shores, with alternate approaches bending its whole force now on these, now on those; but, when from its centre it has simultaneously poured itself forth over all shores however far apart of lands and islands, it again from these is gathered back to the centre, and returns into itself; and so great is the force of its onset, that it drives back even mighty rivers, and in turn overtakes land animals, or on retiring leaves marine animals behind. Nor is it yet quite known whether the world causes this by a panting, as it draws in with a breath and throws out the water all around; supposing (as the more learned will have it) the world is one animal. Or are there certain sunken caves into which the seas fall back at the ebb, and whence they rise again at the flood? Or does the Moon supply the causes for such mighty water-movements? Certainly these vary with the Moon's risings and settings, and we have discovered that the retiring and advancing is not by an unvarying rule of time, but according as the Moon waxes and wanes."

Plainly Mela's own opinion is that the moon is "the governess of floods," as Shakespeare puts it.

When he comes round to Germany, what he says of the Germans may be compared with Tacitus' fuller and later account: "They

are wondrous great both in courage and in stature, and, besides being naturally fierce, they further exercise their courage in war, their bodies by inuring them to labour. In extreme cold they go naked, till they reach full manhood, and with them boyhood lasts long. The men wear woollen mantles or coverings from the bark of trees. However severe be the winter, they not only endure to swim, but even enjoy doing so. They wage wars with neighbouring tribes; reasons for war their wish will soon find: 'tis not in order to rule others, or enlarge their own borders (for they do not with energy cultivate even what they have), but that they may have a wilderness round them. With them, might is right; so that even of robbery they are not ashamed: only to guests are they kind, and gentle to suppliants. Their land is perplexingly intersected by many rivers, rough with many mountains, and in great part made impassable by forests and marshes."

Mela only ventures on two names of mountains: "the rest are all but unpronounceable by Roman mouth."

Eastwards from North Germany, past the Vistula River, lies Sarmatia. Mela touches off the nomad life thus: "As pastures invite them, as an enemy fleeing or pursuing requires, so, drawing with them their belongings and wealth, these tribes are always in camp." Next to these, of the Scythian peoples, he locates the Hyperboreans. "They lie above the North wind and the Rhipæan mountains, under the very turning-point of the stars; where the sun does not (as with us) rise daily, but first rising at the vernal equinox only sets at the autumnal; wherefore their day is a continuous one of six months, and their night the same. Their land is holy, sunny, of itself fruitful. The inhabitants are most just, they live longer than other mortals, and more happily. For in festal ease ever joyful they know not wars or quarrels: worship they pay especially to Apollo; and it is said that they used to send first-fruits to Delos, conveyed originally by their own virgins, then later passed on successively by the intervening peoples: which custom was long kept up, till by the fault of the nations it was broken through. They dwell in groves and woods, and when they feel of living a fulness rather than a weariness, then cheerful and garlanded they cast themselves down from a certain rock into the sea. This they deem a funeral of honour."

The Hyperborean legend meets us in Homer's Hymn VI., in Pindar, in Herodotus; Pindar gives an account of their joyous life (*Pyth.*, x. 36-44); and Bacchylides (lately discovered) tells us (iii. 69) how Crœsus was rescued from the burning pyre by Apollo, and carried off to dwell with them "because he of mortals sent the largest gifts to Apollo's shrine at Delphi." Herodotus (iv. 32) gives the details of the transmission of their gifts to Delos. Apparently some things about them Mela drew from other sources. Can their feastings have been an echo of some reports about the deep carousals of the Northmen? The idea of a sunny clime round the north pole is not unknown even now; and the *tundras* of Siberia really have a very hot though a very short summer, and are described as a teeming paradise then of birds and insects. Whence our geographer derived the Hyperborean's "happy despatch" into the sea I do not know; the Norse rover, in some stories, is sped forth to sea on shipboard to meet his end.

Mela diverges southwards to say something of the Caspian Sea and its surroundings; Hyrcanian tigers he describes "so swift that, when mounted hunters carry off their cubs, and drop a cub to delay the pursuit of the mother tigers, she can return to her lair with the cub, and then overtake the hunter, repeating this process easily till the hunter has reached a refuge in places more inhabited than she dares to approach."

Mela says that it had been long doubted what was beyond the Caspian inlet (he imagines it an inlet from the ocean on the north), whether continued ocean or uninhabitable frozen land. He concludes that there is ocean all the way round, but its shores hard with perpetual frost and deserted. And so, having coasted along thus far, he goes back to speak of the islands outside, from Spain all round to the North. Many are "ignoble," some even "nameless." Britain comes in for a pretty full description, but of course Julius Cæsar is an earlier and fuller authority. Mela says: "We shall soon know more about the nature of Britain and its sons, for, long closed as it has been,

behold our mighty prince opens it, and, victorious over untamed and unknown nations, is about to give us ocular proof thereof in a triumph." It was in A.D. 43 that Claudius was in Britain, and celebrated a triumph on his return. So this pretty well fixes the date of Mela's writing this passage. Britain is "three-cornered, very like Sicily: it is fruitful, but in such things as better feed cattle than men. Groves it bears and forests, and very large rivers with alternate currents, now seaward, now backward from the sea: some of these produce gems and pearls. It bears peoples and kings of peoples: but they are all uncivilized; and the further they are from the Continent, the more ignorant are they of other wealth, and only rich in cattle and land. Whether for beauty's sake, or some other reason, they stain their bodies with woad."

"Above Britain is Ireland; almost as large, but oblong; a climate ill-suited for grain, but so luxuriant in herbage, not only plentiful but sweet, that the cattle fill them full in a small part of the day, and, were they not hindered from pasture, would burst from longer feeding." Good for beasts this Emerald Isle! But alas! its men "are uncouth, ignorant of all virtues, quite devoid of piety."

No mention is made of Mona (either Anglesey or Man); there are thirty Orcades, in which term Mela probably includes some of the Hebrides. He then enters the Baltic, and speaks of islands near the far end of it (east or north-east) where dwelt "Oœones, who live on marsh-birds' eggs and oats." Also there are Hippopodes and Panoti, the former with horses' feet, the latter with large ears wide enough to envelope the whole body. For these wonders, "besides traditional fables, I find authority which I should like to believe."

He then comes to the island Thule, "opposite to the shore of the Sacæ, celebrated in Greek poems and our own." But his Thule cannot possibly be Shetland or part of Norway, which is the common way that Thule in Latin writers has been understood; the Sacæ are a North Asian people—a Scythian tribe, as he calls them in the next chapter. Certainly his Thule must be Spitzbergen or Nova Zembla. We must remember that Mela (with others of his time) did not know of the Scandinavian peninsula; he undoubtedly thought that there was an issue eastwards or north-eastwards from the Baltic. He expressly says that "Germany, where it looks to the north, is bordered by the ocean." Whether the Baltic was thought to join the North Sea (or ocean) by the Gulf of Finland or of Bothnia one cannot say. Of Thule it is quite plain that, as Mela had information of it, it was decidedly Arctic: "In it, because the sun sets very far from his point of rising, the summer nights are short, but the winter nights are (as elsewhere) dark: in summer the nights are light because the sun, now being higher and nearer the horizon, though he cannot himself be seen, yet illuminates with his splendour the parts near him. At the Solstice, indeed, there is no night, because then, rising more into sight, he not only shows brightness, but also the greatest part of his actual orb." Here is an unmistakable description of the midnight sun.

From Thule Mela goes on to the Scythian coast, and says that "after these parts there is a bend into the Eastern sea and the coast facing the east. This coast reaches from the Scythian promontory to Colis." No doubt Mela and his informants far underestimated the distance from their Thule to the Scythian promontory; there is, in fact, no turning-point short of Behring's Straits. Nor can we tell exactly what place Colis answers to; it is stated by Mela to be beyond the Ganges mouth, and to be "the beginning of the side of India that looks southwards." To him there is nothing eastwards beyond India.

Of India we read: "So far is it from our regions that in some part of it no star of the Northern wain is visible, and contrary to the experience of other climes, the shadows of things are cast to the south." Not true, this, of India proper; but reports of such a fact might come from Sumatra, Borneo, and the near seas. It is one of the first things noticed in the Southern Hemisphere: Dante on the Mount of Purgatory, when facing east, wonders that the sun strikes them on the left (*Purg.*, iv., 57).

Of Ceylon (*Taprobane*) he says: "Either a very large island, or the first part of the other world, it is called by Hipparchus." Which

shows that those who had visited it had sailed between it and the mainland of India, but not round the south of the island. Passing the mouth of the Indus, he speaks of the coast westwards to the beginnings of the Red Sea (sea south of Arabia) as "intolerable for heat, pathless, desert, the ground more like ashes than dust." The Persian Gulf he describes, and the Arabian. He passes inland to say something of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers; the latter, he says, is marshy and forms pools at first, then becoming "a true river with banks, swift and roaring, it flows westwards through the Armenians, and were it not barred by Taurus, would come into our sea. Bending away thence to the south, and entering among first the Syrians, then the Arabs, it does not last throughout to the sea, but dwindles from a large and navigable river to a slender stream, dies away, and nowhere flows out by a visible outlet (as do other rivers), but fails." This description does not tally with modern geographies and maps: was it ever the case with the Euphrates? The Tigris Mela understands to discharge itself into the Persian Gulf: the latter part of the united streams appears to have been indifferently called Euphrates or Tigris—*incertum, tellus si misceat amnes, quod potius sit nomen aquis* (Lucan, iii. 259).

Coasting Arabia, with some remarks on a serpent-eating tribe, the crane-fighting pygmies, the small serpents "which come into Egypt flying in a mighty swarm, and are there destroyed by the ibises" (*cf.* Isa. xxx. 6: "the South . . . whence come the viper and the fiery flying serpent"), he reaches what we should term Africa, but to Mela it is still Asia. Its Æthiopians he calls Asiatic; but presently in West Africa are Hesperian Æthiopians. Mela did not imagine Africa to stretch nearly so far south as it does; nothing like the Cape of Good Hope appears. The ancients were uncertain whether there was sea round Africa, or "Africa extended limitless."

But Hanno sailed a long way round, and later Eudoxus from the other side came out of the Arabian Gulf, and round to Gades. So Mela judges it to be circumnavigable; and on his way below it westwards he touches upon some of its wonders (from Hanno's periplus, I suppose)—savage, many-coloured beasts, horned birds, winged horses mute, men, and some who for speech nod (Lord Burleigh's ancestors); some with tongues soundless, some tongueless; some "with lips stuck together, but having a tube below their nose through which they drink by means of oaten straws (sherry-cobbler-wise), and eat grain by grain." And a catoblepas, a small beast with a heavy head, keeps this turned downwards mostly; a fortunate arrangement, since, though it cannot hurt or bite you, it is fatal to see its eyes. This is among the West Ethiops. Here, too, a river takes its rise and flows eastwards; this must be the Niger, whose southern bend and outflow was then unknown; so it was conjectured that it continued eastwards and became the Nile. At a promontory called in Greek "the Horn of the West" (Cape Verde), the coast-line turns north, and is washed by the Atlantic; Mount Atlas is seen towering into the clouds. Off this part of the coast are the Hesperides Islands (Cape Verd Islands), and further north the Fortunate Isles (the Canaries). Then onward Mela goes in his sketch to the "last corner into which Africa tapers, to Ampelusia, whence we began."

Such are some of the curiosities of Pomponius Mela. He must have been a man of great research; probably he had travelled much about the Mediterranean, and had diligently inquired of seafarers and landfarers who had taken a wider range. He follows, as we have seen, an antiquated system of the world, astronomically speaking; he is, indeed, only concerned with the lands and seas; but he has written a very remarkable book about them. It is curious that so little is known of him. When he is speaking of a town in Spain, he says, "whence we are" (*unde nos sumus*); this has been taken to mean that he was a native there. And the fact that he begins and ends his work at the Gibraltar Straits may perhaps be taken to confirm this. Martial the epigrammatist was a native of Spain also. That Mela wrote shortly after 43 A.D., in the reign of Claudius, appears to me pretty certain from the passage about the Emperor's triumph in Book III. vi., as I said above. His Roman readers must have gained both instruction and entertainment from his book: which is even now (*me judice*) well worth a perusal.

Two Suits of Armour in the Historical Museum at Berne.

By Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.

WHEN passing through Berne recently I called at the Museum, and made some examination of two very remarkable suits there. I venture to submit to the readers of the *Antiquary* some remarks concerning them.

One harness, made probably about 1460-1470, is severely plain, without any ridgings, flutings, or escalloped edgings, excepting on the tuilles.

The helm bears the mark of the Treytz family of armoursmiths of Mühlau, near Innsbrück, a clover leaf; while on the breastplate is inscribed the monogram attributed to the Milan armoursmith, Tomaso da Missaglia.

The other is a complete and contemporaneous harness for man and horse: that of the man by the Augsburg master, Lorenz Colman, one of the Court armourers to the Emperor Maximilian I. This is an early fluted suit of the style known as "Maximilian."

The Plain Harness (Fig. 1).

The helm is remarkable for its singular form; the comparative rarity of examples of its class, either actual or by representation on contemporary illuminations or engravings; and from the fact of its being the handiwork of Conrad or of Adrian Treytz.

It combines, to a certain extent, characteristics of the bassinet, the armet, and the jousting helm.

Towards the end of the first quarter of the fifteenth century, the bassinet tends to become flatter, with a neck-guard behind, more curved and sloping, dispensing with the camail, and merging into the type of helmet known as the sallad, which came into general use about the middle of the fifteenth century.

Although the ordinary bassinet was superseded by the sallad about this time, the older form of helmet survived for at least a hundred years later for foot combats in the lists; and it may be remarked that forms of armour for the tiltyard were not subjected to the caprices of fashion, and did not run on the lines current in civil dress to anything like the extent that prevailed in the case of those made for field purposes.

Armour for knightly encounters in the lists began to be designed in the first half of the fifteenth century for resisting certain forms of attack, governed by fixed rules and regulations, and by the beginning of the second half of the century the panoply to be worn became strictly defined.

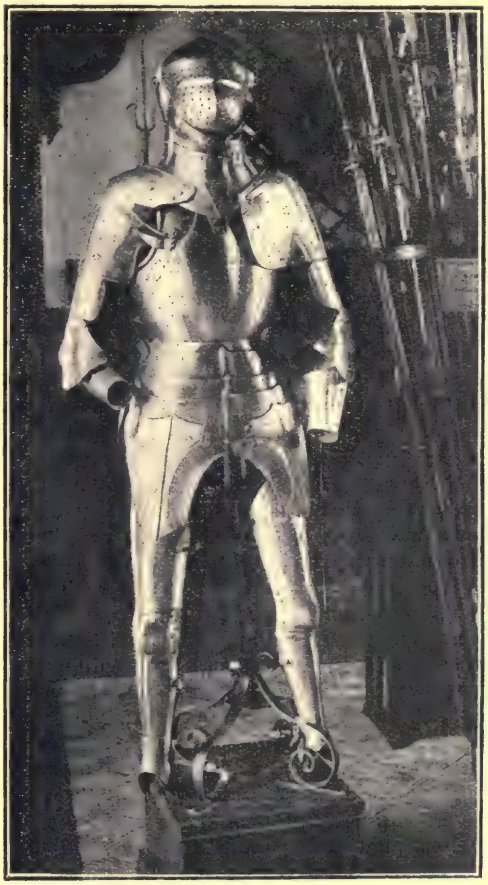

FIG. 1.—THE PLAIN HARNESS AT BERNE.

Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., in his notes on *A MS. Collection of Ordinances of Chivalry*

of the Fifteenth Century, belonging to Lord Hastings, and printed in *Archæologia*, vol. lvii., gives on Plate VII. in that journal a reproduction of a miniature illustrating "How a man schall be armyd at his ese when he schal fighte on foote." The man who is being armed has already donned a portion of his panoply, and the remaining pieces lie on a table to be put on in their turn. This record is especially valuable, affording as it does an example of armour actually in use, say, towards the middle of the fifteenth century. The helm is scheduled in the MS. as a "basinet," and it belongs to the same class as the example at Berne.

I believe there is no particular mention in old German records of the kind of harness used in these contests until the second half of the fifteenth century, with, however, the exception of the head-piece.

The helm worn in all varieties of combats on foot in the lists was required to possess special powers of resistance against blows from the heavy weapons employed in these encounters.

An early fifteenth-century example of a *pas d'armes à pied* is given by M. Paul Lacroix in *Vie militaire et religeuse au Moyen Âge*, which is copied from an illumination in *Cérémonies des gages de bataille* * illustrating a foot contest with estocs, these weapons having each two roundels along the grip.

In Cotton MS., Julius, E4, is a representation of a combat of this sort between Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Pandolf Malacet, of Verona, in 1408. The text states that axes were used, but the drawing by Rous, made in the second half of the century, shows Lucerne hammers with long staves.

An illumination in the Hastings MS., reproduced on Plate VI. in Lord Dillon's notes in *Archæologia*, depicts a fight on foot, with long-handled axes having roundels near the heads, between John Astley and Philip Boyle, of Aragon, January, 1441-42. The combatants have head-pieces of this kind, and tabards† are worn in both encounters.

* A MS. in the National Library, Paris.

† This short emblazoned surcoat, with short sleeves, completely hid the trunk armour from view.

The *Mémoires de la Marche* contain full and particular descriptions of such duels; and this writer mentions an encounter which took place at the Burgundian Court, held at Bruges, between Jacques de Lalain and an Englishman, Thomas Qué, wherein the former was lightly armed, while the Englishman wore a heavy panoply. The armour of another Burgundian, Claude de Vaudrey, used by him in a duel on foot with the Emperor Maximilian I. at Worms in 1495, is very distinctive in character. The harness, which is mentioned in an old inventory, is now in the Imperial collection at Vienna. The helm, ovoid in form, is very roomy, and has a large visor, pierced with numerous small holes and slits which extend far along the sides; it is fastened to the cuirass by strong screws. The breastplate is short, with reinforcing plates, while a heavy skirt of seven lames fully protects the wearer's loins and thighs. There is nothing distinctive about the protection for the arms, beyond that the pauldrons reach from the shoulders nearly to the hips, coming far forward on either side. The right gauntlet has a pointed cuff, and the hand covering is composed of six horizontal lames. The other gauntlet is in one piece from the knuckles, reaching more than half-way to the elbow, while the covering for the hand is composed of horizontal plates over the knuckles, and two perpendicular lames cover the fingers. The plates are, of course, hammered into form for the knuckles and fingers. The harness, which appears roomy and thick-set, is obviously suitable for the combat described. The rerebraces bear a monogram of the letters *m e r* surmounted by a crown, a mark mentioned by Boeheim as being that of the brothers Gabrielle and Francisco Merate, of Milan. A form of helm possessing very similar features, and belonging to the same class, continued being worn well into the sixteenth century in the combat called by the Germans *kolbenturnier*,* in

* Boeheim gives in his *Waffenkunde* (p. 528) a figure of Duke Georg of Bayern-Landshut on horseback, armed with a *kolben*, for the *kolbenturnier* fought August 18, 1482. The illustration is taken from Hans Burghmayr's *Turnierbuch*, now in the possession of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. In the sixteenth century combats with these weapons were fought on foot.

which a heavy polygonally-cut mace of wood is the weapon used. This head-piece is distinguished by its large and globose visor, which is composed of strong interlaced bars of iron, and in the apex is a socket for a crest and mantling. The framework of the crown-piece is of similar construction, and covered with leather and painted. It is firmly fixed to the gorget of the helm, which is attachable to the cuirass in the manner of jousting helms. Many of the specimens preserved have lost their covering of leather. The crown-piece of some of these helms is of plate-iron. An example of about 1490, for a *kolben* course on horseback, is at Vienna.

A bassinet of the kind for "armes on foot" is figured in the catalogue of the ancient helmets exhibited at the rooms of the Archæological Institute in 1880 (No. 80, Fig. 78). It hung over the tomb of the Capells in old Rayne Church until the church was pulled down in 1840; and another English example of the class exists in the helm in Wimborne Minster.

Among foreign examples Demmin gives an illustration of a specimen at Berlin of a similar facial form as the Treytz helm; a head-piece at Vienna, inscribed with the mark attributed to Tomaso da Missaglia, dating about the middle of the century, closely resembles the helm worn by the Aragonese knight, as shown in the illumination in the Hastings MS.

That this type of helm did not disappear with the fifteenth century is shown by many examples, one of which, of German workmanship, in the Armeria Reale, at Turin, is a head-piece for the *fussturnier*;* and the general style, with the ornamentation, bears the impress of the work of the middle of the sixteenth century.†

All helms of this class are very roomy inside, mainly to prevent any contact with the head, so as to avoid dangerous or fatal injury to the wearer arising from the concussion from blows with heavy, long-handled axes or of maces.

The general outline of the helm at Berne somewhat resembles that of the head of a baboon, with the facial portion very prominent, from the slit for vision downwards.

The crown-piece is not rounded, like most helms of its class, but rises very gently, pyramidally, from the top of the visor, which extends over the forehead, and is consequently unusually long, and it is very broad. A low ridge runs along the centre from behind, and this line is continued down the whole front of the visor, which is very strongly forged. The visor-plate is bent outwards below the narrow slit for vision which is cut in the visor, and it is pierced from the top downwards with an unusually large number of round holes, all very small, so that the sharp point of a stiff foining sword or that of the flook of a long-handled axe could in nowise penetrate, and the chin-piece is also holed in a like manner. In the cases of the two English examples cited the holes are small squared openings or slits. The object of this arrangement and the large visor—both features characteristic of the class—was doubtless mainly to enable the wearer to see out at the sides as well as in front when fighting on foot in the lists, the space inside the helm being amply sufficient for the wearer to move his head freely about from side to side. The plan for fixing the visor is similar to that shown on the Wimborne and Berlin examples—viz., small plates moving on pivots are affixed to the sides of the crown piece, and the visor is attachable to them by means of connecting pins, which pass through the intervening holes projecting from the small plates mentioned and those standing out from the sides of the visor, which holes, when brought together and intersecting the insertion of the pins, connect the visor. There are six holes on the left side of the crown-piece for hearing, and these are much larger than the others. The chin-piece does not move on the visor pivots, but is fixed to the crown-piece nearer the front by three large rivets on each side.

The arrangement for fastening the fixed gorget-plate of the helm on to the cuirass is broken off short.

According to the late Wendelin Boeheim,

* The *fussturnier* is a form of tourney that succeeded the older *fusskampf*, or duel on foot, and which differed from it in respect to being fought in contending groups across a barrier.

† The burgonet, with the beautiful early suit (about 1460), at Paris, numbered G 4 in the catalogue, is of this type as regards shape, as also is that of the one numbered G 178, date about 1520.

the Tyrolese family of Treytz was probably of Italian origin. The two best-known armoursmiths bearing the name and working at Mühlau were Conrad and Adrian. Conrad died in 1469, while Adrian, who was a Court armourer to the Emperor Maximilian I., made harness for most of the European monarchs of his time, notably for

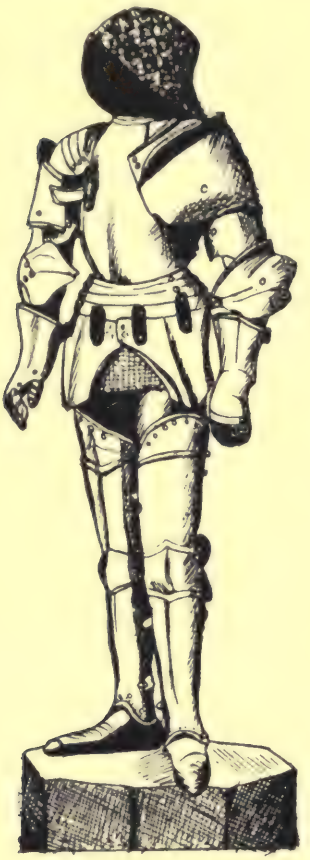

FIG. 2.—FIELD HARNESS BY ANTONIO DA MISSAGLIA, ABOUT 1470.

the King of Scotland. He was born about 1470, and died 1517. Judging from the form of the helm under review, I should be disposed to ascribe it to the earlier master rather than to a date, say, bordering on 1500. Examples of the work of this family are now of extreme rarity. One occurs among the Wallace Collection at Hertford House in a pair of gauntlets with a suit in Gallery VII., Catalogue No. 10, which is probably the work of Adrian Treytz, and another on several pieces of a suit belonging to Lord Zouche.

The body armour is light, flexible, and close-fitting. It had thus great mobility, and to this may be added strength, for the quality of the steel of the second half of the fifteenth century was never surpassed in excellence.

The breastplate, which bears a lance-rest, fits the body like a glove, and so also does the backplate. To judge from the fastener on the breastplate (a portion of which is visible on the illustration, Fig. 1), showing below the gorget of the helm a sallad with its accompanying standing and falling buffe or mentonnière (*ansteckbart*) had originally been worn with the suit. There are no reinforcing plates over the abdomen or lower back. The skirt consists of four broad strips of steel, and to the lowest of these are attached two large ridged tuilles in front and a smaller one over each hip, just as on the matchless effigy of Sir Richard Beauchamp at Warwick. It will be observed, on referring to the illustration, that the top edges of the front tuilles by no means harmonize with the line of the skirt, and the rosettes on the strap rivets would appear to be of later work than the rest of the armour. This, taken together with their length, leads me to the conclusion that the front tuilles at present with the suit did not originally belong to it. The shoulder-pieces are uneven in size, that on the right being cut away to make room for the lance, while the other shows two narrow laminations at the top, and a broad plate covers two-thirds of the chest on that side. Over the upper portion of the right rerebrace is a moton, which is a small movable plate bent outwards at the top, and adjustable for the protection of the armpit on that side. A moton is shown on the table on which lie the pieces of armour, yet undonned by the man who is arming, as shown on the Hastings miniature already referred to, but in that case the piece takes the form of a hexagonal plate with escalloped edges. The text of the same record informs us how the sabatons were fastened to the arming shoes by small

laces or points. The elbow-pieces are moderate in size, and so are the wings of the knee-guards.

This suit bears a striking resemblance to a field harness, now in the Imperial Collection at Vienna, inscribed with the monogram of Antonio da Missaglia (Fig. 2), made for Roberto of San Severino, Count of Gajazzo (died 1487), and both suits have a moton on the right rerebrace.

I am not aware that the date of birth of Tomaso da Missaglia, otherwise Negroli, of Milan, has been ascertained, but Boeheim states in *Meister der Waffenschmiede Kunst* that he was married in 1415, and he died before 1469. Very few of his works have been preserved. The harness he made about the middle of the century for Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhine (died 1476) (Fig. 3), resembles the suit under review much less than does the one just referred to as bearing the monogram of his son; indeed, there is an essential difference in form, so much so as to suggest the probability that the Berne suit was the work of Antonio da Missaglia, the monogram on the breastplate, generally attributed to Tomaso, notwithstanding. Tomaso continued the marks of his father Petrolo, and there is reason to believe that Antonio used the old monogram for some years after commencing to work on his own account, which he continued to do up to 1492. Very possibly father and son worked together for some years, as there is mention of the work of the latter since the middle of the century, and the former did not die much before 1469. The form of the shoulder-pieces with roundels, the elbow-guards and knee-pieces, the breastplate, longer skirt and narrow sabatons, with extravagantly long tips, of the suit undoubtedly made about 1450 by Tomaso for the Count Palatine, all seem to favour such a conclusion.

It is improbable that the Berne helm was ever worn with the rest of the armour, the one being of Tyrolese make, while the other is Italian; and besides the difference in nationality, it would seem that a sallad, and not a bassinet, had been the original headpiece of the suit. The harness at the Musée d'Artillerie, Paris, date 1460-1470 (numbered in the official catalogue G 5), is similar in general form to the Berne example; and another there of the same period (G 4) has an early burgonet of the same type as the helmet with the Swiss suit. The Paris harness

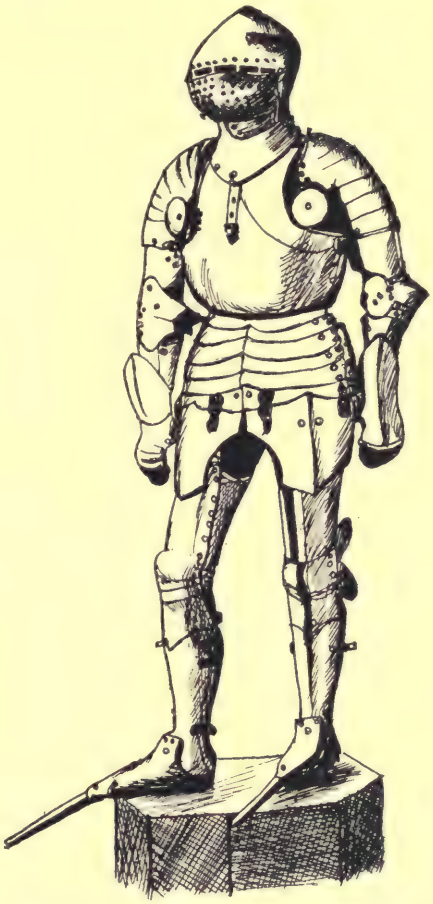

FIG. 3.—FIELD HARNESS BY TOMASO DA MISSAGLIA, ABOUT 1450.

(G 4) is for foot-fighting, and the pauldrons are a pair, coming well over the breasts. It is characterized by exquisite beauty and simplicity of form.

(*To be concluded.*)

An Early Italian Historiette, 1523-1554.

By W. Carew Hazlitt.

IN 1554 appeared at Venice a posthumous edition of the sonnets and other poetical lucubrations of Caspara Stampa, produced under the pious auspices of her sister Cassandra, with a dedicatory epistle to the Archbishop of Benevento; and, notwithstanding the fame of the writer as a disciple of more than one of the Muses, and the generous patronage extended in those days by personages of rank and influence to literary and musical accomplishments, the volume remained unreprinted till 1738, when it was ushered once more into the world, like its predecessor at Venice, with portraits of the author herself and of the Count of Collalto—the great soldier and generalissimo in the service of Charles V.—and other illustrations. Even the impression of 1738 is rare, and the peculiar circumstances attendant on its composite character involve a very romantic and very sad story. Caspara Stampa was born at Padua in 1523, as it is supposed, of Milanese parents, but passed the greater part of her short life at Venice. She was devotedly attached to learning of all kinds, became a Latin and Greek scholar, and acquired a proficiency in music and poetry. When she was about six-and-twenty she somehow met with the famous Condottiere, Count Collattino di Collalto, whose name is so prominent in the accounts of the campaigns of the armies of Charles V. in Italy at that time. She fell passionately in love with Collalto, corresponded with him, and addressed to him a series of sonnets, in which she exhausts the language of admiration and panegyric. The object of her worship was precisely of her own age, having been also born in 1523. There is no clear proof to what extent he reciprocated her deep affection, or how far or often the two ever actually came face to face. But at any rate Collalto eventually quitted Italy and her to serve under Henry II. of France, and it is impossible to doubt that he did so without making any declaration or proposal, and that the disappointment broke the lady's heart. There is even a suspicion that she administered poison to herself. She had already passed her thirtieth year.

The lives of this unhappy woman and of the man, of whom she was so chivalrously enamoured, while they were not destined to be associated on earth, were linked together in the thoughts of their friends, or of hers, and in committing to type after the best part of a century the contents of the exceedingly rare little volume of 1554, the editor thought good to annex the literary remains of Collalto himself, of Vinciguerra di Collalto, and other *opuscula* illustrative of both families, in addition to the portraits already mentioned, and an engraving of the Stampa shield of arms. We thus see that we have in Collalto one of the not uncommon instances of the union of high military genius with a relish and gift for culture. He is described as not only *humanarum cultor litterarum*, but *litteratorum Mæcenas*, but he failed to extend his love of the liberal arts to a suit for the hand of his adorer, and there was the added affliction and bitterness that, on his return home, the crushing news arrived of an engagement to another.

The richness and versatility of acquirements on the part of the Stampa family seem to have confined themselves to Caspara herself and her more or less immediate surroundings, equally affected by the revival in the peninsula of literature and the arts; and the Renaissance is conspicuous, among other excellent characteristics, by the frequency with which its men and women combined high qualifications of different and even conflicting natures. It was *tam Arti quam Marti;* and this was a tradition from the ancients.

In the volume of 1738 before us are notices of several members of the house of Stampa who attained rank in a variety of directions, but we find no reference to the sculptor Jacopo Maria Stampa, born in 1487, and of whom a marble bust exists with the subjoined inscription. It was executed in 1553, but we do not gather whether the artist himself was then living or not.

IACOBVS MARIA
STAMPA.
AN.LXVI. MDLIII.

Fairford Church and the Tomb of its Founder.

By Florence A. G. Davidson.

WERE it not for its far-famed, glorious stained-glass church windows and its beautiful church, the little village of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, would be hardly known out of its immediate neighbourhood. It possesses no specially interesting old houses, and though there is an excellent coaching inn and good trout fishing, this would not draw many visitors. But the church windows, with their wealth of colouring, with their jewel-like reds and greens and terra-cotta browns, are worth going half over Europe to study and to admire.

There are twenty-eight windows, and each one is filled with pictured glass that glows and burns in the sunshine, and the colours of which are as fresh as when they were painted over four hundred years ago. The subjects are all taken from Bible history, and quaint and stiff as are the figures, they show unmistakable traces of having been the work of some master in his art. One can readily understand why so many authorities persist in ascribing them to Albrecht Dürer, though none of them are signed with his well-known initials, and there is nothing to support this theory but the facts that the style of the vast majority of them is distinctly Flemish, and that they are by an artist of the very highest order. Some of the windows, however, are not nearly so fine as others, and plainly show the work of an inferior hand.

As to how the glass came to be in Fairford Church, the traditionally accepted story is that John Tame, a London wool-merchant, towards the end of 1400, captured a ship laden with painted windows, bound for Rome from Flanders, and so built this church to contain them. This story, however, has lately been disputed by the best authorities.

Leland, who in 1545 wrote an account of the glass, does not mention this tale, nor is it spoken of in an account we have given us in 1660, and it is only in 1669 that we find this story of how they were captured on the high seas spoken of for the first time.

In disproof of this tale we have the fact that, though there are German-Flemish marks in the glass, the idea that it was executed for the church, and the church not built to contain it, is confirmed by several significant facts. There are English saints in the windows and English royal badges, and the whole of the glass is designed and painted to exactly suit the English style of the building. And, furthermore, no church exists, or existed, in Rome in this Perpendicular style of architecture, which is purely English in character. Anyone who has carefully studied the subject must have come to the conclusion that it is glass made in England by foreign artists imported for the purpose; or, what is far more likely, that it was executed in either Flanders or Germany by John Tame's order, for the church he was rebuilding at Fairford.

But whoever painted them, for richness and warmth of colour, for the boldness and depth of the shadows, and for the masterly beauty of their conception, they cannot be surpassed by anything of the kind in Great Britain, or, indeed, in most parts of the Continent. Vandyke saw them in the time of Charles II., and Hearne says of him that "he often affirmed, both to the King and others, that many of the figures were so exquisitely well done that they could not be executed by the best pencil."

Except for the west window, which was blown in by a terrible storm long ago, and was restored in the most shocking style and in the most appalling colours possible to imagine, and for one or two minor parts of the aisle windows that have suffered in a similar manner, the windows still glow in all their original glory, with very little diminution of colour. They owe their preservation during the Civil War to the fact that a Mr. Oldisworth, a native of Fairford, took the windows bodily out, and buried them out of sight till the times became more peaceful and they could be replaced in the church.

The church that enshrines this matchless glass is a most beautiful late Perpendicular one, with lofty nave, two aisles, and a tower. There is a great deal of good decorated work inside the church, and most lovely wood-carving on the choir stalls and on the screen. Indeed, the whole of the interior decoration of the building is far above that of the

average village church. It is built close to the site of a far older and smaller church, which was cruciform in shape, and of which we have a mention in 1125, when money was left by will appointing that a chantry priest should be appointed to the "Northe Chappell," there to sing with the choir for the repose of the souls of the donor and his wife. There are some grotesque figures on the outside of the church and on the tower, that look down with the cynical smile of centuries, into the green churchyard at their feet.

John Tame, who built the church and gave it the famous windows, had by his trade,

FAIRFORD CHURCH: FOUNDER'S TOMB.

both at home and abroad, made a fortune for himself, and wishing to found a family and perpetuate his name, he bought the Manor of Fairford from Henry VII., and introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth into the village. He died, however, in 1500, leaving the church to be finished by his son Edmond, who completed the work that his father had so nobly begun.

John Tame's tomb to himself and his wife Alicia is a very handsome one of gray polished marble that stands close to the door of the vestry in the chancel. It is quite plain, with the arms of himself and of his wife on shields on the sides and end. Round the outside edge of the tomb on the top runs this verse.

> For thus, love, pray for me: I may not pray more, pray ye:
> With a pater noster and an ave: That my paynys releffyd may be.

This tomb must have been finished before the screen was put up, as the latter now rests on the top of it. His son, Sir Edmond, is buried just behind his father and mother. His tomb is a slab let into the floor, with the figures of his two wives engraved on a brass plate, and with these inscriptions:

For Jesus' sake pray for me . . . [obliterated] paynes relessyed be.

> Jesus Lord, that made me:
> And with thy blood us bought:
> Forgive us our trespasses.

While another inscription asks:

Of your charitie pray for the soule of Edmond Tame and for the soule of Agnes his first wife.

The prayers of the pious are not asked on behalf of the second wife because the very fine table tomb that one sees, just beyond below the window with two well executed effigies on it, was erected in 1560 to the memory of Roger Lygon, Esq., and his wife, the widow of Sir Edmond Tame.

The little town of Fairford on Colne, "The fair ford over the Colne," is very old, and dates from Saxon times, as the number of Saxon graves that have been found in its vicinity testify. The manor at the time of the Conquest was in the possession of a Saxon noble named Brictric, whose ancestors had held the land for centuries. He was the founder of the first church, and the son of the Saxon Algar and of Algiva his wife. He was tall, stately, and handsome, and conspicuous for the fairness of his skin, the same family fairness of complexion that had earned for his grandfather the name of Halyward Snow. When quite a youth, Brictric was sent as ambassador to Flanders, and while there Matilda of Flanders fell in love with him and asked him to marry her. But as he did not return her affection he refused the honour, and returning home, he married and settled on his estates.

Matilda soon after married William of Normandy; but she never forgave this refusal,

and in revenge, after her husband had conquered England and become its King, she begged a favour of him, which he readily granted. This was that he should give her the whole of Brictric's estates that were known as "the honour of Gloucester," and seizing these, she commanded that Brictric should be taken prisoner at his Manor of Harley and sent under guard to Winchester, where he lived in captivity till his death, leaving no child to carry on his name.

In Henry II.'s time, Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, held the manor, but it must have reverted again to the Crown, as John Tame bought it from Henry VII.

The later history of Fairford has not been eventful, except that John Keble, the author of *The Christian Year*, was born here in 1792. And it was from his growing to love the marvellous stained-glass windows here that he conceived the idea of putting into his own church at Hursley, in Hampshire, the historical series of windows that are now to be seen there, though neither in colouring nor design do they bear the faintest resemblance to the matchless originals which he tried to copy.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

LUDLOW CASTLE.

(From the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, November 27, 1903.)

BY the kind permission of the Earl of Powis some excavations have recently been made under the direction of Mr. St. John Hope (the distinguished antiquary), Mr. Brakespeare, F.S.A., and Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam, F.S.A. (ex-Mayor of Shrewsbury), in the inner green of Ludlow Castle, and it may be of interest to give in this column a short note of what has been done, though it is satisfactory to know that a full statement of the exploration, written by one of the above-named gentlemen, will appear in the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological Society.

The choir or chancel of the old round Norman chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene was the first subject of investigation, and the result was very interesting. The excavation proved that the original east end of the chancel was in the very unusual, if not unique, form of a semi-octagon tacked on to a small square. The same Norman plinth which runs round the circular chapel can be quite clearly traced round three sides of the semi-octagon, being quite sufficient to show beyond doubt what was the original form of the chancel, the apse itself being very small and affording little room for more than the altar. The excavation also confirmed the belief that some time in the sixteenth century, whether in the time of Queen Elizabeth and Sir Henry Sidney or somewhat earlier, the Norman apse was altered and the chancel extended to the curtain wall; but in this connection it is somewhat of a puzzle that the foundations of the extension wall on the north side are of a later date than the wall on the south side, which has the appearance of Norman "battering." In the course of the excavation the floor of red quarries was found at three different levels extending right to the curtain wall, showing that the altar was at a considerable height. The digging also showed that, as appears from the slight nature of the masonry of the side walls projecting from the round chapel, the sides of the chancel were of timber, and that it had been destroyed by fire, many traces of burnt wood being found. The red quarries of the lower level of the chancel have red-brick curbings on each side, indicating the position of the choir seats between the curbing and the wall.

There is a curious diagonal wall on the south side running into the chancel wall, with a cross wall at right angles to it, which has not been explained and requires some further exploration. It has the appearance of being a vestry from its position, but there is a suggestion that there was a laundry and wash-house somewhere in this spot, and it is worthy of note that there is a large deposit in the ground of what is apparently soap.

Many tiles of the sixteenth century bearing roses and fleurs-de-lis, as well as some much older ones, were found in and about the east end of the chapel, and these, together with an old bottle, some slip-ware, some pottery and glass, are at present deposited, by

Lord Powis's permission, in the Ludlow Museum.

South of the chapel the red-quarried floor and the fireplace of a large room, possibly a laundry, of Sir Henry Sidney's day, are exposed to view.

An excavation on the north side of the Norman keep tower has also given very interesting results. Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. Brakespeare not only agreed with other antiquaries that extensive changes had taken place in the north wall of the keep, but were of opinion also that the whole north wall down to a recessed angle eastward was of a comparatively late date, and the "dig" has fully confirmed their beliefs. It has resulted in bringing into view the lower part of the stone steps running down from the first floor, which had been blocked by the corkscrew staircase of Tudor times, and the Norman masonry of the west wall, running considerably further north than the present face of the keep. It has also revealed that which proves to demonstration the fact that the original north wall was further north—namely, the continuation of the Norman arcade, which appears in the ground-floor chamber of the keep in the shape of a base of another pillar on the same level, and in exact correspondence with the other pillars. The steps and the masonry of the wall are in splendid preservation, and are very fine specimens of Norman building. Still further to the north a part of a clearly "battered" Norman wall is exposed to view, though the excavation here is quite incomplete; but enough has been done to show how much of immense interest remains to be done, and how exceedingly valuable, not only to all archæologists, but to all who take an interest in Ludlow and its historic castle, is the work which has been commenced. It is gratifying to learn that, by the kind permission of the Earl of Powis, to whom the thanks of all are due, the excavations will be resumed under the same direction in the spring of next year, when doubtless many discoveries will be made and many disputed points settled. Meanwhile the excavations are left open for the inspection of visitors, except so far only as is necessary to protect the exposed parts from frost and injury.

H. T. W.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

RECENT gifts to the Colchester Museum include a working model of a Roman lock, illustrating the remains of ancient locks and keys found in Colchester; a beautiful little bronze fibula, the handle of a bronze strigil, and a "middle brass" of Claudius, all found in Water Lane; a British, or Gaulish, silver coin, an Anglo-Saxon *sceatta;* a penny of Alexander III. of Scotland, and a seventeenth-century housewife's MS. receipt-book.

The *Illustrated London News* of December 5 had some interesting illustrations, from photographs, of the Roman wall and of Roman altars recovered from the Tyne; while a supplement to the *Graphic* of the same date contained pictures of Roman baths and other Roman remains in Tunis, illustrating an article by Sir Harry H. Johnston, entitled "Sketches in South Tunisia."

Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack of Edinburgh announce for early publication, at the price of £2 2s. net, the *Jacobite Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Grants of Honour*, extracted from the Warrant Books of James II. and VII. and "James III. and VIII.," among the Stuart Papers at Windsor Castle, and other sources, edited, with biographical and genealogical notes, by the Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval.

A beautiful and nearly perfect specimen of a Roman bronze coin, bearing the image and superscription of the Emperor Licinius, who reigned A.D. 307-323, was found in November in a trench in the chalk that is being made by the Electricity Supply Company's employees in Tower Hamlets, Dover.

A new branch of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society has been formed, to be called the "Bath and District Branch," the districts allotted being within the area from Brislington south to Chewton Mendip, thence east to Beckington, from there following the county boundary round the north of Bath to Brislington.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE sold last week the following books: Greek Coins in the British Museum, 12 vols., 1873-1892, £7 5s.; Ackermann's Oxford, 2 vols., 1814, £14 7s. 6d.; Cambridge, 2 vols., 1815, £10 5s.; Winchester and other Colleges, 1816, £18 15s.; Beaumont and Fletcher, by Dyce, 11 vols., 1843-1846, £10 2s. 6d.; Bentley's Miscellany, 64 vols., 1827-1869, £16 10s.; English Spy, 2 vols., 1825-1826, £21; Freeman's Norman Conquest and other works, 12 vols., 1877-1886, £16; Marguerite de Navarre, Heptameron, 3 vols., 1780-1781, £10 10s.; Harriette Wilson's Memoirs, plates, 9 vols., 1831, £10 12s. 6d.; Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, 8 vols., 1780-1790, £10 5s.; Dugdale's Monasticon, 8 vols., 1817-1830, £15 15s.; Hasted's Kent, 4 vols.,

1778-1799, £19 5s.; Malton's Views of Dublin, coloured, 1794, £18 15s.; The Ibis, 1859-1903, £60; Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, 37 vols., £32; Buller's Birds of New Zealand, £7 15s.; Lilford's Birds, 7 vols., 1891-1897, £63; Dresser's Birds of Europe, 9 vols., 1871-1896, £61; Gould's Birds of Great Britain, 5 vols., 1873, £58; Birds of Asia, 7 vols., 1850-1883, £75; Curtis's British Entomology, 8 vols., 1823-1840, £12; Sowerby's English Botany, 36 vols., 1790-1794, £18 15s.; English Fungi, 3 vols., 1797-1803, £10; Meyer's British Birds, 7 vols., 1857, £9 10s.; Cabinet de Poullain, 1781, £12; Claude's Liber Veritatis, 3 vols., 1789, £8 10s.; Dallaway's Sussex, 3 vols., 1815-1832, £25 10s.; Manning and Bray's Surrey, 3 vols., 1804-1814, £10 5s.; Ormerod's Cheshire, large paper, 3 vols., 1819, £8 5s.; Hennepin's Discovery in America, 1698, £11 10s.; Ackermann's Microcosm of London, 3 vols., 1811, £19; Hayley's Life of Romney, 1809, £6 15s.; Rowlandson's Loyal Volunteers of London, Ackermann, n.d., £25 5s.; Cramer, Papillons Exotiques, 9 vols., 1779-1791, £12 5s.; Hewitson's Exotic Butterflies, 5 vols., £19.—*Athenæum*, November 28.

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: Milton's Paradise Regained, first edition, with leaf of imprimatur, 1671, £32; Ben Jonson's Translation of Horace (wanting one leaf), £18 10s.; Browning's Sordello, 1840, presentation copy with inscription, "Jas. Wilkinson, Esq., from R. B.," £7 5s.; Stothard's Illustrations to Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man, coloured, £12; Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, 3 vols., £14; Scottish History Society's Publications, 1887-1901, 37 vols., £16 10s.; Fraser's The Sutherland Book, 3 vols., £11.—*Athenæum*, December 5.

There was a crowded room at Wellington Street yesterday, when Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge disposed of a valuable collection of rare autographs and Shakespeare relics, numbering twelve lots in all. Among the prices realized were the following: Signature of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, dated July 7, 1624, only one other known, that being among the Harleian MSS. preserved in the British Museum, £70 (Quaritch); James I. silver seal-top spoon, engraved with full-length figure of Shakespeare, with date of his death, 1616, and initials of the dramatist and Anne Hathaway, £75 (Aston); a casket (fitted as an inkstand) made from the wood of the mulberry-tree planted by Shakespeare, and presented by the Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon in 1769 to George Keate, in recognition of his services to the memory of Shakespeare, £120 (Aston); the "Unknown Portrait of Shakspere," painted on a panel of oak, when the dramatist was "sick unto death," £131 (Moore); Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, 10 vols., 1767-1768, from the libraries of Thomas Gray, Edmund Malone, and Richard Heber, £120 (A. Jackson); a unique copy of a totally unknown issue of the Fourth Folio Shakespeare, printed for H. Herringman at the Anchor, in the Lower Walk of the New Exchange, 1685, £215 (Marshall). The twelve lots realized £857 10s.—*Globe*, December 8.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received the *Transactions* (vol. vi.) of the Thoroton Society for 1902, a volume which does credit to the Nottingham antiquaries. The first 100 pages are occupied with the usual business details, and full accounts of the spring and autumn excursions, in which are brought together notes on many of the interesting churches of the county, with a number of excellent illustrations. Specially noteworthy among these churches is the fine one at Laxton, which is remarkable for its many interesting, though sadly mutilated, tombs and effigies. To the second part of the volume Mr. W. Stevenson contributes, besides an account of the Goldings, "A Vale of Belvoir Cavalier Family," a special paper on these monuments. "It is still an unsettled question," says Mr. Stevenson, "whether the rôle of a crusader is implied by the crossed legs." We think this has been pretty well settled in the negative. Mr. Stevenson significantly points out that in the "Expulsion," sculptured on the north triforium of the angel choir at Lincoln, Adam and Eve are figured as cross-legged—meant, no doubt, to indicate the attitude of walking. Four short papers are contributed by Mr. George Fellows—viz., "Old Bibles at Beeston"—two copies of the original issue of the A.V. found in the belfry of Beeston Church—"Wollaton Hall," "Wollaton Church," and "The Willoughby Family." The system of pagination adopted in the volume seems peculiar.

The *Transactions* (vol. iii., No. 1) of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club for 1903, edited by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., have reached us. Most of the papers deal with subjects outside our province, but we cannot help remarking the great interest of Mr. E. W. Wade's article on "The Birds of Bampton Cliffs," very fully illustrated. The one antiquarian paper is substantial, for it fills nearly half the volume. It is on the "Evidences Relating to East Hull," by Mr. T. Blashill, whose name is a guarantee for careful and thorough work. The eastern part of Hull is being rapidly covered with new streets and buildings, obliterating old sites and boundaries and rendering many an ancient name obsolete and out of date. Mr. Blashill has done good service in here putting on record an account of the district under its old conditions. The history of the various estates and manors is carefully traced, and many a sidelight thrown upon the social life of the past. The paper is well and freely illustrated.

The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society have lately issued to members Part 3 of their *Transactions* for the year 1903. The part contains these papers: "Shropshire 500 years Ago," by H. M. Auden; "Two Exchequer Suits respecting the Tithes of Shifnal, 1585," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; "The Lords-Lieutenant of Shropshire," the first portion of a very able and exhaustive paper on the origin and history of Lords-Lieutenant, as well as detailed biographies of the Lieutenants themselves, by William Phillips; "Authority to Sir Richard Ottley to Search for Hidden Treasures," also by Mr.

Phillips; "Two Shrewsbury Merchant-Gild Rolls of the Fourteenth Century," by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater (this, like the same author's earlier papers, contains copious analyses of surnames and trades, etc.); and a further account of "The Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury," by the late Joseph Morris. There are also short notes, under the heading "Miscellanea," on Hotspur's Wife, Existing Tombs of Knights slain at Battlefield, Objects found during Recent Excavations at the Shrewsbury Railway-station, Claverley Church, and Find of an Ancient Pottery Vase at Whitchurch. The part also contains a very full account of the Battle of Shrewsbury quincentenary celebration in July last, with the sermons and lectures then delivered.

The Shropshire Archæological Society have also issued a special Battlefield volume of about 250 pages, containing a reprint of all the articles, notes, and papers on the subject of the Battle of Shrewsbury given in their *Transactions* for the year, together with some additional matter and seventeen illustrations.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*November* 26.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—The President referred to a recent resolution of the Society protesting against the proposed destruction of the Church of All Hallows, Lombard Street, and appealing to the parishioners to withhold their assent to any scheme that would involve its destruction. He was now able to report with satisfaction that at a recent meeting a very large majority of the parishioners had voted against such a scheme, and the church may now be looked upon as saved.—Lord Bolton was elected a Fellow.—Mr. J. Challenor Smith communicated a note of the brass inscription to John Moore (d. 1597) in York Minster. This had probably been taken up and sold with other brasses in 1645, but was subsequently utilized as material for the weathercock which surmounted the turret of the lantern tower from 1666 to 1803. In the last-named year the weathercock was taken down, and is now preserved in the vestry.—Mr. Philip Norman read a paper descriptive of the portion of the Roman wall of London lately uncovered at Newgate, and now almost destroyed. The discussion on the paper, for want of time, was postponed until a future meeting.—The President referred in suitable terms to the great loss which archæological science had sustained by the death of Professor Mommsen, an Honorary Fellow of the Society, whose labours in the field of classical archæology were almost phenomenal in their range and thoroughness.—*Athenæum*, December 5.—*December* 3.—Professor Gowland, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith drew attention to the recent discovery in Denmark of a sun-disc drawn by a horse, the whole mounted on six wheels. The disc consisted of two convex bronze plates, 6 inches in diameter, placed back to back and fastened at the edge; and one side had been covered with gold foil, which was pressed into the spirals, and concentric rings punched into the bronze. The car must have been for ceremonial purposes, and, as it had been intentionally damaged before deposit in the peat-moss at Trundholm, in North Zealand, there can be little doubt that it was a votive offering. Dr. Sophus Müller considered it earlier than 1000 B.C., and similar discs found in Ireland must be of about the same age, though the spiral ornament is not found on bronzes of that date in these islands. One fragment with its gold covering was described in 1854; the complete gold cover of another, as well as the bronze foundation of a third, broken across the centre, are in the British Museum. The last has two loops on the edge corresponding to those on the Danish example, and all must have been for the same purpose, though the Irish discs have about half the diameter of that from Trundholm. From Ireland and elsewhere come flat discs of gold with cruciform or other designs that occur, not only on rock-carvings of the Bronze Age in Sweden, but also on the bases of "incense cups" and "food vessels" from barrows in Britain. These vessels may, therefore, have been used in sun-worship at burials.—Professor Gowland commented on the skilful hollow casting of the bronze horse attached to the Trundholm disc, and considered it a proof that metal-working was even then of very old standing in that country. Our own abundant home supplies of tin and copper must, however, have certainly started a Bronze Age earlier in these islands, and the discovery of the art may also have been independent of Continental influence.—*Athenæum*, December 12.

HELLENIC SOCIETY. — *November* 24. — Professor Butcher in the chair.—Dr. Evans gave an account of his most recent excavations of the Palace of Minos, at Knossos, in Crete. The result of the last season's excavations on the site of the Minoan Palace at Knossos, he said, has been specially important from the stratigraphical point of view. Below the foundations of the later building fresh evidence had come to light of the existence of an earlier palace, the contents of which showed connections with the Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt, and revealed a high development of civilization by the middle of the third millennium before our era. Below this level, again, were structures belonging to a still earlier civilized stratum, which, in turn, overlaid 25 feet of neolithic deposits. Besides these remote stages, a remarkable series of discoveries had now made clear the existence of an earlier stratum in the later palace. It now appeared that below the paved floors of rooms and corridors belonging to this concluding period—itself of considerable duration—were remains of magazines, and notably of a whole series of stone receptacles which had been definitely closed at some time of great disturbance—approximately about 1800 B.C.—and the later paved floors built over them. Several of these repositories belonging to this penultimate period contained quantities of gold-foil and remains of cypress-wood chests that had been inlaid with plaques of crystal and faience, and which, doubtless, once contained treasure. The two most spacious and important of these repositories were filled with relics of a sanctuary, including faience figures of a snake goddess and votaries, exquisite inlays and reliefs of the same material, tablets showing a new intermediate form of script, and clay sealings that had belonged to priestly documents now perished. It was remarkable

that several of these bore religious symbols in the shape either of a plain cross or of a *crux gammata* or "Swastika." But the great surprise of the excavation was the discovery of what seemed to have been the central object of cult, in the form of a marble cross of orthodox Greek shape. Dr. Evans referred to other pre-Christian survivals of this symbol which seemed to fit on to this Minoan cult. In the same way the Minoan idea of the dove as Divine intermediary had also shown itself very persistent. These remains belonged to what appeared to have been an extensive sanctuary in the west wing of the palace, including the pillars incised with the double axes. A *dépendance* of the palace on the north-east, also recently excavated, showed a marvellously preserved royal villa, with flights of stairs and remains of upper stories, the principal hall of which afforded an extraordinary anticipation of the later basilica.—*Standard*, November 26.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*November* 18.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., in the chair. —Mr. C. H. Compton drew attention to various interesting archæological discoveries quite recently made, and also read some extracts from the register of the Parish Church of Chesham, which is a fourteenth-century building, well restored by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. On the wall of the south aisle is an old painting of St. Christopher. He also exhibited several good photographs of the fine roof of the nave of South Creake Church, Norfolk. — The Rev. H. J. D. Astley described for Mr. W. J. Nichols, who was unable to be present, an exhibition of "finds" recently made at Chislehurst in the close vicinity of the "caves," extending from prehistoric to modern times. They consist of a paleolithic flint implement resembling a scraper, a flint ball for pounding grain, some fragments of Roman pottery, Samian and Upchurch, and a number of gun-flints fabricated in 1800. Mr. Astley commented on the discoveries made at Delpho on the site of the Temple of Apollo, which prove the Ionic character of the building, and on the recent discoveries of Messrs. Hunt and Grenfell in the Fayüm, Egypt. He then exhibited a series of nearly 100 photogravure reproductions (two reproduced in the original colours) of portraits discovered some years ago by Herr Theodore Graf in graves of the Ptolemaic period in the Fayüm. Some of these Herr Graf believes he has identified with the aid of coins, medals, and busts.—Dr. Birch expressed some doubt as to the identification, but apart from this the series is one of very considerable interest, from the life-like character of the portraits, one or two of the younger women being especially beautiful, and almost modern-looking. Altogether, we have here speaking likenesses of men and women who died more than 2,000 years ago, and Herr Graf will meet with a warm welcome if, as he proposes, he should ever bring the original portraits to London. —Mr. Patrick, Hon. Secretary, read, in the absence of the author, Mr. J. H. MacMichael, a paper dealing with "The Colour of the Sky in the Symbolism of Ancient Art and Folk-Lore," a subject of a very interesting nature, and treated at considerable length, with many references, evincing much and useful research.

The annual general meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on November 30, Sir Herbert Maxwell, President, in the chair. The office-bearers for the year were elected.—The Hon. John Abercromby, Secretary, gave a report of the work of this Society during the past session, as recorded in the forthcoming volume of the *Proceedings*, referring also to the excavation of the fort on the Roman wall at Rough Castle, near Falkirk, and other excavations of prehistoric sites in Bute, Argyll, Perthshire, and Aberdeenshire, of all which detailed reports would be submitted during the ensuing session. —The Treasurer gave a report as to the funds of the Society, and the report to the Board of Trustees showed that the museum had been visited during the year by 16,323 visitors, and the number of objects of antiquity added to the collection had been 163 by donation and 376 by purchase, while the number of books added to the library had been 109 by donation and 71 by purchase. Among the more important additions to the museum were mentioned the collection of Professor Duns, consisting of 230 objects, chiefly Scottish, which had been acquired by purchase, and an ethnological collection of 90 objects, which had been presented by Professor Duns.

A meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on November 24, Mr. J. R. Garstin presiding. — Two interesting papers were read—the first by Mr. T. J. Westropp, dealing with the ancient history of Ardmore, co. Waterford, and the second by Mr. Herbert Wood, on "Addison in Ireland." Mr. Westropp's paper contained a great deal of true history and uncertain tradition relating to the period of St. Declan, when the present village of Ardmore was called the City of Declan. The paper was admirably illustrated by a number of lantern slides, showing the ruins of the ancient cathedral, the oratory, and the round tower. Mr. Wood's paper gave a great deal of information which is not to be found in books as to the doings of Joseph Addison, the poet and essayist, while he was Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, in the early years of the eighteenth century.

Mr. R. Welford presided over a meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES held on November 25.—Bishop Hornby reported discoveries in the churchyard at Chollerton, and Mr. Wooler, of Darlington, exhibited a Roman jar found near Piercebridge.—Canon Walker, Rector of Whalton, read a paper on the "Whalton Bonfire and Balefire Celebrations." He said that at Whalton there survived a custom the origin of which was unknown to those who participated in it, and could only be guessed at by the student and the antiquary. Every year on July 4, as the sun went down, a huge load of faggots was placed on a waggon, with a youth on the top blowing a horn, and a long line of men and boys dragging it by ropes. A huge bonfire was built up with these on the village green, and the word was given to "light her." The children, with some formality, danced round the fire, and when the flames got higher a fiddle was heard, and the young people commenced to dance in its neighbourhood. It was still, said the Canon, a strange scene, and the custom,

in the memory of an old man, eighty years of age, had never been omitted, and added that the same thing had been told him by his father, though there was a tradition that it had been postponed on two occasions on account of heavy rain. There was no printed record of the ceremony, nor was it mentioned in any church records. This year Sir Benjamin Stone had set the fire alight. It was now conducted without any superstitious attributes, though he had been informed that there had been ashes abstracted during the night.

At the November meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. Axon in the chair, Mr. Thomas May read a report on the excavations at Wilderspool and Stockton Heath during 1901-1902 on the site of the Roman Civitas. It gave particulars of the discovery of a bronze founder's and enameller's workshop on the north side of the fortified area, near to the south bank of the Mersey, in the field attached to the brewery of Messrs. Greenall, Whitley and Company. The remains included a square courtyard paved with small boulders set in clay, surrounded by floors of stiff clay, and the base of a crucible furnace of calcined clay in the form of a deep footprint. Fragments of crucibles with portions of the bronze adhering to the inside furnace were obtained and analyzed by the public analyst at Warrington, Mr. F. G. Ruddock, F.I.C. The finds in the vicinity of the workshop consisted of coins, bronze fibulæ, and studs in enamel of the finest workmanship, brooches, pins, fragments and drops of metal, pieces of cobalt blue and turquoise blue enamel, Samian ware cups and bowls, urn, waterbottle. These were exhibited and described, or illustrated by photographs. The local remains were compared with the description of a similar workshop uncovered recently in the province of Namur, Belgium, known as the Villa of Antheus, procurator metallorum under Tiberius, A.D. 1439, contained in the *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, 1902, and not yet translated.

An account was then given of several iron-ore roasting ovens found at the end of the present season on the west side of the Roman Via and new street named Roman Road at Stockton Heath, and of the foundations of a building of substantial construction, with walls 2 feet 6 inches wide and 3 feet deep on two sides. This was followed by particulars of an iron-smelting furnace, and remains of workshops of glass-paste bead-makers, including bases of clay furnaces, clay floors, and paved courtyards adjoining the Via on the east. Particulars were given of a number of analyses by Mr. Ruddock of ancient slags found in the vicinity of the furnaces, and of the probable methods of iron-smelting practised by the Romans on the spot, as indicated by the shapes of the ovens and furnaces and the specimens of hematite and clayband ores and mineral coal, principally cannel. Photographs of two large stone mortars for pounding calcined ore, a complete quern, coins, iron knives, and other associated objects, were exhibited, as well as maps and plans of the various structures. Among the more notable discoveries were the apparent remains of a shrine or temple of Minerva, a stone-head of a goddess found upon it, and in the vicinity a beautiful miniature bronze head of Minerva, or palladium, with crested helmet and perfect features.

The Rev. Dr. Löwy read "Notes on Lilith" at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on December 9.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

DAT BOEXKEN VANDER MISSEN, "THE BOOKLET OF THE MASS," 1507. The thirty-four plates described and text translated, with illustrative excerpts from contemporary missals and tracts. By Percy Dearmer, M.A. Alcuin Club Collections V. London: *Longmans, Green and Co.*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xvi, 156. Price £1 1s.

This book is the somewhat belated volume for 1902 issued to the subscribers to the Alcuin Club, but it cannot fail to give them satisfaction. Brother Gherit Vander Goude, a Franciscan Observant, produced this book in Flemish at Antwerp in the opening years of the sixteenth century, and it at once attained to a considerable popularity. The earliest edition, apparently the second, in the British Museum is of the year 1506. The edition here reproduced is from a perfect copy dated 1507. Dr. Rock, in his *Church of Our Fathers*, cited from a French version, called *L'Interpretation et Signification de la Messe*, published in 1529. An English version came out in 1532, which was printed by Robert Wyar, but it lacked the illustrations, which form the chief attraction of the book. A later Flemish edition was printed at Antwerp in 1538. Now that the attention of bibliophiles, as well as liturgiologists, has been directed to this little book, it is probable that other editions will ere long be detected on the Continent. The work consists of three short books, each divided into thirty-three short chapters. The author explains this arrangement to signify the three periods of our Lord's life, and the thirty-three years of His earthly career. The matter of the first and last books is of a kind usual in devotional works of that period, but it is in connection with the middle section that the interest chiefly centres. That portion consists of a detailed description of the Service of the Mass, divided into thirty-three articles and illustrated by sixty-seven plates; of these plates, those on the left-hand page are here reproduced, "whilst those on the opposite page are omitted as having no liturgical interest." For members of the Alcuin Society, "founded with the object of encouraging and assisting in the practical study of ceremonial and the arrangements of churches, their furniture and ornaments, in strict accordance with the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer," such a decision as to the plates is quite natural. But as the Society or its publishers appeal to the outside public

for the purchase of the volume, the cost of which is 21s., it does seem highly unfortunate that all the plates were not reproduced; for these early woodcuts are peculiarly interesting, and often throw much light on the customs and habits of the times. In this work the liturgical plate is given on the left hand, and the Flemish comment, with English version, on the opposite page. On the latter page, too, appear Mr. Dearmer's careful notes and description of the picture. The pictures, though simple in ritual, are of High Mass, for the celebrant is assisted by deacon and subdeacon throughout, and in certain places by the clerk. Moreover, laity are introduced in several pictures, not only as kneeling reverently, taking part in the service, or gazing through the choir screen, but also seated at the sides of the pictures, sometimes with hat on, or just entering the church, or otherwise conducting themselves after such a fashion as to show that they had no concern nor part in the "Sacrifice of the Altar" then being offered. This is, of course, an ordinary characteristic of the art of the day, whether drawn by the painter, engraver, glass-stainer, or sculptor, and merely signifies the desire of the artist to fill up his composition by what may be termed the "side shows" of other incidents, apart from the main subject. Mr. Dearmer does not appear to have grasped this fact, as some of his comments, characterized by a certain dry humour, appear to indicate. Thus, Plate VI., illustrating the Epistle, shows on the left hand "two men in lay dress, who sit in a corner with their hats on. Another man, wearing a cap, attempts with a double-thonged whip to quell a dog, who seems to be vying with the subdeacon in vocal exercise." Plate XVII. reintroduces the scourged cur well round the corner, but Mr. Dearmer remarks of the ministers: "They are unmoved by the dog, who continues to protest vigorously against his castigator." That the dog-whipper, to keep dogs out of church or to regulate their conduct if they got into the nave, was a continental as well as an English church official is supported by these pictures; but it is wholly unnecessary to suppose that their presence in the actual sanctuary at High Mass could ever have occurred, save as an infrequent and unhappy accident. There is much in this interesting volume that bears on the religious controversies of the day, and which throws light on the actual words of the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer. Thus, the English version of 1532 uses almost the exact words of the Prayer-Book as to the position of the priest at the beginning of the Mass, using the word *side* as meaning the south part of the east side or front, and not the end of the altar.

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GUERNSEY FOLK-LORE. From MSS. by the late Sir Edgar MacCulloch, F.S.A. Edited by Edith F. Carey. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. Large 8vo., pp. 616. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Sir Edgar MacCulloch, who was well known as an industrious antiquary, devoted the leisure hours of many years to the collection of these numerous remains of the folk-lore of his native island, many of which have since disappeared. At his death in 1896 he bequeathed his manuscript collection to the Royal Court of Guernsey, of which he had been many years member and President, and the Court, having wisely resolved on publication, confided the task of transcription and editing to the hands of Miss Carey. The result of her labours is the handsome and portly volume, well printed in Guernsey, which is now before us. Of late years Guernsey, in common with the other Channel Islands, has undergone vast changes. Its appearance and its life have been modernized and hopelessly vulgarized, and most of the relics of mediæval customs and beliefs which were once abundant have well nigh disappeared. Sir Edgar MacCulloch did invaluable work by collecting carefully and widely while yet the island's old-time characteristics were maintained.

Much of the lore herein gathered together is, of course, common to England and other countries, but there are many little variations in detail which will make the book to be valued by the comparative mythologist. There is much, too, naturally, which the folk-lorist will compare with the lore of the neighbouring Brittany, especially in connection with the reverence paid to great stones, and the stories of fairies dwelling in caves, and their vengeance o mortals who had accidentally become possessed of the power of fairy vision, There are one or two such stories here (at pp. 208-210, for example) which are close parallels to some in M. Sébillot's *Litterature Orale de la Haute Bretagne*. Miss Carey has done her work very well. The arrangement of the book is excellent, and the editor's notes are good and useful. The several appendices for which Miss Carey is responsible—one of which contains some good ghost stories—are decided additions to the value of the book. The illustrations are very numerous, and include many views of old houses and streets, most of which have now been swept away. There is a full index, and the volume is in every way satisfactorily produced, as becomes a work which is of permanent value and utility.

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RUSKIN RELICS. By W. G. Collingwood. With 50 illustrations by John Ruskin and others. London: *Isbister and Co., Ltd.*, 1903. Imperial 8vo., pp. x, 232. Price 10s. 6d.

The relics of recent great men are the food of the antiquary of the future, and Mr. Collingwood, than whom no one was better fitted for the task, has produced a volume of collected papers which in years to come should interest an even wider public than the worshippers of the Ruskin cult. It goes without saying that Ruskinians will add this supplement to the notable life of the Master which came a few years ago from the same pen. From "the chair he sat in" to the illuminated manuscript of "King Hakon's Bible," this beautifully printed volume is full of Ruskin's possessions, lovingly set forth with a devotion which echoes the care he gave to them in his lifetime. In particular, the two chapters on Ruskin's Jewels and Ruskin's Library, with their extremely interesting illustrations, show forth the man that the prophet was in his own home and in his daily life, while his ardent soul was expressing itself in great prophetic works. Truly, the reverent tone of this volume and the nobility of its hero disarm all criticism. Mr. Collingwood has played the Boswell to his great man too well and too sincerely to be

accused of breaking any private confidence, and the result of his record makes distinctly good reading. As was to be expected, the illustrations are a feature of the volume. They include many sketches by Mr. Collingwood made in the company, and perhaps under the inspiration, of Ruskin. But, as we have hinted, the main value of the book will lie in the reproduction of many sheets, drawings, and objects which bear the marks of the Master himself. Mr. Collingwood is to be congratulated on his publisher in this respect. W. H. D.

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How to Decipher and Study Old Documents. By E. E. Thoyts (Mrs. J. H. Cope). Second edition, revised. Facsimiles and other illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 149. Price 4s. 6d.

Many amateur palæographers have had reason to be grateful to Mrs. Cope for this useful little book, which first appeared about ten years ago, and has for some time been out of print. It is now reissued handsomely got up, with many additions and corrections to bring the matter up to date. Mrs. Cope is experienced in record-reading, and she follows in these pages the very practical plan of trying to describe those things which puzzled her when she first tried to read and understand the records of bygone times. There is no attempt to cover anything like the whole field of palæography. Mrs. Cope deals only with English records, and tries especially to lighten the difficulties which beset the beginner in dealing with family records, parish registers, ancient deeds and charters, and similar documents. The second chapter, on "Character by Handwriting," hardly seems in keeping with the rest of the book, but in her preface Mrs. Cope urges that such study is useful with regard to private letters and questions of genuineness. Mr. C. Trice Martin supplies a brief introduction, in which he relates one or two amusing palæographical "howlers." The book is to be cordially commended.

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St. Nicholas Hospital, Salisbury. By the Rev. Canon Wordsworth, M.A. With 22 illustrations. Salisbury: *Brown and Co.*, 1902. 8vo., pp. lxxxviii, 386. Price 15s. net.

In this most welcome volume, which forms one of the publications of the Wilts Record Society, Canon Wordsworth, who is Master of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, Salisbury, gives the best and most thorough account of an English mediæval hospital that has yet been published. It is chiefly devoted to the reproduction of the whole of the fifteenth-century cartulary, or old register, with such additions as were made to that book up to the year 1639. But it also contains a variety of other records relative to the hospital, drawn from diocesan or national archives; as well as certain particulars relative to the chapel of St. John Baptist on the Isle, the Scottish College of St. Nicholas de Vaux, and the collegiate Church of St. Edmund, Salisbury, which Canon Wordsworth regards as daughter institutions or offshoots of this hospital. There is also a preface of eighty-eight pages, the greater part of which consists of an account of the hospital, from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century, drawn up by the late Master, Canon Moberly. The editor of this cartulary remarks in his preface that "the purchasers of books are, to all appearance, becoming fewer and fewer," but that, nevertheless, the value of this document has been placed so high by manuscript experts, such as Messrs. Scott and Warner of the British Museum, that he resolved to issue it for "such readers as it may be fortunate enough to find." It would be quite impossible to give any adequate notion of this volume in the space at our disposal, but we are glad to notice that this book can be obtained by others than members of the Wilts Society, and to assure our ecclesiological and historical readers that Canon Wordsworth's book is of great and genuine worth; that it stands out as the unique record of one of those numerous smaller hospitals for the poor, the majority of which were crushed out by the hateful spoliations of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.; that it is edited after a scholarly and precise fashion; and that its twenty-two illustrations are good in themselves, and invaluable for those who desire to form a true idea of these ancient houses for bedesmen and poor travellers. It well merits a far more extended sale than the editor seems to anticipate.—J. Charles Cox.

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An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire. By the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A. Part 6. The Hundreds of Condover and Ford. Many plates and other illustrations. Wellington: *Hobson and Co.*, 1903. 4to., pp. 451-540. Price 10s. 6d.

With this part Mr. Cranage begins the second volume of his work, though the pagination of the first volume is continued. The churches of the hundred of Condover are twenty in number, beginning with that of Acton Burnell, with its very fine chancel, in which is a beautiful double piscina and other attractive features, on which Mr. Cranage dwells with appreciative care. He notes that in this church there is still in existence, though fast perishing, a black-and-white "maiden garland." Of the other nineteen churches in the hundred, the most interesting are those at Berrington; Condover, with the remarkable half-timbered gable of its south transept and interesting monuments in the chancel; the disused chapel at Langley, with its curious arrangements for seats and kneeling-desks round the north, south, and *east* sides of the Communion-table; Pitchford, with its famous oaken effigy of a mail-clad warrior; the curious church at Stapleton, which appears to have been built of two stories; and Woolstaston, with its strangely rough old font. The hundred of Ford includes eleven churches, of which the most interesting are those at Alberbury and Minsterley. In the latter are seven "maiden garlands," two dating from 1736. The many plates and other illustrations are excellent, as in former parts. We congratulate Mr. Cranage on having advanced another step towards the completion of this beautiful work.

* * *

Milton's England. By Lucia Ames Mead. Illustrated. London: *Eveleigh Nash*, 1903. Crown 8vo., pp. 311. Price 6s. net.

This volume, by an American lady, is distinctly superior in quality to many books of its own kind. It is intelligent topography, written accurately in a

zealous worship of a great man; and its pages are full of that warm and generous regard for "the storied past" of the mother-country which distinguishes the cultivated American. Miss Mead, according to the dedication to her friend, "wandered one happy summer through Milton's England," and we are as sure that she enjoyed the journey as we are clear, from her painstaking record, that she deserved to do so. When free from her first chapter on "The London into which Milton was born" (which ably enough explains why to any English-speaking man "a half-dozen miles of the tidal Thames have more of meaning than as many thousands of the Amazon, the Oxus, and the Ganges"), she treats of the life of Milton by its places of sojourn; and Milton had many homes, for he lived in great and restless days. Here is a chance sentence which shows her method: "In Gray's Inn, to the north of Holborn, Francis Bacon wrote his *Novum Organum*, which he published in 1620, when Milton was a schoolboy at St. Paul's, and when the Leyden Pilgrims in the *Mayflower* landed on Plymouth Rock." For the purposes of popular history, as different from the recording of research work, that comparative mode is obviously the right one, and Miss Mead employs it honestly and brightly. We can trust an author, especially a lady (if we may be pardoned for saying so!), who swiftly sketches Elizabeth as "that shrewd politician, great Sovereign, yet vain and silly woman"; and the reader who lingers in these attractive pages will find many pieces of sound and luminous writing. In many recent volumes which deal incidentally with the Cromwellian period we do not remember so readable a passage as that which here (pp. 244-250) contrasts the endings of Charles I. and the Protector in their true significance. Of Milton himself, poet, scholar, and politician, the portrait is both ample and exact.

A special word of praise is due to the illustrations, which are a distinct feature of an elegant "get-up." Almost all are taken photographically from old prints, and it is the right method to use. We would only snggest that the date and, wherever possible, the source of the print should be given; the former, at least, is nearly always to be found on such topographical prints as have here been used. The portrait of Cromwell is "a poor thing," but the frontispiece, taken from Faithorne's beautiful miniature of Milton, is excellent.—W. H. D.

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THE ANCESTRY OF RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON, D.D. (ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY). By the Rev. Adam Philip, M.A. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*. 1903. Large 8vo., pp. viii, 37. Price 3s. 6d.

The Archbishop of Canterbury comes of Presbyterian stock. The greater part of this little book is occupied with sketches of the lives and careers of his great-grandfather, Thomas Randall, minister of Inchture, Perthshire, from 1739 to 1770, and of the first charge, Stirling, from 1770 to his death in 1780; and of his grandfather, Thomas Randall, later Thomas Randall Davidson, whose ministerial charges were at Inchture, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. At the Tolbooth, then part of the Cathedral of St. Giles, Edinburgh, Dr. Davidson laboured from 1785 till his death in 1827. There are many interesting glimpses of Scottish life, and especially of Scottish Church life, in the eighteenth century. The illustrations of churches and places mentioned in the text, with portraits of the Archbishop and of his grandfather, are effective.

* * *

DICTIONARY OF HISTORICAL ALLUSIONS. By T. B. Harbottle. London: *Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd.*, 1903. 8vo., pp. 306. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. Harbottle is a prolific producer of dictionaries, and this latest of the series is marked by signs of haste. It contains a vast amount of information in a convenient form, which will be of considerable use to readers and students, but in not a few of the articles revision is sadly needed. It is only charitable to put some of the mistakes down to faulty proof-reading. Under "Edict of Châteaubriand" we are told that this edict was issued by Henri III., and established the Chambre Ardente; while under "Chambre Ardente" that Court is said to have been established by Henri II. Henri III., again, is said to have issued the Edict of Nemours in 1785, nearly 200 years after His Majesty's death. The dates, indeed, are by no means as trustworthy as they should be. Under "Jerviswood Plot" that conspiracy is said to have been discovered as a result of the failure of the Rye House Plot, and one of its leaders, Baillie, seized and executed in 1634. The date of the Rye House Plot was 1683. Harper's Ferry is said to have been the scene of John Brown's abortive rising in "1869." But no such excuse as faulty proof-reading can explain such an extraordinary jumble as is given under "Kit-Kat Club." This is stated to have been "a club formed by certain prominent Whig politicians in 1793 to promote the principles of the French Revolution. Walpole, Steele, and Addison were among its members"! A large number of nicknames and sobriquets are usefully included. It is strange to find "Queen Dick" (Richard Cromwell) given, and the much better-known "Tumbledown Dick" omitted. But omissions in such a book are easy to find, though not so easy to account for. Why, for example, should "Jedburgh Justice" find a place, and not the more familiar "Halifax Law"? The volume, however, despite such drawbacks as we have mentioned and others, which can be remedied in future editions by careful and thorough revision, is a very handy book of reference. The index is a useful feature.

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SWEET HAMPSTEAD AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS. By Mrs. Caroline A. White. Many illustrations. Second edition, revised. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xvi, 324. Price 7s. 6d. net.

When this book first appeared, several years ago, we were able to offer it a very hearty welcome. In its new form, on smaller paper, and duly revised, it is not less attractive. Hampstead has, perhaps, more and more varied associations of interest—social, literary, and artistic—than any other London suburb; and Mrs. White is a delightful guide to all this world of anecdote and reminiscence. The author is now a nonogenarian, so that her own recollections of the district in which she has lived for many years are of some importance. Those who are familiar with Hampstead and its charms will find in this book

fresh food for their enthusiasm, while those who know not the district save by repute will, under Mrs. White's guidance, become happy victims to its fascinations. The illustrations are very numerous. One or two could be dispensed with—the portrait of Charles Lamb on p. 174 is a melancholy example—but the great majority are welcome and really illustrative. Particularly interesting and valuable are the views of scenes which have long since disappeared for ever beneath the always-encroaching flood of bricks and mortar.

We have received the new issue for 1904 of the invaluable *Who's Who* (London: *A. and C. Black*. Price 7s. 6d. net). It contains more biographies than ever, and while one might be critical as to the disproportionate amount of space allotted to certain folk, and as to the irritating absurdities of a few autobiographers, it is pleasanter to acknowledge the many merits of this most useful compendium of contemporary biography. The many useful tables which have gradually been crowded altogether out of the pages of *Who's Who* are now issued, with much other miscellaneous information, in a separate and very handy form as the *Who's Who Year-Book* (price 1s. net).

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In the *Architectural Review*, December, Mr. J. A. Morris, in a well-illustrated paper on the "Old Bridge of Ayr"—the Auld Brig of Burns's "Twa Brigs"—describes in detail the construction of the bridge, and, noting its present precarious condition—due chiefly to the rapidly increasing river scour consequent upon harbour dredging—pleads earnestly for its preservation. The matter, it is clear, is not altogether free from difficulty, but we trust the burgh council of the old town will let nothing prevent them from taking steps at once to insure the preservation of the most interesting feature of their town. The *Review* also contains another chapter of Messrs. Prior and Gardener's study of "English Mediæval Figure Sculpture," which is freely illustrated and deals with the statues of Wells Cathedral. The *Genealogical Magazine*, December, has an interesting paper by Mr. Ambrose Lee on "The Heraldry of Shakespeare's *Richard II.*," as recently produced by Mr. Tree. Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies writes on "Modern English Heraldic Art," and among the other contents we note "Heraldic Illumination," by Mr. John Vinycomb.

* * *

The *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, October, is a little belated, but is an unusually good number. It opens with a description, well illustrated, by the Rev. Dr. Buick, of a "Bronze Bridle-bit" found recently in County Antrim, which is compared with other Irish and Scotch examples. An interesting chapter in local history is supplied by the reprinting of a rare Belfast pamphlet on "The French Prisoners in Belfast, 1759-1763," with notes by Mr. I. W. Ward. Colonel Wood-Martin has an illustrated paper on "Bronze Serpentine Latchets," and other cumbrous dress-fasteners. Bronzes, indeed, are strongly represented, for they furnish a third paper—"Some Undescribed Bronzes," by Mr. W. J. Knowles. A reprint of the late Bishop Reeves's pamphlet on "Crannogs in the Counties of Antrim and Derry," brief articles on "Tory Island," "Norman Cuniform Stones in the Ardes, Co. Down," and one or two other topics, complete a capital number of the *Journal*.

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We have also received the *East Anglian*, July, with an interesting will of a Norwich weaver, dated 1539; the *Architects' Magazine*, November and December; *Sale Prices*, November 30; and book catalogues from Bailey Brothers, Newington Butts, S.E. (Topography and Family History); Williams and Norgate, Henrietta Street, W.C. (General, and rich in recent foreign contributions to Science and Learning); L. Rosenthal, Munich (Hungary, Croatia, Roumania, Palestine, etc.); and Max Harrwitz, Berlin.

Correspondence.

BOOKS IN WILLS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I have been much interested to-day by reading in the December *Antiquary*, in a notice of the session of the Bibliographical Society (p. 379), that the wills of the clergy are the most prolific in the mention of books.

My predecessor as Vicar of Claines, Thomas Francke, who died in 1598, left by will "to his friend Humphrey Cratford one book called fflores Cortox."

I have never come across any mention of this book elsewhere, and it would be interesting to know if the Bibliographical Society or any reader of the *Antiquary* has any information respecting it.

ALFRED S. PORTER, F.S.A.

The Vicarage,
Claines, Worcester.
November 27, 1903.

ST. ETHELREDA'S CHURCH, ELY PLACE, HOLBORN.

TO THE EDITOR.

Can any correspondent of the *Antiquary* give an account of the interior decorations of this old church? A finely-painted panel—subject on each side—which was found many years ago in the loft, and seems to claim antiquarian attention, is in the possession of the inquirer.

EAST BARNET.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

The Antiquary.

FEBRUARY, 1904

Notes of the Month.

THE announcement that the original MS. of *Paradise Lost* was to be sold by auction aroused some controversy. The MS. is, of course, not in Milton's autograph, but in the handwriting of a scrivener, and is that of only the first book of the poem. Dr. Furnivall contends that it is practically valueless; other scholars maintain, and, we think, with reason, that, inasmuch as the MS. is undoubtedly that from which the poem was printed, containing many directions and marks, which show careful revision, it is of no small literary and historic interest and value. The MS. was to be sold on January 25, too late for the result to be chronicled in this issue of the *Antiquary*. The *Times* of January 7 published a long letter by Jacob Tonson, the famous bookseller, which has recently been discovered, and will be offered for sale with the Milton MS. It is dated in February, 1731 (? 1731-2), and is addressed to Tonson's nephew, his partner and successor. Jacob had retired from business about 1720, and this letter was in answer to a communication from his nephew in connection with the publication of Dr. Richard Bentley's edition of *Paradise Lost*, published by the Tonson firm, and dated 1732.

Jacob Tonson's letter begins thus:

"Since you desire my opinion and thoughts upon Dr. Bentley's edition of Milton, I, in compliance, [write] what follows. The Dr. in his preface says, page 4, 'That the faults might be corrigible from his manuscripts but none exists.' Now I here return you the manpt copy of the first book, and there you will find the several places he affirms were altered by the Printer are exactly true to the copy, and I think it is plain that the 1st edition was printed by this very copy, which was preserved only upon account of the License written before it, and was assigned over with the bond, when Symons sold the copy, &c., to Aylmer, of whom I bought it, and though there is no date to the License, yet 'tis easy to know about the time it was granted by having recourse to the company's Book where it is entered, and it must be before and near 1667. Pray learn which, and let me know it. If Mr. Aylmer is yet living he may give you some account of this matter, and particularly of Symons, the Printer, &c."

After mentioning other textual variants, Tonson says:

"Pray give my most humble service to Mr. Pope, and shew him this, and the Manuscript of the 1st Book; it would rejoice my heart to hear that he was likely to take the Dr. to task for meddling with subjects nature had not intended him for. Sure the Dr. has forgotten that [? what] nobody else has, Mr. Boyle's fine vindication of Phalaris, upon which the Dispensary has it

> And to a Bentley 'tis we owe a Boyle.

I am yet of my former opinion; the Edition will flag in a little time. The general esteem every one has for the Poem will make an edition go off, with any notes. But Bentley's notes, if allowed to be right, are enough to ruin the esteem for the author, and I do verily believe that was, and is, his designs, but equally vain as any other of his pretensions.

"An edition from Mr. Pope would be most joyfully received by the world."

There are various allusions to William Davenant, son of the poet, Toland's *Life of Milton*, and to Milton's two nephews, "indifferent authors both." Tonson's conclusion is as follows:

"I am, indeed, at present (it cannot last long) not a little concerned in this Vulture's falling upon a Poet that is the admiration of England, and its greatest credit abroad. I must further remark that the Dr. has most

meanly avoided his criticism upon the many and some long quotations of Mr. Addison's notes. I don't find in any of his remarks that in those places the author could not write as printed. The printer is not in them named a blunderer, nor any sham Editor supposed. . . . Any matter, though never so trifling, about it would be acceptable, and, if very little in Bulk, perhaps, you might get it franked. Once more my most hearty service to Mr. Pope, and hope it will not be said, 'Pope, are you asleep?'"

Since the MS. of Milton's *Paradise Lost* has been in the hands of the auctioneers a very important point has been discovered, which proves Jacob Tonson's contention that the work was set up from this identical copy—in the margins are seen the printer's marks for the divisions of the sheets.

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By the courtesy of Mr. Henry Frowde we are able to reproduce one of the smaller of

the drawings by George Cruikshank, published for the first time in the interesting new Oxford edition of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, to which we referred in a note in the December *Antiquary*.

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"News is beginning to come back from the small army of explorers who every winter take the field in Egypt. Of the English excavators," says the *Pilot* of January 9, "Dr. Naville, working for the Egypt Exploration Fund, has found what he hopes will be a clue to the real burialplace of Mentuhotep I. The spot where this Eleventh Dynasty King ought to have been buried was discovered in 1898 by Mr. Howard Carter, of the Service des Antiquités, nearly falling into it as he was riding home one night—whence it is called by the Arabs 'Bab el Hassan,' or 'Gate of the Horse.' But the King's body was not there, and it would be interesting if it were now to be found. Mr. Garstang proposes to dig under the so-called 'Tomb of Menes,' at Negadah, to see if he can there find also a funerary chamber, but we have not heard whether he is yet at work. Professor Flinders Petrie is reported to be somewhat dissatisfied with Ahnas el Medineh, a site which appears to have been pretty well 'gone through' before it was handed over to him. Of the Germans, Dr. Reissner is at Ghizeh, with more than one American helping him. There seems no foundation for the newspaper rumour of further excavation near the Great Pyramids."

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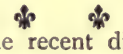
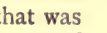
A few finds of interest have been reported during the last month. During the last week of 1903, while cutting the roadway near the High Street gateway of Bangor Cathedral, some workmen came across what Mr. Harold Hughes has declared to be the arm of a pre-Norman cross of the key pattern. The stone, which is of the same character as the Celtic crosses which have been found in various parts of the Principality, has been handed over to the cathedral authorities. On the last day of the year workmen excavating for the foundations of model dwellings in Abbey Street, Bermondsey, came across eight human skeletons about 10 feet below the surface, two enclosed in stone coffins, with neither bottom nor top. The site is that of Bermondsey Abbey, some of the foundations of which have also been unearthed. The "stone coffins" were formed of sections of

chalk, neatly joined. Mr. Frowde, the Bermondsey chief librarian, says that the chalk stones "which surround the two well-preserved skeletons are about 1 foot high, and are neatly squared and faced on the inner side, but rough on the outer. As the nearest chalk deposits to this district are in the Maidstone Grays and Tilbury districts, the discovery is interesting as pointing out the distance materials were conveyed for the old abbey buildings. During the recent excavations for Tower Bridge Road much of the foundation of the abbey buildings was discovered, and was found to consist of similar chalkstone or Kentish ragstone. This was evidently carried up the river by slips. The skeletons are evidently the remains of personages of some importance in the history of the abbey. The care that was bestowed upon their burial is evidence of this, but, unfortunately, no inscription of any kind has been found, and therefore it is impossible to say precisely the position the decedents held in the abbey. The skeletons are remarkably well preserved, most probably owing to a deposit of very fine sand having covered them before the earth was deposited above."

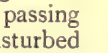


Following the recent discovery of a stone coffin at Garvald, East Lothian, other five have lately been found in close proximity to each other. All the coffins were composed of excellent redstone slabs, and they lay within a foot of the surface of the ground. Unfortunately, ploughs and grubbers passing over them in past years have much disturbed the covers. In one of the coffins, measuring 5 feet 2 inches, an almost perfect skeleton was found, the body having been bent and laid on its left side. In all the others only loose bones were found. Another stone coffin or cist has been found at Rosemarkie, Rossshire. It measured, says the *Aberdeen Free Press*, 3 feet long by 2·3 feet wide at one end, 2 feet at the other, and about 30 inches deep. The stone cover was 4 feet 6 inches long and about a foot thick. The direction of the grave was about north and south. In it were found two leg-bones, part of a skull, and a few smaller bones, also a quaintly marked urn of a blackish pottery. The urn is 6 inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference at the lip, and 3 inches at the bottom. The whole outside, which was of a brownish colour, was covered with zigzag herring-bone markings, this ornamentation being carried over the lip. Nothing but what might have been ashes—and a very small quantity at that—was found amongst the earth that was in the urn, and no ornaments or anything of an implement nature in the grave. It may be mentioned the body was in the north end and facing eastward, and evidently in a sitting posture. The urn was towards the south end of the grave. It is about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness, but very fragile. It is said that many years ago a grave of a similar nature was found in the same vicinity, and both on the top of a beautiful rising ground facing the Moray Firth.



The County Louth Archæological Society is a new local organization for the county in Ireland smallest in size, but rich in antiquities and historical associations. A provisional committee and officers, with headquarters at Dundalk, have been appointed, and some seventy members have joined. The opening meeting was fixed for January 1, when an address was to be delivered by Mr. John Ribton Garstin, President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

The new "Sayings of Jesus," found at Oxyrhynchus, to which we referred in a December note, will be published by Mr. Frowde in June next.



Professor D. H. Müller, of Vienna, says the *Athenæum*, will shortly publish through Messrs. A. Hölder, of that city, a monograph on the famous code of laws enacted by Khammurabi, King of Babylon, about 2200 B.C. The work will contain a transliteration of the Babylonian text into Roman characters, and a very valuable rendering in Hebrew, which will illustrate the ease with which the Babylonian original allows itself to take a northern Semitic dress. In a full commentary Professor Müller is going to discuss the relation of the Mosaic code to that of Khammurabi, and to compare the Babylonian document with the Twelve Tables. From a comparative point of view Professor Müller's monograph will form the

most important contribution to the literature of Khammurabi's code which has hitherto appeared.

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A correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from the Manor House, Walkeringham, Gainsborough, under date January 2, chronicles the following current example of folklore practices: "Three men (mummers) have just left our door. They came from Haxey in Lincolnshire. This is what I gathered from them—that they stand on a stoon (stone), and invite men to a big dinner on January 6. One man, clothed in scarlet jacket and hat adorned with artificial flowers, was a 'lord.' He carried on his back a large leather roll, called a 'hood'; in his hand thirteen willows bound into a 'rod.' He repeated these words to me carefully:

'Hoos upon Hoos,
Stoon upon Stoon,
If you meet a mon
Knock a mon doon.'

"The 'lord' was accompanied by a fool'; his clothes were very grotesque—coarse crash with shred of bright cloth drawn through. He carried a 'mop.' The third man, an attendant, carried a long staff 'to keep dogs off with.'

"On January 6 the church bells ring, and a ceremony of 'swaying the hood' takes place. It lasts three hours about. It is carried by the victor to a public-house, and is restored to the 'lord' on payment of 2s. The dinner takes place at that public-house. At one time these mummers used to come in the evening and perform some play, or make a speech; this was not done to-day."

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Under the title of *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*, Mr. Elliot Stock is just publishing a work by Mr. Walter Johnson and Mr. William Wright, dealing with a corner of primitive Surrey so far as it relates to neolithic man. The volume will give an account of an interesting series of finds spread over a long period, with numerous original illustrations.

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On January 8 Lord Claud Hamilton was installed as High Steward of the borough of Yarmouth, in succession to the late Lord Salisbury. The patent of the stewardship was beautifully emblazoned on vellum, and Lord Claud was also presented with a silver-hooped oaken tun of wine in miniature. The Mayor explained that formerly, when an Earl of Clarendon was High Steward, he had to remind the Corporation that he had not been paid his annuity of £4, and to salve his feelings the Corporation forwarded him a cask of wine. So naturally Lord Claud gets it as well. He had herrings, too. The Mayor presented him with a small barrel, handsomely gilt, of smoked red fish, it being the custom to furnish the High Steward with a barrel of salt herrings as Lenten fare.

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We note with much regret the death of Sir Albert Woods, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Garter King of Arms, which took place on January 7. Sir Albert was in his eighty-eighth year, and had been in failing health for some time. He entered the College of Arms no less than sixty-six years ago as FitzAlan Pursuivant Extraordinary, just before his father, Sir William Woods, was appointed "Garter." The burden of age, it will be remembered, prevented him from appearing in his due place in the procession at the Coronation of King Edward, and for some considerable time he had not been able to visit the college.

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The deaths of two other antiquaries of repute are also announced. Mr. W. J. C. Moens, of Boldre, Hampshire, died suddenly on January 6 at the age of seventy-six. Many years ago he was captured by Italian brigands, and was only released on payment of a heavy ransom. His works included *Registers of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London, with History of the Etrangers in England; The Walloons and their Church at Norwich, their History and Registers*, 1565-1832; *Registers of the French Church at Threadneedle Street, London; Registers of the Dutch Church, Colchester; and Hampshire Allegations for Marriage Licenses, granted by the Bishop of Winchester*, 1689-1837. Besides these, he contributed many valuable articles in connection with the *Proceedings* of the Huguenot Society, of which he was latterly president. The annalist of Bristol, Mr. John Latimer, died on January 4, and will be much missed by West-Country antiquaries.

The New Year's number of the *Builder*, like its predecessors, is abundantly illustrated. Students of London topography especially will be interested in the sheet of old London views in the neighbourhood of Regent Street, which are reproduced from drawings and engravings in the Crace collection. Their immediate purpose is to illustrate an article which treats in great and interesting detail of the changes and improvements which took place in the neighbourhood mentioned — including Carlton House, Pall Mall, the Haymarket, and St. James's Square — in the course of the nineteenth century. Another antiquarian article of note in the same issue of our contemporary is a useful general account of what has been done with pickaxe and spade in the Roman Forum during the last five years, written by Mr. T. Ashby, junior, of the British School at Rome.

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At a special meeting of the trustees and guardians of Shakespeare's birthplace, held on January 6, Mr. Sidney Lee, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that it was the intention of the trustees to rearrange the objects on exhibition in the buildings under their control. They have resolved to add a collection of authentic copies of prints of all Shakespeare's personal associates of whom contemporary paintings are extant. A commission had already been given for reproductions of the fine portraits at Dulwich of the poet Drayton, and of the actors Burbage, Field, and Sly, all of whom belonged to Shakespeare's company, and were mentioned as appearing in contemporary representations of his plays. The cottages recently presented to the trustees by Mr. Carnegie would, as soon as they could be placed in a proper state of repair, serve the purposes of offices for the trust and of a library, where the books and manuscripts belonging to the trustees could be consulted. When the work was sufficiently advanced it was proposed to issue a catalogue with brief historical notes by Mr. Lionel Cust and Mr. Sidney Lee. On the motion of Mr. Archibald Flower, a vote of thanks was accorded the Duke of Portland for his generous offer of copies of two valuable portraits at Welbeck Abbey of the Earl of Northampton, Shakespeare's patron, and of John Fletcher, dramatist, Shakespeare's friend and collaborator. Mr. Lionel Cust and Mr. Robert Lunn (town clerk of Stratford) were elected members of the executive committee.

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The Council of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology have decided to publish the *Ship-money Returns for the County of Suffolk*, 1639-40, to be transcribed and edited by Mr. V. B. Redstone. These returns are among the Harleian manuscripts (7,540-42) in the British Museum, and give the names of, and the amounts paid by, all land owners and land occupiers, whether dwelling within or without 481 of the parishes of Suffolk. Only one other county, Essex, is known to possess returns as complete as those belonging to this county. The book, which will contain an index and an explanatory preface, will be issued to subscribers for 5s. 6d., including carriage. After publication the price will be raised to 8s. 6d. Subscribers' names should be sent to Mr. V. B. Redstone, Mill Hill, Woodbridge.

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The remains of a prehistoric village, says a Berlin newspaper correspondent, have been found in the Rhön Mountains, near Sontheim, in Bavaria. The village contains twenty-nine funnel-shaped dwellings. They are from 8 to 10 metres in diameter, and stand at almost equal distances apart. Smooth bricks were also found, which were probably the remains of the circular wall which protected the dwellings from earth and water. A thick slab of sandstone, used, it is thought, for grinding, lay in front of a hearth, in which ashes and cinders were found. The thigh-bone of a mammal encrusted with lime was also unearthed.

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A French archæologist has presented the sum of 50,000 francs (£2,000) to the French School of Archæology for continuing the excavations of the School in Greece. The new Greek Minister of Education, M. Staes, who is a native of and member for the island of Kythera, is taking steps to have further explorations made at the bottom of the channel near that island. It will be remembered that it was from there that, during M. Staes' former tenure of office, the famous

statue, variously known as the Hermes, Perseus, or Paris of Antikythera, was fished up. It is believed that other treasures might be recovered by divers, so that much interest attaches to M. Staes' efforts to come to terms with a company which is accustomed to such work.

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The January issue of the *Law Quarterly Review* contains an article on "Treasure Trove and the British Museum," by Dr. William Martin, whose interesting and valuable series of papers on the "Law of Treasure Trove" appeared in last year's *Antiquary*.

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The recently issued *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains, among other interesting matter, the continuation of Mr. Stewart Macalister's report on the excavation of Gezer, and Major-General Sir C. W. Wilson's concluding notes on Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre. After recapitulating the opinions of various authorities as to the sites of some of the chief scenes in connection with Christ's death, Sir C. W. Wilson says:

"The general opinion which I have formed with regard to the traditional sites may be thus stated: There is no decisive reason—historical, traditional, or topographical—for placing Golgotha and the Tomb where they are now shown. At the same time, there is no direct evidence that they were not so situated. No objection urged against the sites is of such a convincing nature that it need disturb the minds of those who accept, in all good faith, the authenticity of places which are hallowed by the prayers of countless pilgrims since the days of Constantine.

"As regards the true sites, I agree with Robinson that 'probably all search for them will be in vain.' If there be anything in the idea of type and antitype—and there possibly may be—then Christ must have suffered north of the altar, possibly on the eastern slope of that portion of Mount Moriah known as Bezetha, and perhaps close to the road which led northwards from the Antonia and the Temple precincts. If, on the other hand, there is nothing in the idea of type and antitype, then, always supposing that the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is eventually proved to have been outside the second wall, I should be inclined to give more weight to the identification of Macarius and his co-adjutors in A.D. 327 than to the guesses or arguments of writers in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries."

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A report on the excavations undertaken, at the instance of the Greek Archæological Society, at the Heraion in Samos, has recently been submitted by M. Kappadias, who personally superintended them. The Temple of Hera was the most celebrated of all the temples in Minor Asia, and was supposed to be the national sanctuary of the Ionians. It was built long before the Artemision at Ephesus, and consisted of two wings. There were twenty-four pillars along each of the longer sides and eight pillars on the short ones. When compared with the temple at Ephesus, many similarities may be noted as regards the foundations and arrangement of the pillars. Two pillar capitals were discovered during the excavations, which, in the opinion of M. Kappadias, were Doric, and not Ionic. This is, however, not so remarkable, as the Doric style was frequently used for the most ancient buildings in Minor Asia. In the Heraion the capitals were executed in Doric and the pedestals in Ionic style.

Grâce Dieu and its Associations.

By H. Butler Johnson.

Beneath yon eastern ridge, the craggy bound,
Rugged and high of Charnwood's forest ground;
Stand yet, but stranger! hidden from thy view,
The ivied ruins of forlorn Grâce Dieu;
Erst a religious house, which day and night
With hymns resounded and the chanted rite:
And when those rites had ceased, the spot gave birth
To honourable men of various worth.
There on the margin of a streamlet wild
Did Francis Beaumont sport an eager child.
Wordsworth.

THE tourist wandering through the charming and picturesque district of North Leicestershire, known as the Charnwood Forest, will be well repaid for his trouble if he maps out his course so as to journey along the broad

highway stretching for some twelve miles between the towns of Ashby-de-la-Zouche and Loughborough. Exactly midway between the two old market towns he will cross the "streamlet wild" mentioned in the above quotation, and there by the side of the rippling little torrent he will see, a short distance from the highway, the fast crumbling remnant of what was once an important Leicestershire priory.

Although, from an antiquarian point of view, the ruins are not of any special interest, owing to the architectural changes that took place when the building was converted into a private residence in the sixteenth century, yet enough remains, dating from a much earlier period, to make it well worth while for the wayfarer to step aside and devote a quiet half-hour to the inspection of what has survived until the present time.

In the year 1240 a certain lady Roesia, a member of the Leicestershire family of de Verdun, at that time residing in the adjacent village of Belton, the spire of whose church can be seen peeping above the trees two miles away as we wander around the ruins, founded in this quiet valley "a Monastery of nuns of the Order of St. Austin to the Honour of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity," and endowed it with the Manor of Belton and advowson of the Church there.

The charter of the foundress, which was confirmed by Bishop Grosseteste of Lincoln in the year 1242, describes the Priory as being the Church of the Holy Trinity *of the Grace of God* at Belton, dedicated to God and St. Mary; hence the original name of Gratia Dei, or Grâce Dieu. The Priory was erected at this time to accommodate a Prioress and fourteen nuns, together with their servants, and must in those early days have been a place of great beauty, surrounded as it was on three sides by the dense woods of the Charnwood Forest, untrodden save by the stealthy step of some Saxon outlaw, or at times resounding with the hunting-horns of the Norman barons, issuing forth from the adjacent castles of Whitwick and Groby, with a gay and gallant train, to enjoy a day's hunting of the red deer in the "Chace of Cernewoda."

The fourth and open side looked upon fertile water-meadows, stretching away to the north by the brook side as far as Belton village. In these fields, in the shadow of the Priory's protecting walls, the convent cattle once pastured, and found a secure shelter from the rapacious freebooters who infested the neighbouring forest.

The Priory garden and grounds were laid out on a very extensive scale, judging by the area enclosed by the still standing boundary wall. Burton, the Leicestershire historian of the seventeenth century, states that these grounds resembled in shape that garden whose name and story is known wherever the Christian religion has reached—Gethsemane, on Mount Olivet.

A part of the large vivarium, or fish-pond, attached to all religious houses in the Middle Ages, still remains, from which the adventurous small boy, armed with home-made rod and line, now extracts small roach and perch, descendants, doubtless, of those which, centuries ago, were served up on the convent tables to provide a refection for the Prioress and her nuns.

One of the earliest funeral ceremonies performed within the precincts of this newly-founded religious house must have been that of the foundress, Roesia de Verdun, who, dying in 1247, found a resting-place—not, alas! the last—in the Priory chapel.

A tomb, consisting of the life-sized effigy of the deceased, was erected to her memory at Grâce Dieu; and in the church at Belton another monument was also erected for the same pious purpose. It seems, from later records, that the rental of certain lands worth 12d. per annum was devoted to maintaining a light burning before this tomb for ever: "Ad sustentacionem et manutencionem unis lampadis et luminis coram sepulcro infra Ecclesiam de Belton." Coxe, the author of *Magna Britannia*, states that in the year 1720 there were two tombs in Belton Church erected to the memory of Roesia de Verdun. This seeming anomaly is accounted for by the fact that at the dissolution of the monasteries in the sixteenth century the bones of the foundress were not suffered to remain in peace at the Priory, but were, together with the stone effigy, removed to the church at Belton, in which church this effigy may still be seen in a mutilated condition. In the year 1839 it was proposed to remove these

remains to a chapel erected adjoining the then new manor-house, a few hundred yards from the old Priory. We understand that the grave of Roesia was actually opened for this purpose, but legal difficulties cropping up, the matter was allowed to drop.

But enough of Roesia and her troubled fortunes. The first Prioress of Grâce Dieu was Agnes de Grasley; but her rule was of short duration, for in the year 1243 we find a record of another head of the little community, Mary de Stretton, being chosen. About this time the Priory obtained a grant of a market and fair for its Manor of Belton.

Like the history of most English abbeys and priories, that of Grâce Dieu, until the sixteenth century, was uneventful in the extreme. Now and then in the records and charters of the Middle Ages, which have come down to us, mention is made of some grant of land by one of the neighbouring residents to the Priory of Grâce Dieu. Thus John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, in the year 1309, left the Priory 100 acres of his land at Whitwick, with leave to enclose it within a fence. Sir William de Wastneis and Ancher de Freschenville were also great benefactors of this house. For nearly 300 years Prioress succeeded Prioress, and ruled over Grâce Dieu and its inmates. History tells us nothing, save in some few instances their names. Of their characters and habits we are ignorant. Perhaps some of them resembled Madame Eglentyne, so graphically described in old Geoffrey Chaucer's word picture, who

> Of smal coral aboute hire arm she bar
> A peire of bedës gauded al with grene,
> And ther-on heng a brooch of gold full sheene,
> On which ther was first write a crowned A,
> And after Amor vincit omnia,

or, perhaps, they went to the other extreme, and cautioned their obedient novices against worldly snares.

Be this as it may, the inmates of the Priory no doubt, during the Middle Ages, passed a placid, uneventful existence. Then came the dissolution of the monastic orders in the reign of Henry VIII. Soon at Grâce Dieu the bolt fell, and on October 26, 1539, the sorrowing Prioress, and her nuns, attended Vespers in the Priory chapel for the last time. The following morning the Priory, as a religious house, had ceased to be.

Some of the incidents connected with the suppression of this Priory were, to say the least of it, not at all creditable to those concerned. As was usual in such cases, a Commission was appointed under the King's writ to visit the house and report upon the state of affairs. The Commissioners were three in number—Dr. Leigh, Dr. Layton, and John Beaumont, a resident in the adjoining parish of Thringstone. A short account of the noble Leicestershire family, of which this John Beaumont represented a junior branch, will not be out of place here; seeing that in after days the name of Beaumont was so intimately connected with Grâce Dieu. Henri de Beaumont, first Lord Beaumont, a descendant of one of the Kings of Jerusalem, and a relative of Louis IX. of France, married, in or about the year 1309, Alicia, daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, then owner of the Manor and Castle of Whitwick, in North Leicestershire. In the year 1328 Henri de Beaumont obtained a grant from the Crown of the forfeited estate of the younger Despencer, at Beaumanor, near Loughborough, and here the Beaumont family resided for several generations. John, the fourth Lord Beaumont, died in 1397, leaving three sons: Henry, who succeeded to the title; Thomas, Lord of Basqueville, in Normandy; and Richard.

Thomas married Philippa, heiress of the Maurewards of Orton Quatremars, or Cole Orton, as it has been termed since the sixteenth century, and died in 1458, leaving two sons, John and Thomas. Of these, John succeeded to the Cole Orton estate, which estate still remains in the Beaumont family, Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, a descendant of the above-mentioned Thomas, Lord of Basqueville, being the present possessor. Thomas, the second son, married Anne Motun, of Peckleton, in the county of Leicester, and resided at Thringstone, probably at the old moated house, still standing, known as Storden Grange, and it was his grandson, John Beaumont, who was appointed one of the above-mentioned trio of Commissioners. The Commissioners' report stated that Agnes Letherland, the Prioress, and Ann Grasley, the sub-Prioress, together

with fourteen nuns and thirty-eight servants, occupied the Priory. The names of the nuns are given, and many of them appear from the names to have been members of old county families residing in the neighbourhood.

This latter fact, showing as it does that many of the nuns came from well-known Leicestershire families, goes far to disprove the allegation of a later Leicestershire writer: "The nunnery," to use his quaint expression, "having been in some degree converted into a nursery."

Parents even in those days, when the standard of morality was considerably lower than it is now, would not have been likely to allow their daughters to enter a convent close to their own homes which was notorious for its irregularities. As will be seen lower down, one of the Commissioners, Mr. John Beaumont, had very good reasons for traducing the character of the Priory inmates.

The report states that the net annual revenue of the Priory was £92 3s. 9d. The stock and furniture was valued at £125 7s. 4d. "Of this sum," says the report, "there remayneth a specyalty of £90 6s. 8d. upon John Bewman, Gent., for money by him due for the guddes and cattell of the said priory by him bought." The Priory farms were well stocked in those days, as the inventory of goods and chattels taken by the Commissioners shows: "Cattel at the priory and in the Forest there—12 oxen, £10; 8 kyne and a bull calf, 66s. 8d.; 24 beasts in the forest, £7; six horses, 66s. 8d.; 34 swine praysed at 26s. 8d. At Merrel Grange, 12 drawing oxen and steres for the plow and wane, £8 9s.," etc. Of corn and hay there was abundance: 52 "lodes" of hay, 21 quarters of wheat, besides oats, barley, pease and rye; all for the use of the nuns and their thirty-eight servants.

Much of the stock was greatly undervalued, even if we allow for the great alteration in prices which has taken place in these days; but this is accounted for by the fact that one of the valuers, Mr. Commissioner Beaumont, as shown above, was the purchaser of the greater part of it.

The following memorandum was written upon the report, probably not meant for the public eye: "Mem., that the said John Bewman was put in possession of the scite of the seid Priory with the demaynes to yt appertaining."

Such a proceeding as handing the Priory over to one of the Commissioners without first intervening a convenient middleman would have been too flagrant even for those days. Accordingly, Sir Humphrey Foster obtained a grant of the Grâce Dieu estates from the Crown at a yearly rental of 50s., and the service of one-fourth part of a knight's fee. Sir Humphrey Foster at once reconveyed the property to Mr. John Beaumont, who converted the Priory into a residence for himself and his family. In the year 1541 he was summoned to show by what title he held the property, but appears to have answered the inquiries satisfactorily, for he still kept possession of the Priory and demesnes.

In the year 1550 he was made Master of the Rolls, but two years later, some of his misdemeanours having been detected, was ousted from his office and estates, that of Grâce Dieu falling into the hands of his great enemy the Earl of Huntingdon. John Beaumont survived his disgrace only a few years. By some hitherto unexplained means his widow Elizabeth regained possession of his estates, including that of Grâce Dieu. Here the family of Beaumont flourished for many years, and apparently strove, by the even tenour and uprightness of their lives, to efface the memory of the misdeeds of their ancestor, John Beaumont.

Francis Beaumont, the eldest son of John Beaumont, succeeded to the family estates on the death of his mother Elizabeth. Destined to be the father of one of England's greatest dramatic poets, he himself possessed abilities of no mean order. He was educated for the Bar, and in 1593 became one of the Justices of Common Pleas. A curious legend is still extant concerning this Judge Beaumont. When living at Grâce Dieu two men came before him seeking justice, and one of the suitors prayed that the ground might open and swallow him up if he swore falsely. The ground immediately opened, as if to prepare a place for the intended perjurer; but on the judge bidding the men be gone from his presence, the cavity in the earth immediately closed, and all was as before.

Such is one of the few old legends still

lingering on Charnwood side — legends which, alas! in these days of steam and electricity are quickly fading into oblivion, and future generations will know them no more. True or false, they lend a tinge of colour to some otherwise dull and dry narrative, and are the last faint, flickering shadow of the glamour which old romance once cast over the pages of our chronicles.

Judge Beaumont was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and, dying in the year 1598, left three sons, Henry, John, and Francis. Henry, who succeeded to the family estates, was knighted by that eccentric monarch, King James I., at Worksop, on the occasion of one of his royal progresses through the country. Henry died at the age of twenty-six, in the year 1606, without male issue, the estates consequently devolving upon the second son, John.

This John Beaumont was by profession a soldier, by taste a poet, like his younger brother Francis. Little was heard of his works in his lifetime, but a small volume of poems entitled *Bosworth Field*, published shortly after his decease in 1628, was highly praised by such able critics as Ben Jonson and Michael Drayton. John was the first baronet of the family, that title having been conferred upon him in the year 1626. His fame as a poet was no doubt overshadowed by that of his great brother Francis, who, born in the year 1586 at Grâce Dieu, died thirty years later, having, in conjunction with John Fletcher, enriched for ever English literature by the addition of over fifty plays and many fine poems.

John Beaumont, eldest son of John Beaumont, the above-mentioned first baronet, succeeded to the ownership of Grâce Dieu on the death of his father in 1628. The poetical ability again manifested itself in this representative of the family, although in no very marked degree. In another way he was, perhaps, better known, being a man of great personal strength and activity, celebrated for his prowess in the field and feats of athleticism. At the outbreak of the Civil War he cast in his lot with the Royalist party, and, falling at the Siege of Gloucester in 1644, was succeeded in the title and estates by his son Thomas.

The following year no less a personage than the unfortunate King Charles rode past the Priory with his army on his way to meet what proved to be his final defeat at Naseby. One of his officers, a certain R. Simmonds, left behind him a curious manuscript journal, entitled "The Marchings and Movings and Actions of the Royal Army, His Majesty being personally present from his coming out of Winter Quarters at Oxford to the end of August following."

Tuesday, May 27th, 1645.

HIS MAJESTY MARCHED TO ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28TH.

His Majesty marched with his army into Cole Orton, a garrison of the enemy's then by the Abbey of Grâce Dieu, where Sir Thomas Beaumont lives. There remains an entire court of cloisters, hall et cet. His Majesty lay the night at Sir Henry Skipwith's at Cotes.

One wonders if the hapless King, in the midst of his multitudinous cares, found time to give a passing thought that May morning to his faithful liegeman, who only the year before had given up his life for the cause. Who knows? Perhaps, instead of sorrowing for his departed follower, he rather envied him, inasmuch as the gallant Beaumont had found rest in the grave, while the monarch was destined to struggle against fate yet another four years, until the end came that fatal January morning in front of the banqueting-house at Whitehall.

Sir Thomas Beaumont died in 1686 without male issue, the title consequently becoming extinct. Cecily, the eldest of his four daughters, inherited Grâce Dieu, and married a relative, Mr. Robert Beaumont, of Barrow-on-Trent.

Robert Beaumont sold the Priory and surrounding estate to Sir Ambrose Philipps, of Garendon, near Loughborough, whose lineal descendant, Everard de Lisle, Esq., owns the manor at the present time.

About the year 1700 the Priory was dismantled, and never again used as a place of residence. An engraving by the brothers Buck, made in the year 1745, of the ruins shows that very little change has taken place in the last century and a half. Throsby, the Leicestershire historian, states that during the first half of the eighteenth century a portion of the ruins was pulled down, and the stones

used for repairing the roads in the neighbourhood.

In the opening years of the nineteenth century the poet Wordsworth was a frequent visitor at Cole Orton Hall, some three miles to the west of Grâce Dieu. This beautiful country seat had then been lately erected by Sir George Beaumont, the well-known art critic and connoisseur of that day, and—himself no mean artist—the friend and patron of all who excelled in any of the branches of art and literature. Sir George erected a cenotaph in his grounds at Cole Orton to the memory of his relative, Francis Beaumont, and Wordsworth wrote the beautiful lines given at the head of this article for an inscription to be placed upon it.

Wordsworth seems to have been well acquainted with Grâce Dieu, as the following extract from the dedication of his poetical works to Sir George Beaumont will show :

> Several of the best pieces were composed under the shade of your own groves, upon the classic ground of Cole Orton, where I was animated by the recollection of those illustrious poets of your name and family who were born in that neighbourhood, and, we may be assured, did not wander with indifference by the dashing stream of Grâce Dieu and among the rocks that diversify the Forest of Charnwood.

Rocks, stream, and ruins remain much as they were in the time of Wordsworth. True, the advent of the railway, twenty years ago, very nearly succeeded in completely ruining the picturesque aspect of the place, a hideous red brick arch in true railway contractors' Gothic being erected in close juxtaposition to the ruins ; but, fortunately, the best view of the old Priory is obtained by the observer standing with his back to this monstrosity. Then, the fitting lines of Bancroft, the Midland poet of the seventeenth century, may well be recalled before we finally retrace our footsteps back to the highroad, and proceed on our journey :

> Gracedew that under Charnwood stand'st alone
> As a grand relick of religion,
> I reverance thine old (but fruitful) worth,
> That lately brought such noble Beaumonts forth,
> Whose brave heroic muses must aspire
> To match the anthems of the heavenly choir.

Two Suits of Armour in the Historical Museum at Berne.

By Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.

(*Concluded from p.* 19.)

The Fluted Harness for Man and Horse.

THIS illustration of the work of a great master, as shown in Fig. 4, is especially valuable and noteworthy. The year of the birth of Lorenz Colman, of Augsburg, surnamed Helmschmied, has not, I believe, been ascertained,* but we have the authority of Boeheim that his name first appears as a taxpayer of Augsburg in 1467, and he died in 1516. His career as an armoursmith thus covers the early and most vigorous years of the Renaissance in Germany. The noblest of his works are in the old style, a notable example of which has been preserved in the harness with brass margins made by him about 1490 for the Emperor Maximilian I., now in the Imperial collection at Vienna ; but he lived long enough to make armour in the new fluted fashion, of which the suit under review is a very fine and early example. The form of this new departure is stiffer and far less elegant than that immediately preceding. The fashion was not of long duration.

It is thought by many that the change from the one style to the other was short and sharp, and this was certainly the case to a much greater extent than was experienced in earlier periods of transition ; but the changes from, say, 1490 to the end of the century were more gradual than is often supposed. The Gothic harness made by Lorenz Colman about 1490 for Maximilian exhibits unmistakable signs of transition. The helmet, though a sallad in shape, approaches the burgonet in principle, the *mentonnière* assuming the form of the laminated gorget *proper*. The shoulder-pieces also show signs of transition. The close helmet in its various forms generally replaces the sallad, involving the abandonment of the *mentonnière* in favour of the gorget *proper ;* tassets of a more rounded form take the

* Born about 1445.

place of tuilles; the form and length of the cuirass and taces undergo a series of modifications; the form of sabatons *à la poulaine* went from one extreme to the other, both in length and breadth; and like *Gothic* armour, which took its model from the Florentine civil dress, so did the details of the newer style adapt themselves to the fashion prevailing in civil costume, down to the very shoes, the flutings of the armour representing the folds of the civil dress.

I think this is so; but it seems strange that most, if not all, early examples of this description that have been preserved would appear to have been made at Nuremberg, Augsburg, and perhaps Innsbrück. Some writers are disposed to attribute the introduction into Germany to the direct initiative of Maximilian, taking into consideration the lively interest the Emperor took in the fashioning and production of armour at these towns. Boeheim states in *Meister der Waffenkunde*

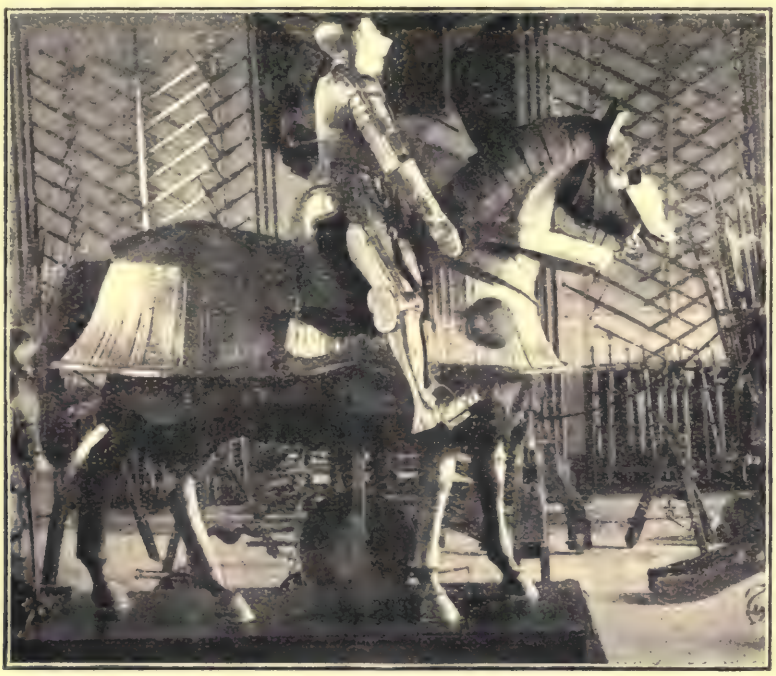


FIG. 4.—THE FLUTED HARNESS FOR MAN AND HORSE AT BERNE.

An address on this subject by Major Max von Ehrenthal, delivered in July, 1902, before the *Waffenkunde* Society at Dusseldorf, goes fully into the question; but I regret that an imperfect knowledge of the German language did not permit of my following it as clearly as I could have wished.

The designation used by old German writers to express fluted armour was *Mailänder Harnische*, and this fact would point to its having been introduced from Italy, and *Kunst*, p. 133, that Maximilian made a contract in 1494 with the brothers Gabrielle and Francesco de Merate, armoursmiths of Milan, to erect and equip for his account a smithy in the town of Arbois in Burgundy, and to make for him a certain number of harnesses, etc., at certain fixed prices. It is thus obvious that Maximilian was in close communication with the armour-smiths of Milan as early as 1494. Boeheim also remarks that more recent investigation has shown that fluted armour was made by the

Negroli family of armoursmiths at Milan about the commencement of the sixteenth century.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Herr H. Kasser, Director of the Museum at Berne, for the information that the harness, as it now appears, is scheduled in an inventory dated April 21, 1687, as standing then in the arsenal at Berne, and that it was the property at that time of the noble Swiss family of Von Luternau (Luternauw); and there it remained until transferred to the Museum. My thanks are also due to this gentleman for having had both suits photographed for the purposes of these notes.

The Armour for the Man.

The suit is an early and beautiful specimen of its class, and, with the exception of the jambs, which are, as usual, plain, it is fluted throughout.

The helmet, which is a burgonet, has a very prominent snout-like visor, and the chin-piece, which opens down the front, is hinged to the crown-piece considerably below and somewhat behind the visor pivots, and it projects out to meet the visor. The crown-piece is rather ovoid in form, with a low ridge terminating in a plume socket, and showing a very large development at the back. It has a hollow rim at its base, fitting round the upper edge of the laminated gorget, which enabled the wearer to move his head from side to side, and to raise it a little as well.

The early character of the breastplate, which bears the maker's mark and the fir-cone of Augsburg, is especially noticeable in respect to the swelling proportions over the upper abdomen, and in the wide openings below the armpits, which are edged round with movable gussets.

Although this is a field harness, the cuirass bears not only a lance-rest, but also a very slender queue (German *Rasthaken*). I have never before observed the latter feature on any other than a jousting harness, but it was doubtless placed there so that the suit could be used for the tiltyard as well as in battle. The taces and tassets form a combined piece of laminated plates, which is generally so with this class of armour. The shoulder-pieces are uneven in size in front, that on the right being the smaller, so as to leave a free passage for the lance. The upper neck-guards, often erroneously called pas-guards (German *Brechränder*), are very pronounced. They are unusually high, and stand out very far forward, probably so arranged with a view to jousting. The elbow-guards and the wings to the knee-pieces are small and oval in form.

The garde-de-rein is in two plates, with a plain border. The gauntlets, a fine piece of work, are of the mitten type, with fluted cuffs, which attach to the vambraces by clasps; a salient ridge runs across the knuckles, and narrow flexible plates cover the fingers. The sollerets, now usually attached to the greaves, are of the "bear-paw" form, but far from being of the extravagant width they assumed in somewhat later armour. The probable date of the suit is 1506-1512, or perhaps rather earlier, as it generally resembles a harness, now at Vienna, without any maker's mark, worn by Ruprecht von der Pfalz, who died in 1504.

The Horse Armour and Furniture.

The foundation of the heavy saddle, known by the Germans as a *krippensattel*, is of wood. The burr is plated in horseshoe form, and the wings extend downwards, for the protection of the rider's thighs. The cantle bends inwards in semicircular form. The bridle would appear to be a restoration, though an old one; it is composed of long, narrow, squared strips of steel hinged together, and the stirrups assume an inverted U-shape.

The body of the horse, with the exception of the throat and inner side of the neck, is encased in steel. The chamfron, which is without cheek-pieces, swells out over the nose-bone, and is bent forward over the nostrils. Hemispherical umbrils stand out above the eyes, and the ear-guards, which leave a third of the organ exposed, are tubular. A small plate (*testière*) connects the chamfron with the crinet. The crinet is in ten arched lames of steel, which are original, but they have been rather clumsily joined together some time when repaired. The peytral, which defends the breast and shoulders, is in three plates, and it has

circular bosses over the pectoral muscles. Flanchers, attached to the saddle, connect the peytral with the crupper, which closely fits the hind-quarters of the horse in a series of plates riveted together, the upper plate terminating in a tail tube; a piping runs along the edges of these pieces.

Ridgings show along the bard at intervals, and the spaces between are ornamented with chased arabesques. There is no armourer's mark to indicate the maker, but Herr Kasser, after comparison with other bards, is inclined to attribute the work to Mathias Gerung, of Augsburg, whose monogram, M. G., he says, appears on a similar set made for the Kürfurst Johann Friedrich, of Saxony. I do not remember the bard in question, but it must necessarily be of a considerably later date than the example at Berne; for Johann Friedrich was born in 1503, became Kürfurst in 1546, and died in 1554. It was this master whose monogram MG appears on a suit of black and white body armour, now at Vienna, worn by the Kürfurst, but it is about a quarter of a century later date than the armour under review.

The bard used by Ruprecht von der Pfalz, made about 1502, now at Vienna, seems to me to come nearest to the example at Berne, the difference lying mainly in the presence of cheek-pieces and of two hoops of steel attached to the crinet, going round the neck of the horse, one towards the head, and the other lower down, which features are absent in the Berne case.

Letters from France and the Low Countries, 1814-1819.

By Richard Twining; *communicated by his daughter*, Miss Louisa Twining.

THE following letters were amongst the first written from abroad by my father, his tours in different countries having continued during his long life, which ended in 1857, the last having been in 1852, when we witnessed the entry of Louis Napoleon into Paris as President.

The natives often expressed astonishment at the vigour displayed by a man of his age, then eighty. The chief interest of such records of the past is to show the rapid progress made in recent years, and to remind the present generation of a state of things now nearly forgotten.

"Calais,
"*August 4th*, 1814.

"Here I am on French ground, after having had as much pleasure as could well be enjoyed in the short space of time which has elapsed since we parted. To proceed methodically, I must set out from Colchester by the rapid 'Times,' which conveyed us to London by 11 o'clock. The ferment of the last was obvious as we reached Whitechapel, for people seemed, even at that hour, to be hurrying by all possible modes and conveyances towards the Park, and perhaps London never, on any previous occasion, when business was not absolutely suspended by authority, ever threw aside so completely its commercial gravity. I found Devereux Court with closed doors, and J. on the very point of starting for the Park. We were some time before we could make all our arrangements, but the impossibility of getting Post-horses determined our taking places in the Dover Coach, as far as Canterbury, the next morning at 7 o'clock. We called at the Piazza Coffee-house at 4 for some luncheon, of which we stood in some need, having had nothing since our early breakfast at Chelmsford. Just as we had finished we were summoned to see Mr. Sadler's Balloon pass towards the East, which it did very majestically, at a moderate elevation. About 7 o'clock we proceeded to the Park, where we remained till past 11, and no two people could be much more tired than we were by the time we had dragged our weary legs to Norfolk St. The groups of persons in the Park were interesting; the best part of the Fireworks were those which ascended, but for particulars I refer you to the newspapers which I directed to be sent to you.

"At 7 we left London; no person had taken an inside place save ourselves (who

travelled outside), and we had only one regular companion to Canterbury. Nothing could be more delightful than our journey; no dust, not too much sun, air enough, and a perpetual prospect of the most luxuriant country I ever beheld. I really never saw such crops, and you know I have a great taste for farming! We arranged with the Proprietor, who we met on the road, that the Coach should wait our pleasure at Canterbury, so that we staid there long enough to visit the Cathedral and the Public Walks, and to take a hurried dinner. The approach to Dover is a capital thing, especially at the point where the noble and towering Castle just presents itself to your view, tho' we were rather too late to see it to advantage, and the dew fell very heavily, indicating what we actually had—a very hot morning on the 3rd. We were well received at the Ship at Dover, notwithstanding the house was crowded with grandees—the Duke of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Morpeth, Lord Leveson Gower, etc., etc.—who all came over at the same time we did. Yesterday morning we walked to the Castle before breakfast, and afterwards made arrangements for our departure. We had reason to think that a French Packet, the *Renommée*, would be one of the first, if not the first, to sail, and we therefore took our passage by her. We had no difficulty at the Custom House, and ¼ past 12 we left the harbour, the last of 4, which sailed nearly together. Our party was most motley, a Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, the Abbé Villeneuve, whom I knew in London, a French gentleman from Richmond, a black woman, a young English lady going to St. Omer to learn French, Germans and Italians, not forgetting a French prisoner of war, returning with his wife and a sweet little infant of 7 weeks old. The wind was favourable as to direction, but so little of it that at times we scarcely moved, except with the tide. For a long while we went at the rate of 2 miles an hour, but we were weary. We saw some plump, fat birds swimming on the sea, which resembled a river in smoothness. They are called 'Willies'; who did I think of?* About 5 o'clock the wind, which had been getting something like a breeze, began to blow pretty fresh, and we sailed at 8 knots an hour. It was curious to see how soon the Countenances and Stomachs of our Companions changed! It was nearly low water when we got into Calais Roads, and it was impossible to get near the harbour. Our being a French Packet was of advantage to us, as the small boats which came out to take the passengers on shore came first to *our* Packet. M. and J. were in the first debarkation. But the boat even could not get us to shore, and it was curious to see, I dare say, not less than a hundred persons, men and boys, wading into the water to carry us, and anything they could catch, on shore. How the children would have laughed to have seen me riding on the shoulders of 2 men! I hastened to our Hotel to get the start of the great folks, and succeeded. Mme. Quillac nous a reçu avec la plus grande politesse, et nous a logis dans un appartement superb, avec deux lits très excellents, et tout bien meublé; nous avons diné à 8 heures dans la salle publique, à 6 francs. The vessels all arriving at the same time, it is no wonder there was some hurry! twenty dinners being ordered! The kitchen, with 10 men Cooks, was a sight. I went to bed at 12, and slept soundly till 6, when we arose. We proceed towards Antwerp to-day. M. is quite well, and seems to enjoy this new world as much as I do."

"GHENT,
"*August* 7, 1814.

"I think my former letter told you of our arrival at Calais, and of our comfortable accommodation there. We should indeed have been more so if we could have had our baggage on shore, but it was obliged to remain on board the Packet all night, and our first object in the morning was to go in search of it, and to get it passed (as we readily accomplished) thro' the hands of the Custom House Officers. A long stay at Calais was more than the place required, and more than was for the good of our pockets, and we made therefore the most of our time in looking about, like two beings who on a sudden find themselves placed in a new world. We were sorry to find the Dunkirk Diligence was full, but a little patience—that requisite companion on a journey—was rewarded with an extra Diligence, a convey-

* The youngest child, William, was a year old.

ance which has but little title to the name it bears, and which might vie with a covered wagon in respect to the heaviness and clumsiness of its construction. Both the carriages were full, and luck befriended in the arrangement of our party, which consisted of a young gentleman from London (who was no great acquisition), a German gentleman, and two Austrian Officers, Comte de Cabagne and Baron Hausser, who proved very excellent companions, and who have added greatly to the pleasure of our Tour. I may venture to give a general description of all the country thro' which we have hitherto passed, in one respect, viz., perfect flatness. It is not easy to imagine a more complete level. Yet I found a variety of points in which it was interesting. It was generally very fertile, and in no country have I seen more abundant crops of every species of grain. In beans the superiority over Kent and Essex is this year very considerable. We also saw very fine crops of flax. Gravelines was striking from the strength of its Fortifications, for I think we crossed five drawbridges before we entered the town. *That* scarcely deserved so much care to be bestowed upon it, for it is very small—but it was probably made thus strong in reference to other places. At the Gates we were obliged to leave our Passports to be registered, but they soon followed us to the Inn, where our Coachman was refreshing his horses to pursue the journey to Dunkirk, a distance of nearly 30 miles. If the animals were not very expeditious, they were persevering. We passed thro' some pleasant villages before we reached Dunkirk, and in one we saw a Farm which, in point of crops, hedges, and horses, would not have disgraced England. As we approached Dunkirk we saw some Country Houses with great appearance of comfort. We arrived in time to walk about the Town, to visit the Harbour, and to go to the end of the jetty, which extends nearly a mile from the Gates. By the time we regained the Inn (our Austrian friends accompanying us), we found supper ready at the Table d'hôte, where between 20 and 30 persons were assembled, and where some English Dragoon Officers reserved the places of honour for us. We had an agreeable, animated evening, and we retired with a determination to see as much as possible before the departure of the Diligence to Bruges on the following morning. According to our plan, we rose at 4; at 5 we saw the good folks at their matins, and we ran all over the town till 6, when 5 of us were crammed into a Carriage which would have made but an uncomfortable conveyance for 4 persons. We were arranged on 2 seats fronting the horses, and our only mode of entrance was by letting down the whole front of the carriage, on which front were fixed the seats of the Coachman and his companion, so that we were obliged to displace them both before we could move. We were in every respect packed as closely as possible, and the morning was exceedingly hot. Luckily, however, the front window could be taken off, and there were two small windows on each side which admitted a circulation of air, so that we actually experienced less inconvenience than we anticipated."

"ANTWERP,
"*Monday Evening.*

"I find there is an opportunity of sending this off to-morrow very early, so I must finish this abruptly. We are very well and very happy. What a noble river is the Scheldt, and what a noble place is this, but of both I must say more hereafter. It is 11 o'clock, and we have been in exercise ever since 5 this morning."

"SPA,
"*August* 17, 1814.

"Where did my last letter leave you? At any rate I will take you from Ghent; you will find room, if you don't mind a little squeezing, in our Cabriolet or Curricle, in which our Driver also rides on a seat placed in front. Our horses had 36 miles to go, but I assure you they performed the task with more ease than our Post-horses would an 18-mile Stage, tho' perhaps with less rapidity. The house at which we stopped to dine was of an appearance which in England would have alarmed a traveller with the idea that he would fare badly; but we had not been there ten minutes before we had at least half a dozen excellent dishes served one after the other. The country

thro' which we passed continued to be extremely level but abundantly fertile, and the neatness of the houses in general, and the cultivated and luxuriant gardens attached to them, gave a strong idea of the comfort of the inhabitants. It was indeed very striking that the cultivation of the land in general did not appear to have suffered from any want of Labourers, tho' I am aware that a Farmer might perceive many faults in the mode of tillage which were not obvious to us till yesterday, when we got into the region of the picturesque, and when we had also some specimens of wild scenery. I had scarcely seen an acre of unproductive ground. I wish I could give you anything like an adequate idea of the effect produced by the first general view of Antwerp as approached by the Ghent road; that is, like most of the roads in the Pays bas, laid out in straight lines with rows of trees on each side; and it is, if possible, contrived to have the view terminated by the Tower of a Church. In this way we had for some time a distant view of a Tower at Antwerp, and of a line of Battleships floating on the Scheldt, both at and above the Town. As a proof that our horses were good, I drove them the last 5 or 6 miles, regretting that I had not made the experiment sooner, so very light in hand and pleasantly they went.

"At Antwerp the Scheldt is about 600 yards in width, and having reached the Ferry house we dismissed our Carriage, and waited the arrival of the Passage boat, in which we crossed for a ½ each. It was nearly dusk when we reached the opposite shore, and we marched on, with 2 Porters to carry our luggage, half afraid lest we should not gain admittance at a Hotel. At the first to which we went we were told it was full, and we proceeded from one to another, receiving the same answer, till at last we found one in a dirty, narrow street, where we were told we might be accommodated. M. stopped with the luggage, whilst I followed the Landlord thro' a room where some queer-looking folks were drinking—then thro' a scullery—then thro' a dark passage to a staircase which we ascended with the assistance of a rope for a bannister. The room to which we came was large and dismal, and had so little appearance of capability of comfort that it really seemed a less evil to take the chance of walking all night about the streets. We had particularly inquired at one house whether Cap[n] H. had not left his address for us, and were assured he had not, tho' in fact he had, and we resolved to renew our attempt at the principal Hotel to which we applied. There we at length succeeded in getting a noble room reserved for a party which had not arrived, and whither I was glad to have brought in safety the property we had left in charge of the owner of the 'Castle of Gloom.' By this time Captain H. had found us out, and we gave him a good Supper and a bottle of Hock to reward us for all our Troubles. . . . The Place de Meir, in which our Hotel was, is the handsomest street I ever saw, unless the High St. at Oxford, which has the grandeur of Colleges to assist it, should be an exception. Wherever we have been we have witnessed the dreadful effects of the wantonly mischievous disposition of the French, who have everywhere left behind them the marks of devastation. At Antwerp we saw the horrid sight of the French Galley Slaves. There were between 3 and 4,000 of them chained together in pairs, and doomed in most instances to perpetual chains and labour. It was a common sight to see them going in small parties, chained by pairs, about the streets of Antwerp carrying loads, and attended by Soldiers of the 'Moralides.' On ascending the beautiful Tower of the Cathedral, I descried some Troops of Cavalry passing the river by the Pont Volant, and upon descending I determined to cross in the Passage boat in order the better to observe their operations. In the boat I observed some itinerant Musicians, whose fare—½—I promised to pay if they would play. This they gladly acceded to, playing all the way, and honouring us with 'God save the King' into the bargain. We recognised by their tunes that they had serenaded us the evening before. We saw 110 horses and men land from the Boat, or Pont Volant, in which we returned, thro' the courtesy of the Officer who commanded. On Friday morning we left Antwerp, breakfasted at Malines, and reached Brussels in time to see the Troops pass in review before the Duke of Wellington. We arrived here

yesterday, and to-morrow proceed to Aix la Chapelle. On the 23d we shall be at Amsterdam, and where on the 1st of September? Why, where to find you and the dear children well will give me happiness which it is hard to express."

(*To be concluded.*)

A Note on All Saints' Church, Crathorne, Yorks.

THE recently restored Church of All Saints, Crathorne, is supposed to date back to the year 1320, and the architect, Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A., has done his work so well that what is left of the old building is harmoniously kept together, while the new structure is self-evident.

From photographs of the ruined church, taken before its restoration, we see that it was a very plain building, with a small chancel, and at the west end two little windows and a much-dilapidated bellcote, with two small pear-shaped bells. One of these, cast about the beginning of the fourteenth century, hangs, still uncracked, in the new belfry.

The most interesting monument in the church is one on the north side of the chancel, to William de Crathorn, who was slain in the Battle of Nevill's Cross, 1346. The figure, a recumbent one, shows a Crusader, with the motto "Fortis fidelisque usque ad mortem."

The font, a modern one, is at the west end of the nave, and on the north side of this font is the filled-in arch of an old "devil's door," through which, the superstition ran, the devil fled after he had been driven from the newly-baptized person. Even now many of the villagers repel with horror the idea of being buried near that door.

In pulling down the west wall of the old building, many Saxon stones of great interest were found, some of which have been fixed in the church, as also some very fine cross slabs, which were found in the walls.

In the centre of the chancel is a fine brass, partly legible, to Thomes de Crathorn, Armiger, with a coat of arms below; this is one of the few brasses left in North-Country churches by the Cromwellian soldiers, who took all they could get to melt down into cannon-balls.

On the south side of the nave, just below the chancel arch, is a small cavity in the wall, which was most likely a piscina, and over the inner door of the porch, at the south-west corner of the church, is some beautiful Saxon or Danish strap-work, and over that a design in circles. Some of these seem to have been done by a master hand, while the design was apparently continued by an apprentice. Outside the church, in a very fair state of preservation, are an old stone coffin, and a curious piece of stone, which is thought by some to have been the base of a pillar, and by others the old font.

ALICE DORÉ.

Ancient Russian Ornaments and Weapons.

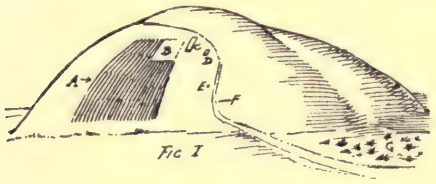
BY T. SHEPPARD, F.G.S.

THE department of antiquities at the Hull Museum has recently been enriched by a collection of primitive implements and ornaments of an exceptionally interesting nature and of considerable antiquarian value.

These have been presented by Mr. A. Reichardt, who has travelled a good deal in Russia, from which country he has obtained the collection. The objects are of iron, bronze, silver, amber, glass, and earthenware, and were found on an enormous burial mound or tumulus, which was large enough to be a natural hillock. This is the famous tumulus of Efaefsk, which is situated in the government of Pensa, eleven miles to the south of Krasnoslobodsk. The objects were collected by Mr. V. M. Terechin, the curator of one of the Russian museums, during the summer of 1900. A full description of the discovery was made at the time in one of the leading Russian archæological journals, from

which some of the following information has been derived.

The tumulus itself is an exceptionally large one, being half a mile long and of the same breadth. A part of it had been tilled by the



EFAEFSK TUMULUS.

A, Area cultivated; *B*, area excavated by Mr. Terechin; *C*, brick works; *E*, well; *F*, road to Efaefsk; *G*, swamp.

peasants for growing corn, whilst in another part a brick-pit had been opened. During these operations various objects of bronze, etc., were turned out, which came to the knowledge of Mr. Terechin, resulting in his subsequent systematic explorations of the site.

Excavations were commenced in the latter part of July, after the corn had been harvested, and some days were spent in examining the ground to a depth of half a yard or so. No doubt, were further excavations made, more implements and objects would be discovered. As it is, a valuable collection has been got together.

Almost at the top of the barrow a number of skeletons were found, which had been disturbed by ploughing, and with them were the various implements and objects to be presently described.

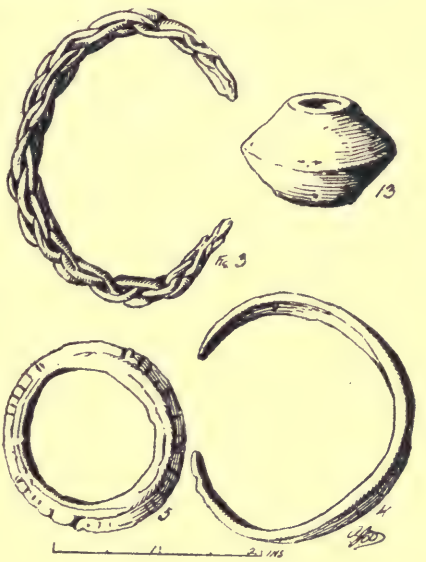
The skeletons (about fifteen in all) were buried with their heads to the south or south-west, and feet to the north or north-east. Some of them were laid at full length, whilst others were in a crouched position. Mr. Terechin is of the opinion that the tumulus dates back to the eleventh or twelfth century, an opinion shared by other leading Russian archæologists. It is also considered that it contains the remains of an important tribe of Finns. Four other tumuli occur in the immediate vicinity of this one, and upon and around all of them antiquities have been unearthed.

In Mr. Terechin's memoir the striking resemblance of the contents of the Efaefsk tumulus to those found in other Russian burial mounds is pointed out.

There were both male and female skeletons, and with these the implements and ornaments were found, the latter still in position on the bones, and the former placed at their side ready for use on the awakening of the occupants of the graves.

The collection just presented to the museum includes 40 bronze objects, 14 of iron, 2 of amber, 2 of glass, 2 of earthenware, and 1 of silver—a total of 61. All these were found with the various interments in the tumulus referred to.

Probably the most interesting of the specimens is a tress of hair of one of the females (Fig. 2), a few examples of which were found. The hair is tightly wound together, in some instances round a piece of wood, and was hung down the back after the style of a Chinese pigtail. The specimen now at

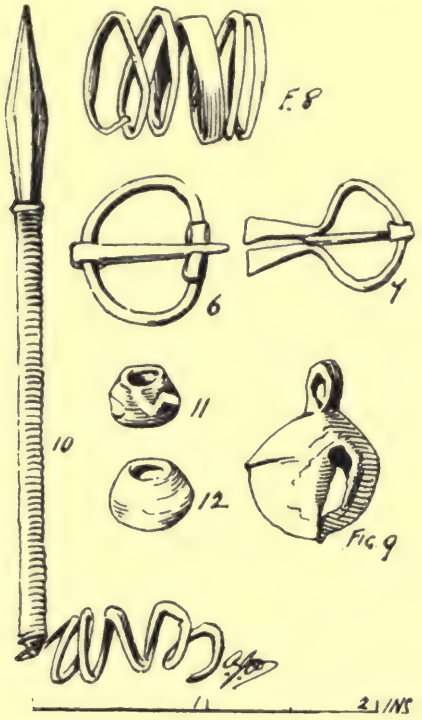


BRONZE ARMLETS, ETC.

Hull is in exceptionally fine condition, is 15 inches long, and is enclosed in a sheath of wood, being first tightly wound round by a cord, the whole being bound by a close spiral of bronze about $\frac{1}{12}$ inch in width and

a third of that in thickness. This spiral, as in the case of all the other objects of bronze, is coated with a beautiful green enamel-like patina, a sure indication of the age and genuineness of the objects.

The next most striking relics are eight armlets or bracelets of bronze, of a rope or

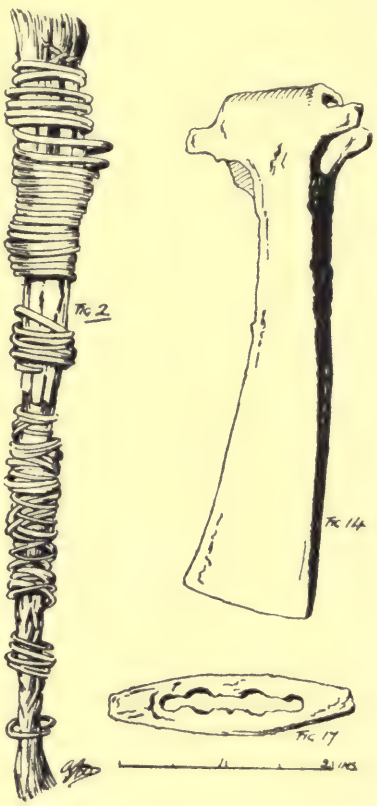


BRONZE, SILVER, AND GLASS ORNAMENTS.

chain pattern. These are oval in shape, and are not quite closed, the extremities having been hammered out and flattened. Though bearing a general resemblance, the armlets differ from each other in their thickness, in the design of the rope-work, and in the number of pieces of bronze wire used in their construction. The wire is round, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. Some of the armlets are further ornamented by one or more threads of a much finer twisted bronze wire, which is worked in between the thicker wires (Fig. 3).

There are two other armlets of a more primitive character, being composed of plain thick pieces of bronze. If straightened out, each of these would be almost 6 inches long, and the broadest $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in the centre. The narrow one, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across all round, is perfectly plain, but the other example is ornamented by twelve holes, bored partly into the metal at a distance of about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch apart (Fig. 4). These are situated on the outside of the armlet. All these specimens were found in position on the bones of the forearms of the skeletons.

There are two bronze rings, or annular brooches, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across. The upper surface of these is convex, and the lower



HUMAN AIR SURROUNDED BY BRONZE; IRON AXE, ETC.

surface is distinctly concave. Both examples are ornamented, the best preserved having two grooves running round the convex surface of the ring, and from the outer groove to the edge the bronze is gashed at intervals

of $\frac{1}{12}$ inch. The other example is somewhat similarly ornamented, though the amount of oxide upon it prevents the pattern being clearly seen (Fig. 5).

These rings are not at all unlike similar objects found in Anglo-Saxon interments in East Yorkshire and other parts of England. Still more resembling local Anglo-Saxon antiquities are four horseshoe brooches, or buckles, which are provided with bronze pins. These are of stout bronze wire, and the extremities have been carefully flattened out and twisted over. The largest example is an inch across, and the smallest half that size (Fig. 6). They were found in different positions on the upper parts of the skeletons, indicating that they had probably been used for fastening the dress.

The museum already contains brooches found with Anglo-Saxon skeletons at Welton and other places which cannot be distinguished from the examples recently acquired.

Of a somewhat similar description are nine loops of bronze, the ends of which have been straightened out and flattened. These are also provided with small bronze pins (Fig. 7). The largest example is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and the widest $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across. These were found in rows resting upon the bones of the chest, and had evidently been used for fastening the garments.

There is a fine finger-ring of bronze, having six spirals, the centre being artistically flattened out (Fig. 8). A small bell of the same material is very similar to some examples which have been found in the ancient lake dwellings in Switzerland, and not unlike some bells now used on toys. A small pellet of bronze still adheres to the inside of the bell (Fig. 9).

Another tray contains sixteen spiral rings of bronze wire of various sizes. These may, however, have been broken from the spiral surrounding the tresses of hair.

One of the most interesting of the objects is of silver, and was found across the face of a skeleton, having evidently been used as an earring or pendant. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and the upper end terminates in a spiral of wire. The pendant is in the form of a spear, with a squared point, and for $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches is very closely wrapped with fine silver wire (Fig. 10). Nothing of this nature has been found in East Yorkshire.

There are four beads—two of glass and two of amber. The former are small, and slightly ornamented (Fig. 11), the latter being irregularly globular and perfectly plain (Fig. 12). Two large beads, or spindle-whorls, are made of baked clay (Fig. 13). Both beads and spindle-whorls can be matched exactly in relics from local Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.

Objects of Iron.—These include many interesting specimens, and bear a still greater resemblance to Anglo-Saxon antiquities

IRON IMPLEMENTS.

housed in the Driffield and Hull Museums. There are four battle-axes, four knives, four clasps for fastening the belts, a spear-head, and a ring.

The battle-axes are of two types, one having a long, thin, pick-like blade (Fig. 14), the other being shorter and having a broader cutting edge (Fig. 15). The latter are of the Danish battle-axe type, examples of which have been found at various times along the shores of the Baltic. They resemble a well-known form of Viking battle-axe. All the

axes are perforated at one extremity for the reception of a stout wooden handle. The longest axes are 9 inches in length, have a breadth in the middle of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and a cutting edge about 2 inches across. The two axes of Danish type are nearly alike, and are solid, strong weapons. One measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a breadth and width of 1 inch, and a cutting edge $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. All the four examples are provided with four projections, two on each side, for the better securing of the shaft.

The knives are of iron, and were fastened into the handles by means of a tang. The longest is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the shortest $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the tangs varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Each knife had one cutting edge (Fig. 16).

The four clasps are flat pieces of iron, roughly oval in shape, and vary in length from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The insides have been cut in various designs, and upon them all are circular impressions at regular intervals, probably made by some ornament which has now disappeared (Fig. 17).

The spear-head is a very fine one, of the socketed two-edged type. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and the blade is nearly an inch across. The socket occupies about half of the length (Fig. 18). The iron ring, which is an inch across, was probably used for fastening.

Altogether the collection is one of exceptional interest and importance, and unquestionably forms a valuable addition to our knowledge of weapons and ornaments of the early European races.

The various specimens have been placed in the prehistoric section of the museum, in company with others found locally, where they are very useful for purposes of comparison.

Best thanks are due to Mr. Reichardt, not only for the valuable specimens he has presented to the museum, but also for the trouble he has taken in translating a description of the examination of the barrow, which was written in Russian, and to Mr. J. O'Hara for the blocks.

Hellenistic Art.

By Constance E. Haldinstein.

WHAT is the reason for the development of Hellenistic Greek art in two such different lines—the sensational and the *genre*, or domestic? Well, why did Victor Hugo write *Notre Dame* and *Les Feuilles d'Automne?* Under stress of the mighty powers of the world, the teeming life all around, its grotesqueness, its incongruities, its intense feeling, living, sorrowing, its garish colours, and fearful vices, and mighty striving—all this he felt through every fibre of his being, and wrote of it, strung up and strained to the utmost of his powers; forcing them somewhat, perhaps; lending more colour even by a juxtaposition of colour; and then, relaxed, having finished one of those mighty, stirring chapters, he would pull himself back to where he was—sitting in his library, which looked out on a lawn—a lawn covered with dead leaves, perhaps, and children pushing their feet with a merry rustling through them, and laughing. He hears them through the window; he pushes the window open the better to hear, and writes a merry poem to their merry music. No traces of the teeming world he wrote of in his book, unless the tenderness is just so delicate, so elusive, because he feels its frailty in this incongruous world.

It seems always when you get the very terrible you must always get the very trivial—a "Pergamene frieze," and a "Child and the Goose"; the pendulum swings very violently one way: it must come back again.

Of course, one could account for it by more obvious reasons. The Greeks in Asia centred their lives in their homes, and not in the State: hence the intimate or domestic nature of the genre sculpture; also the Greeks in Asia had more money for personal luxuries. Compare the barrenness of Greece with the fertility of Asia. They perhaps lived more luxuriously, following the example of their Eastern-bred neighbours, and their money could not now be spent in war taxes which helped to preserve the independence of their country. It is difficult to

imagine a European Greek with a dainty marble figure decorating his mud hut. And the reason for the "very terrible," the sensational, or the extravagant in the Hellenistic Period, or when Greek art went into Asia? I cannot help thinking it had a good deal to do with the Patrons. We know that the Asiatic kingdom of Alexander was, after his death, divided among his generals. Attalus became King of Pergamos. He was succeeded by Eumenes, an arrogant barbarian soldier. His ideals were false; there is all his arrogance in the exuberant, lavish detail of the "Pergamene frieze." It unconsciously reflects his superabundant energy, his force which defeated its own purpose. It is, to put it quite colloquially, a blustering force, so much expressed that everything is taking away the attention from everything else. All the tales of Grecian mythology are mixed in hopeless confusion with the giants and their snaky tails; the very Zeus himself is entangled in his own clothes. The technique is magnificent still, but its use is abused, unrestrained; the relief is too high; the whole thing lacks inspiration, unity; it remains only a *tour de force*.

The analogy between Victor Hugo and the Hellenistic Period of Greek sculpture could be carried even further. Both felt the necessity for simpler things or the falseness in the exuberance. Archaisticism, or the attempt to go back to the "formal" method, was the result in the sculpture, but it betrays itself. One of the statues found has a carved panel which is quite too delicate for any other period than the Hellenistic. So forced a product as these archaistic statues must have been could not have been very good. All the aroma of truth is absent; there is no great art without great sincerity. And Victor Hugo—did he not write *Hernani?* And now that it is years since you have read it, can you clearly distinguish it in recollection from *Le Cid*, by Corneille? And, like the archaistic sculpture, it also lacks sincerity, and is artificial.

I am rather inclined to think that outside issues had very little to do with the development of Greek sculpture, unless it is that the art of a country and the thought of a people roll along, as it were, parallel and in very much the same trend.

All that I am now going to write is a little wild, perhaps, but to me rather curious and interesting. It is this—that it seems quite possible to show how German and French literature developed in much the same way as Greek sculpture.

Right back of all three, something incomprehensible, very great, very certain—the Mycenean relief work, the *Roman de la Rose*, the *Niebelungen Lied;* a pause; a new beginning and a striving towards form—the Apollo of Tenea, the work of Abelard, the work of Hans Sachs; then a slavish adherence to form, some inspiration, hampered by technique considerations — Polycleitos, Klopstock, Corneille; then the form perfected and clothed by inspiration—Phidias, Schiller, and the early Goethe; Molière. Remember the simplicity, the "oneness" of aim—austerity almost—of them all; their art is very sacred to them. I am thinking of Goethe's *Hermann und Dorothea*, while yet philosophy had not touched him. I know Molière is humorous, but his humour is artistically restrained; it is never grotesque or hideous. Curious, is it not, that just at the highest point of their development there is State patronage for all three? Pericles represents the State of Greece, Louis XIV. the State of France, and the Duke (whose influence was very real) the little State of Weimar. The next step in the development is when the art showed signs that it *would* decline. The art became a little less sacred, a little more familiar, less remote, humanized; philosophy has touched it—Praxiteles, Rousseau, and *late* Goethe; it is more appealing to us, but less sublime, less austere, subjective. Think of Goethe's *Faust*, his *Wilhelm Meister*, all showing the frailty of mankind, his smallness—man perplexed by forces he cannot control.

I pass over minor developments and come to the last of all, when art is so perfect in technique that the artist is unconscious of it. He can do what he will; he plays tricks to gain effect and work the faster. He needs no more the inspiration; he does not wait for it: he springs alone; mistakes passion for inspiration. He makes many mighty jumps for one sustained flight, and thus in sculpture we get a Hellenistic Period—in literature

a Victor Hugo or a Heine (another curious and interesting coincidence like that of the State patronage, all this work was done out of the fatherland). Sometimes there was just a small flight—someone made a Hypnos which rested quietly on some night-owl's wings. I believe he was puzzled himself why. See the inscrutable smile on the lips —the smile of the dead Cæsar! Heine, too wrote *The Rabbi of Bacharach*, one beautiful, quiet fragment; but generally he jumps up violently, and comes down with a smile very near to tears. All his prose seems to me unsustained, brilliant in flashes, a little extravagant; but his lyrics—the one beginning "Du bist wie eine Blume, so shön, so hold, so rein"—is not the little Venus, playing with her hair, just that lyric in marble? Those little lyrics, those little figures, must always be what we shall be most grateful for to Heine and to the "Hellenistic Period."

To go back to bigger things, I know I must somehow bring in *The Dying Galatian*. I will carry the analogy just a little further. Victor Hugo wrote *Les Contes des Siècles;* a sculptor made for Attalus four groups, and in one of them was a dying Galatian. If Victor Hugo did write of a dying soldier, which I think he did in one of his *Contes*, then he, like the Hellenistic sculptor, took the helmet off the head of the dying man to show the luxuriant hair, speaking of youth, with the damp curls on the brow to show that he was dying; and Victor Hugo, who was so fond of colour, also let the soldier's red blood flow, and talked a great deal about it. Imagine one of Corneille's Horaces dying and making a fuss about it; but, then, I put Corneille opposite to the time of the "Ægina frieze" in my little table.

All this came from a remark I found in a book, that Phidias could be compared to Beethoven and Praxiteles to Chopin. The comparison does not seem to me a very happy one. But what about Wagner and the Hellenistic Period?

In conclusion, it seems that when such arts as literature, sculpture, and music have a rapid and systematic development, their last efforts are marred by the same faults, and those faults can be summed up in one word —extravagance.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A CURIOUS ALMS-BOX.

IN the quaint old audit-room of the "Domus Dei" of Stamford is preserved the original alms-box, said to be of older date than the hospital itself.

On the demolition of the Warden's rooms some years ago, this curious relic was found in the splayed recess of a closet by the fireplace of an upper room, thought to have been the Warden's private chamber. It is made of maple wood, hooped and ribbed

with iron, provided with a lock protected by two hasps, and a wide band passing over these, fastened by a staple and padlock. The head is hollowed out like a basin, at the bottom of which is a slit for the reception of money, and at the side is a ring to attach the box to a wall. In width it is 16 inches, and in height 8½ inches. There is no date on it, but it is supposed to be a fifteenth-century alms-box.

C. BARR-BROWN.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

THE most important find of relics of the Bronze Age that has been made for some years was reported in December from Lulworth, Dorset, the estate of the Weld family. Among them is a bronze sword which, though in two pieces, is in a good state of preservation. It is 24½ inches long. There is also a hilt or handle of another sword, a gold or heavily-gilt bronze finger-ring, and several objects which appear to be part of the fittings of a car and harness. The relics have been sent to the Dorset Museum at Dorchester on temporary loan.

The Greek Archæological Society has decided to order a marble bust of the late Mr. F. C. Penrose, in recognition of his services on behalf of Greek sculpture. The bust will be placed in the annexe to the English Institute to be built to his memory.

The ancient ceremony of bringing in the boar's head crowned and "bedecked with bays and rosemary" was duly observed at Queen's College, Oxford, on Christmas Day. The hall was crowded some time before the hour fixed for the ceremony. The head was from a pure-bred boar, eighteen months old, bred by the Rev. T. W. Hudson, Warden of St. Edward's School, Oxford, and weighed 72 pounds. It was prepared by the college manciple, Mr. W. H. Horn, this being the forty-second occasion of his officiating. The call to dinner was given by the sound of a trumpet (a custom coeval with the foundation). While the boar's head, on a massive silver dish, was borne to the high table, the choir sang the boar's head carol, the solo being rendered by Mr. C. S. Gillett, a scholar of the college. The head having been deposited on the high table, the decorations were distributed to the visitors desiring to carry away a memento of the occasion.

Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Clarendon Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, E.C., has some curious correspondents. From Port of Spain lately came the following epistolary curiosity: "Dear Mr. Henry, I send to ask you if yow can send me a catalogue with the finiest quality papers and the cheapest Book later on, but at present send a catalogue and the price of your saulter and Altar Hymn bloo, but of your common pray book I wants one about three inches in lenth and two and half in with. And an ordenneary on with large prints. I wants a maschine (sowing one) but my delights is is in books. And you will see me soone in London. My address is —— Esq. Please Seir do you tokes Stamps also."

The *Guardian* of December 30 contained a report of the discoveries made in connection with the excavations at St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, a spot fraught with so many religious and antiquarian associations.

Nave services in Winchester Cathedral are not of very frequent occurrence, chiefly because of its great size and the incessant reverberation of sound. With a view to improving matters in this direction the Dean and Chapter have moved the fine old Jacobean pulpit, which was once in New College Chapel, Oxford, from the south side, where it has stood for some years, to the north side of the nave, just at the foot of the daïs steps, and at such an angle that the preacher will face William of Wykeham's chantry. Above the pulpit is to be suspended a shell-shaped American-made sounding-board, so hung that it can be tilted at will to direct the sound of the voice in any direction. The cathedral also saw another change recently in the rehanging of the fifth bell, which had been broken. The bell, which was cast in 1734, was formerly the third in a peal of eight, and became the fifth when the peal was increased to its present size, an octave and a half.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. propose to hold in London shortly an exhibition "designed to illustrate the development of the art and science of healing throughout the ages." Medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, and allied branches of science will find illustration. Offers of loans will be welcomed by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, Snow Hill Buildings, London. E.C.

SALES.

YESTERDAY, at Christie's, the following astounding prices were secured for old English silver plate and Early English spoons: Set of six Charles I. Apostle spoons, £280; set of six James I. Apostle spoons, £150; Queen Anne large two-handled cup, or porringer, 1703, at 120s. per ounce, £140 8s.; Charles II. tankard and cover, 1683, at 145s. per ounce, £243 14s. 6d.; Charles II. plain tankard and flat cover, 1684, at 100s. per ounce, £130; Charles II. porringer, 1670, at 100s. per ounce, £50 10s.; William and Mary small plain candlestick, at 200s. per ounce, £167 10s.; set of four William III. table candlesticks, Dublin, 1701, at 120s. per ounce, £661 10s.; Commonwealth porringer and cover, 1659, at 385s. per ounce, £431 4s.; and a plain Charles I. drinking-cup, at 270s. per ounce, £153 18s.—*Globe*, December 18.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold in their four days' sale, 11th to 15th inst., the following important books and MSS.: Annals of Sporting, 15 vols., with extra illustrations, 1822-1828, £35; Biblia Sacra Latina, MS., Sæc. XIV., £54; Breviarium Sarisburiensem, MS., Sæc. XV., £30; Douce's Illustrations of Shakespeare, presentation copy to John Nichols, with nine Letters of Douce, 2 vols., 1807, £20; Juliana Barnes's Book of St. Albans, 1595, £21; Columbus: de Insulis in Mare Indico nuper inventis, etc., 1494, £46; Tavole de Fioretti del Seraphico S. Francisco, fine woodcuts, Firenze, 1497, £40; N. de Ausmo, Liber qui dicit Supplementum, printed on vellum, Venet., 1473, £37; Precepts of Cato, translated by R. Burrant, 1545, £40; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, first edition, 2 vols.,

poor copy, Salisbury, 1766, £55; Heures de Romme, printed on vellum (1495-1510), £40; Horæ ad Usum Romanum, morocco, Canevari's device, 1542, £21; Horæ B.V.M. Dutch MS. (Sæc. XV.), £36; Lafontaine, Contes, édition des Fermiers-généraux, 2 vols., 1762, £45; Lamb's Essays, 1823, presentation copy to B. W. Procter, £30; Autograph Letter of Garrick to Hayman on his Design for Othello, 1746, £25; Heywood's The Spider and the Flie, 1556, £61; Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., £71; A Challenge at Tilt to be held in the Presence of Queen Elizabeth at Westminster, January 22, single sheet broadside, printed by J. Charlwood, n.d. (1580-1590), £20; Le Mire and Basan's Illustrations to Ovid, proofs before letters, Paris, 1767, £162; Thackeray's Pendennis, first edition, presentation copy, with an autograph letter to Dr. Elliotson, £36; Biblia Græca, Aldus, 1518, £25; Collection of Old English Songs, etc., in MS., *circa* 1420, £45; Collection of Dickens's Original Editions, 62 vols., £33; Kelmscott Press Publications, complete set, £255; Evelyn's Life of Mrs. Godolphin, original MS. in Evelyn's autograph, £40; Shelley's Adonais, first edition, 1821, £34; Sheridan's School for Scandal, Dublin, 1781, £15; Portrait of Thackeray, in crayons, purchased at Major Fitzgerald's sale at Dublin in 1879 by J. C. Smith, £25 5s.; Tudor Translations, complete set, Japanese paper, £67; Tasso, Gierusalemme Conquistata, plates by Gravelot, 2 vols., fine copy by Derome, 1772, £59; Correspondence of the Duke of Wellington with Sir Thos. Graham, 169 letters and documents, 1810-1813, £115; White's Selborne, first edition, boards, uncut, 1789, £31; Evidences of Lancashire Gentry, MS. from the Towneley Collection, £30; Blagdon's Memoirs of Morland, 1806, £34; Nichols's History of Leicester, 8 vols., fine copy, 1795-1811, £115; Evangelia cum Epistolis, old block cuts (Augsburg, Zainer), 1474, £70; Psalterium, illuminated MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., £105; Shakespeare, Second Folio, Hawkins imprint, 1632, £215.—*Athenæum*, December 19.

Very high prices were realized at the sale of the MSS. and early printed books collected by the late Rev. Walter Sneyd, of Keele Hall, Staffs, which were sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge on the 16th to the 19th ult. The auctioneers issued a special catalogue of the sale, with twenty-one collotypes and photogravures of the most important lots. The highest prices realized were as follows: Apocalypse, Ars Moriendi, and a Treatise on Anatomy, executed in the Netherlands in the fourteenth century, with illustrations from which the later block-books were printed, £950; Cantica Canticorum, Italian MS., with painted miniatures, remarkable anticipations of the design, grouping and colouring by Blake, Sæc. XV., £300; Vita di Maria Virginia, a similar MS., apparently by the same artist as the above, Sæc. XV., £210; Promissio Domini Nicolai Truno, MS., fifteenth century, with a finely-painted page by Marsilius Bononiensis, £99; Gregorius Magnus, Moralia in Jobum, MS., tenth century, with fine large illuminated Irish-Byzantine initials, £270; Gregorii Magni Liber Dialogorum, numerous small miniatures of Saints, Popes, Bishops, etc., Sæc, XV., £220; Horæ B.V.M., MS., on vellum, Anglo-French, eighteen miniatures, Sæc. XV., £310; Horæ B.V.M., Flemish, four large and many small miniatures, Sæc. XV., £280; Horæ B.V.M., French MS., on vellum, Sæc. XV., forty-one large and small miniatures, £280; Horæ B.V.M., Flemish MS., on vellum, Sæc. XV., twenty-five large and small miniatures, bound by Louis Bloc, £190; Horæ B.V.M., very fine French MS., with fourteen large and many small miniatures, with a rare printed French Abecedarian bound in the volume, Sæc. XV., £145; an extraordinary volume, containing 267 miniatures, some in washed colours, some illuminated, illustrating certain attributes of the Deity, the Song of Solomon, Sayings of the Fathers, etc., Latino-Flemish with English influence, Sæc. XIII.-XIV., £2,500; Canon Missæ, etc., MS., Sæc. IX.-X., with a remarkable full-page miniature of the Crucifixion and spiral initials, Irish-Byzantine, £430; Officio cum Calendario, Italian MS., on vellum, Renaissance period, richly illuminated, £310; Officia, another Italian illuminated MS., by Antonio Sinibaldi, dated 1485, £610; another splendidly illuminated Italian Officia, with specially painted figures of saints, Sæc. XV., £510; fragments of a Psalter of the tenth or eleventh century, with fourteen paintings of the period of English or Irish influence, £510; Psalterium Davidis, English MS., thirteenth century, with splendid large initial miniatures, £200; a fine English Psalter on vellum, Sæc. XIII., with eleven oval miniatures of an uncommon character, £615. The total of the four days' sale, 866 lots, reached £13,553 13s.—*Athenæum*, January 2.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*December* 2.—Miss Nina Layard exhibited a latten pax of late fifteenth-century work, recently found in excavating at Ipswich. It represents the Crucifixion, with the Virgin and St. John. In her paper on the "Pax Instrument," which was used for bestowing the kiss of peace, she described the various designs employed both in England and on the Continent. Many photographs of examples of the symbolic device known as "le Christ de Pitié" were exhibited, and attention was drawn to the variety of the treatment of this subject. Instances were also quoted of paxes containing relics, a pax of this description being in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Jewelled paxes of superb workmanship, and instruments for common use, known as "ferial paxes," were described. Of the few remaining English paxes the majority appear to be "ferial paxes" which escaped the general destruction of church ornaments. These may be grouped under certain types: those with square frames, such as the paxes of New College, Oxford, Bury St. Edmunds, and from the site of St. Nicholas's Chapel, East Grafton, Wiltshire; those with an arched Tudor frame, as at Ipswich, South Runcton, Norfolk, etc., and those with a frame made of twisted pillars supporting an ogee arch, as at Avebury, Wiltshire. A connecting link between the last two types is found in another Wiltshire pax, also belonging to

East Grafton, which shows the centre of the one in the frame of the other. The fate of about forty Suffolk paxes, including those of several Ipswich churches, is found in the certificates of Suffolk church goods. The use of the pax instrument at Mass in England by clergy of the Church of Rome is now confined to special occasions, though the embrace, without the instrument, continues to be given at High Mass. It is, however, still in use in confraternities at times of ordinary prayer.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—*December* 21.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. A. H. Huth, President, in the chair.—The annual report, after regretting the loss of Father Antrobus, Dr. Lippmann, Mr. Robert Proctor, and other members, promised the speedy publication of Mr. Steele's illustrated monograph on *Early English Music-Printing*, to be followed by a new volume of *Transactions*, and a new part of the *Handlists of English Printers*. It also stated that a monograph by Mr. G. J. Gray on the early Cambridge stationers and bookbinders was in active preparation, and that an experiment was to be made in publishing, at the joint expense of the Society and of the institutions concerned, lists of the Early English printed books (1476-1640) in semi-public libraries.—After the adoption of the report and balance-sheet the President and other officers were reappointed, and the Council elected.—Mr. G. R. Redgrave read a paper entitled "The Privy Council in its Relations to Literature and Printing," in which he illustrated by examples drawn from the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. the very interesting nature of the entries relating to books and printers in the printed calendars of the proceedings of the Privy Council, and promised to bring them together for publication by the Society in a compact form.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*December* 16.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mrs. Collier exhibited a portfolio of plates, reproductions of rubbings taken from the very curious figured rocks in the Valley of Fontanabla by Mr. C. Bickwell, of Bordighera. The historian, Geoffredo, about 1650, wrote of these figured rocks in his history of the Maritime Alps, reprinted at Turin, 1824. The rocks are of various colours, engraved with a thousand figures of quadrupeds, birds, fish, mechanical, rural and military implements, shields, etc., supposed to be the work of the ancient Carthaginians. Mr. Bickwell's investigations have been recorded by the Ligurian Society of National Science at Genoa.—Mr. Cato Worsfold exhibited several specimens of ancient ironwork discovered in various parts of London, one being an iron tally, with the numerals 3½ upon it, from the site of the old bear-pit in Southwark; another being the top of a halberd or spear dug up in Whitechapel. He also exhibited, as a warning, one of the many forgeries of "Billy and Charlie" in the shape of a medal, which was found when excavating Charing Cross Station in 1860.—Miss Bentley exhibited a tray full of tokens of various dates, one of Van Dieman's Land.—Mr. Compton, Vice-President, read a paper on "Treasure Trove" as affected by the recent decision of Mr. Justice Farwell in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* the British Museum. Mr. Worsfold, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Kershaw, and the chairman, took part in the discussion which followed.

The first monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for the session was held in December, Dr. Robert Munro presiding. The first paper, on the cairns and tumuli of the island of Bute, was a record of the explorations carried out by Dr. T. H. Bryce during the autumn of this year, with consent of the Marquis of Bute. The prehistoric sepulchral structures which had been examined included three chambered cairns, Michael's grave at the north end of the island, a chamber behind Barmore Hill above Loch Quein, and a cairn at Glecknabae on the west coast. The two first were in all respects essentially similar to the cairns in Arran, having segmented chambers, with a portal, but no passage of entrance, and yielding implements and pottery of similar character to those from the cairns of Arran. The Glecknabae cairn presented features of a novel character. It was superimposed upon an extensive kitchen midden, which appears to be the earliest remains of man's occupation yet discovered in the islands of the Firth of Clyde. The cairn itself contained two small chambers formed of four large unequal slabs, one of which was much lower than the others and formed the sill of a portal bounded by two upright stones. In one of the chambers a typical Stone Age urn was found, while in the other were fragments of four tall, narrow, and flat-bottomed vessels with their lips well recurved, which proved to be somewhat rude examples of the drinking-cup or beaker type of urn. As this type has been proved to be of early Bronze Age, the finding of it in this chamber would seem to indicate that the cairn represents a terminal phase of the earlier culture in the islands of the Clyde after it has come in contact with the new culture. As all the osseous deposits were of burnt bones, no further evidence was obtained of the character of the human remains. Five interments in short cists were also examined. One of these was placed within a tumulus at Scalpsie Bay, and yielded a fine food-vessel urn, a bronze pin, a flint scraper, and a jet bead associated with an instrument of burnt bones. No relics were recovered from the other four cists, but a skull was found in one, which was brachycephalic in form and proportions. Four mounds were also opened. In three of these nothing was found to indicate what their nature may have been, but the fourth, situated on the hill above Loch Ascog, at Kerrycrusach, contained a core of stones, beneath which was found a deposit of burnt bones, without cist or urn,—In the second paper, the Hon. John Abercromby communicated the results of excavations made by him on the estate of Meikleour, Perthshire, in May last, by permission of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Mr. Abercromby also described the excavation by him of three long cists at Gladhouse Reservoir, by permission of the chairman of the Water Trust, in June last. A cist was discovered by Mr. George Forrest, Linden Cottage, Loanhead, and reported to Dr. Anderson, and on proceeding to investigate the small mound over the south side of the reservoir, in which it occurred, Mr. Abercromby found that it con-

tained three long cists with unburnt burials, unaccompanied by any article of use or ornament.—Mr. George Robertson, F.S.A.Scot., keeper of the Abbey, Dunfermline, described two photographs of the recently-discovered Norman door in the Abbey Church there, which were exhibited and presented to the Society by Mr. W. W. Robertson, F.S.A.Scot., H.M. Principal Architect and Surveyor of Works for Scotland. The doorway is situated at the south-east corner of the ancient Abbey Church, and had been built up for many years. It is 9 feet 7 inches in height, and being of pure Norman architecture, is considered to be coeval with the original church, erected about A.D. 1070. Its arch is ornamented with deeply-cut chevrony mouldings, and its attached columns have finely-sculptured foliage scrolls on the capitals. A transverse slab, inserted in the columns at either end, had apparently been placed there as a receptacle for the skeletons of two young persons, which were found underneath it among a mass of rubble and lime. The Board of Works intends to open up and preserve this interesting doorway.

At an evening meeting in December of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Mr. F. F. Fox presiding, Mr. W. R. Barker showed a bronze weapon discovered in the dock excavations at Avonmouth; Mr. Pritchard exhibited several bronze weapons found locally. Canon Bazeley reported the find of a seventeenth-century communion service at Cotteswold, which had been buried with a priest, and he exhibited a leaden chalice found in the coffin of the last Abbot of Gloucester. Mr. Were offered some criticisms of the Merchant Venturers' arms, which he said were not those described in the grant. Although they were pictured on the side of the grant, he suggested that they were a copy done over the original. Three papers were read—"The Warden's Horn of the Manor of Billeswicke," by Mr. W. R. Barker; "The Mercers' and Linen Drapers' Company of Bristol," by Mr. John Latimer; and "Notes on the Agrarian Castles of Went," by Dr. Alfred Harvey. In the course of the first paper Mr. Barker remarked that the ordinance of the Bishop of Worcester for the regulation of the house of "St. Mark of Billeswyck" provided that its badge should be three geese on a field gules, and this may still be seen upon a shield of painted glass in the east window of the chapel. The remarkable thing is that that device is engraved on the silver mount forming the mouthpiece of the horn, the difference being that, instead of the whole field being gules, the engraved device shows only a bar in the centre thus distinguished. It is worthy of note also that in Leversage and Taylor's little book on Bristol Cathedral a similar shield to that which is engraved on the horn is figured as No. XI. on Plate III., and that in the corresponding list this is said to be "unknown." Here, again, however, there is a difference in the tincture. It should be mentioned that on the narrow silver band at the opening of the horn one solitary goose is engraved. These reminiscences open up a field for further inquiry on several points. We should like to know something about the horn when it served the purpose of the "wardan's" horn of the manor; what was its history during the long period that must have elapsed if this description be correct; how comes it that the Corporation are called the lords of the manor of Billeswicke; and what more is known of Mr. Henry Smith, solicitor, of 28, Prince Street, who restored the horn to its presumed owners, at the beginning of the last century? Antiquaries like to have something to investigate, and I think, said Mr. Barker, they have it here. The horn is literally such, being the beautifully graduated horn of an antelope. The silver mounts at both ends are finished with neatly engraved borders, and the antiquity of the object is attested by the decay of the horny substance at the wide opening, notwithstanding the protection of the mount. To judge by the unearthly sound which it is capable of sending forth, one cannot be sure that it was intended to be blown; but as a badge of office it would be innocent enough, and would be none the less deeply interesting.

The members of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a conversazione on January 12 in the handsome hall of the Ironmongers' Company. The Master of the Company welcomed the Society, and Mr. Past-Master Edward H. Nicholl then gave a brief, but very interesting, account of the Ironmongers' Company. The hall in which they were assembled, he said, was believed to be the third which had been erected on the spot. The site was secured by the Company in 1467, but, though the presumption was strong, there was no actual evidence that a hall was built on the site at that time. The second hall dated from 1587. Of neither of those halls had they any drawings or plans. The second hall witnessed two great national calamities—the Plague and the Great Fire. It lasted until about 1745, when the present building was commenced. The speaker then described the numerous beauties of the hall, with the pictures, plate, and other objects of interest.—Mr. Charles Welch, in the course of a paper on City archæology, said that the Society might claim to be one of the oldest local societies of its kind, having been formed in 1855. Its founders were the Rev. T. Hugo, Mr. A. White, Dr. W. H. White, and Mr. J. G. Waller, and it had consistently done good work since its formation. The speaker asked his audience to pay special attention to the preservation and collection of old City plans and documents, and said that the publication of the record of the City parishes was a matter which called for earnest efforts. —Mr. Hubbard, surveyor to the Company, described the magnificent casket which he picked up in an old curiosity shop in London recently, and which belonged originally to King Henry II. of France over 350 years ago.—A vote of thanks to the Ironmongers' Company, and particularly to the Master and Major-General Toker, concluded the formal part of the proceedings. The Company then inspected a magnificent collection of objects of art and antiquity kindly lent by Mr. Walter G. Churcher, Mr. H. W. Fincham, Mr. Arthur G. Hill, F.S.A., Colonel M. B. Pearson, C.B., and Mr. J. W. Zaehnsdorf.

At the anniversary meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, on January 13, Dr. Gaster read a paper on "A MS. Variant of the Decalogue."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

ROMAN ROADS IN BRITAIN. By Thomas Codrington, M.I.C.E., F.G.S. With large chart and small maps. London: *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, 1903. Small 8vo., pp. iv, 392. Price 5s.

This is a careful and valuable addition to the "Early Britain" series published by the S.P.C.K. Mr. Codrington has evidently travelled for himself up and down the Roman roads, which he has inspected with the eye of an expert and the zeal of a country-loving scholar. In his introductory chapter, while admitting (if it was necessary to admit it) that the roads do not appeal to the imagination like Hadrian's Wall or a Silchester, he declares that they were "evidently planned with skill and laid out with a complete grasp of the general features of the country to be passed through." The method of his own itinerary is to take the great roads one by one and describe their original route and extant traces with a detail which should make easy the task of tracking both in any given part. For instance, the busiest Londoner can learn how Watling Street ran through the rectangle of 800 by 400 yards just east of the site of St. Paul's, which was the earlier Roman London; while a Warwickshire countryman, or, better still, a Rugby schoolboy, can use the excellent map inserted in a pocket to this volume to find the intersection of this same road with the Fossway at High Cross, the Roman station called Venonæ. Mr. Codrington has furnished his book with a number of true antiquarian footnotes. In speaking of the road which led from Silchester to the south-west he mentions a pig of lead, dated A.D. 60, found in 1783 at Bossington, which "apparently is evidence of traffic along the road from the Mendip mines at that early period." Mr. Codrington rightly draws upon much previous observation which he readily and usefully acknowledges; but it is so abundantly clear that he has checked and supplemented the whole story that we think his book is likely to remain the *liber classicus* of the subject. We hope it may be used to persuade local authorities, and even private owners, to preserve, wherever reasonably possible, the traces of a great Roman legacy.—W. H. D.

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OLD LONDON SILVER: ITS HISTORY, ITS MAKERS, AND ITS MARKS. By Montague Howard. With six plates in silver and gold, 200 illustrations from photographs, and over 4,000 facsimiles of marks. New York: *Charles Scribner's Sons;* London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1903. Large crown 4to., leather gilt, pp. xvi, 405. Price £2 10s. net.

During the last twenty or thirty years old silver has become increasingly attractive to amateurs and collectors. Every year shows a rise in prices and an enhanced interest in the literature of the subject. The very handsome volume before us, of American origin, is disappointing. Mr. Howard has, of course, a perfect right to confine his attention to London plate, but his remark in the preface, that "nine-tenths of the desirable antique silver that exists is of English manufacture," is far too sweeping, and suggests suspicion as to his qualifications for dealing with old silver. The most useful feature of the book is its very full and well-arranged collection of facsimiles of both London makers' marks and hall-marks. In the compilation and reproduction of so complete and elaborate a collection of London marks Mr. Howard has done the collector good service; but the book purports also to give the history of old London silver, and here it is decidedly weak. The text is very thin and perfunctory. By the scheme of the work ecclesiastical silver is excluded altogether, and "only those pieces of silver that one finds on a well-appointed table" are described and figured. Among these are spoons, knives and forks, salts, cups, tankards, bowls, cisterns, candlesticks, kettles, urns, teapots, coffee-pots, jugs, sugar-basins and baskets, salvers, cake-baskets, épergnes, dishes, plates, coasters, etc. The history of these things is the history of social manners and customs at the tables of the wealthy; but Mr. Howard makes little attempt to touch this fascinating theme, or to make subsidiary use of its suggestiveness. The few paragraphs or sentences which he gives to each kind of article are bald and inadequate. He seems, indeed, to have but slight first-hand acquaintance with the necessary sources of information, and his limited treatment is dry and uninspiring. There is a chapter on "Frauds," which, like the rest of the text, would have borne expansion, for the power to detect forgeries is, perhaps, the most necessary part of the amateur's equipment.

The main purpose of the book, however, is to be found in the illustrations, which are abundant and good, although in several cases, we think, more typical examples might have been chosen. The six plates of silver-gilt articles—tankard, knives, cups, candelabrum, and épergne—are finely reproduced in colour, while the collection of marks will make the book of permanent value to collectors. The volume is well printed—though we do not like the thin-faced type—and handsomely produced. There is a good index.

* * *

BYGONE LONDON LIFE. By G. L. Apperson, I.S.O. With many curious illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 170. Price 6s. net.

This volume of "pictures from a vanished past," canvases of the bygone life of London, is a gallery of very careful painting. For Mr. Apperson has obviously drawn from a well-selected store of antiquarian literature, and the result of much reading has been sorted and composed into a book of equal interest and amusement. We use the word "amusement" advisedly and in its best sense, for Mr. Apperson, unlike many of the old-world antiquaries whom he frequently quotes, lets his humour play with his subject-matter, though never without reverence for the cult of which he is so accurate and loyal a devotee. Many a Londoner who, however busy, is proud of the countless associations of the streets and buildings

which make up the Metropolis, will welcome this volume; and the ladies who now bicycle or are whirled in motor-cars will enjoy the sedan-chair stories, and will thank Mr. Apperson for his gracious confession that "men love talk just as much as women are supposed to do, and the coffee-houses were centres for gossip and tittle-tattle as well as for more rational conversation"!

It is, indeed, mainly, although not exclusively, of the incomparable eighteenth century that we read in the many chapters on "Old-Time Restaurants," "Coffee-Houses," "Swells"—the beaux, the pretty fellows, the bucks and bloods, and the macaronies—"Museums," and "Old London Characters." Among the last is a delightful account of "The Night Bell-

MIDNIGHT: HOMEWARD BOUND.

man," who, from the middle of the sixteenth century, for more than 200 years consoled the slumbers of honest citizens with scarcely harmonious cries and less melodious bell, and patrolled the London streets at regular hours, in the intervals of which the night-prowler and burglar could have their fling. The author's quotations from old plays, as well as from better-known diaries, are as plentiful as blackberries, and good fruit, too. He repeoples for us with animated figures the jovial haunts like "Button's," where Dick Steele wrote innumerable fond notes to his wife, bidding her, as it were, to fetch him home from his club; and "Will's," where Dryden for so many years held undisputed sway.

We cannot close this notice of so entertaining a collection without a special word of sincere appreciation of the full and quaint section on "Old London Museums." Just as a Thames-side resident in 1904 notes the change in river traffic effected by bridges and modern inventions since the days of 1769 or earlier, when thousands of watermen served the needs of wayfarers, so, conversely, to-day's visitor to South Kensington or the British Museum realizes with astonishment the curious pettiness and heterogeneous mixtures of the collections with which Tradescant and Cox and Merlin attracted the public of their respective days. The valuable private collections made by James Petiver and William Charleton are here for the first time fully described. Truly, "no collection of those days was complete without examples of misdirected ingenuity"; for the oddities which Don Saltero gathered together we would send the inquisitive to these pages.

The clear type of this volume and its helpful illustrations—two of which are reproduced on this and the next page—make it more attractive than most of its kind; but, after all, its true virtue is the obvious diligence and original skill with which the fruits of much antiquarian learning have been gathered and presented to the public.—W. H. DRAPER.

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THE BURDEN OF ENGELA: A BALLAD-EPIC. By A. M. Buckton. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1904. 8vo., pp. viii, 144. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Miss Buckton has well named her new volume of poems a ballad-epic. In a series of short poems, mostly in ballad metres, she tells the story of Engela and her husband Piet—representatives of the Huguenot and the Dutch elements in South Africa—whose farm is in the north, semi-tropical part of the Transvaal, before and during the war of 1899-1902. It is a sad and pathetic tale of the destruction and ruin wrought by the red hand of war. Miss Buckton is a true poet, and her verses contain many beauties, both of thought and of expression. The story is told by Engela, who loses her husband and little son, but emerges from suffering with unconquerable love and faith. We thank Miss Buckton for a moving story simply and beautifully told.

* * *

MANX NAMES; OR, THE SURNAMES AND PLACE-NAMES OF THE ISLE OF MAN By A. W. Moore, C.V.O., M.A.; with a preface by Professor Rhŷs. Second edition, revised. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xvi, 261. Price 6s. net.

The first edition of this most useful handbook appeared in 1890, and has been for some years out of print. We gladly welcome this reissue, which contains many additions and corrections suggested not only by the author's further researches, but by Professor Rhŷs and other experienced and trustworthy philologists, as well as by brother students of Manx names. All students of glottology and of the history and topography of the Isle of Man are aware of the value of Mr. Moore's careful work, but archæologists in general will also find much to interest them in these pages. Such articles as those on *Chibber Undin* (Foundation Well), p. 152, and *Slane*, p. 176, will appeal to the folklorist with their account of the wetted cloths left by sufferers who had made trial of the well's supposed curative properties, and of the cure for sore eyes at another well. Plant-lore is illustrated by the articles on *Sumrac* (p. 133), *Skeaig*, the hawthorn (p. 132), and

others. References of interest to the archæologist in connection with cromlechs and cairns and tumuli abound. Students of dialect, of nicknames, and of old farm words, will not turn its pages in vain. The lore of saints, of wells, of birds, and of many other subjects, finds illustration. Two excellent indexes—of surnames and of place-names—provide the necessary keys to a rich storehouse of knowledge.

* * *

Among the many pamphlets and booklets before us is No. 4, vol. xi. of *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, containing, among several scholarly papers, of interest chiefly to philologists, a long study by Mr. W. W. Newell, entitled "William of Malmesbury on the Antiquity of Glastonbury, with Especial Reference to the Equation of Glastonbury and Avalon," in which the writer discusses the interpolations made and changes wrought in William's *De Antiquitate* by later scribes and chroniclers. Mr. Elliot Stock publishes a booklet called *Junius Letters: the Author-mystery cleared.* (price 2s. 6d.), by Vicarius, which is charmingly got up, but is more positive than convincing. Vicarius is dogmatically certain that Junius was the Earl of Chatham. We have also on our table *Notes on the Orientations and Certain Architectural Details of the Old Churches of Dalkey Town and Dalkey Island*, by J. P. O'Reilly, C.E., an interesting study, with five plates, originally read before the Royal Irish Academy; *Ireland on the Coinage*, etc., the particularly interesting and suggestive inaugural address delivered by Mr. J. R. Garstin, M.A., the new President, at the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in January, 1903; Part III. of Mr. G. A. Fothergill's varied *Sketch-Book*, with a full account, illustrated by many clever sketches, of the famous Cumberland huntsman John Peel, and of the song with which his name is so familiarly associated; book catalogues (general) from Messrs. James Fawn and Son of Bristol and Mr. W. Downing of Birmingham; and the *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution* (*United States National Museum*) for 1901—a portly and valuable volume.

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The *Burlington Magazine*, December, reached us too late for notice in the January *Antiquary*. It contains the usual abundance of good matter and excellent illustrations. We note that with the New Year the *Magazine* and its subsidiary *Gazette* were to pass into the hands of new proprietors, and would be edited by Mr. C. J. Holmes and Mr. R. Dell, with the assistance of an advisory committee of experts. The scope of the magazine is to be enlarged by the fuller consideration of modern work. The January number contains *inter alia* a very interesting illustrated paper on "A Chinese Painting of the Fourth Century," by L. Binyon, and the third article on Lord Normanton's collection. Among the many fine plates are Vandyke's "Lady Mary, daughter of Charles I.," and pictures by Titian, Paul Potter, Greuze, and Murillo. In the *Genealogical Magazine*, January, Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies writes on "How

THE ELIZABETHAN BELLMAN.
(From the title-page of Dekker's *Bellman of London*, 1608.)

to Use a Coat of Arms" and "The Precedence of Towns"—a curious subject, but on occasion difficult to settle without wounding municipal or mayoral *amour propre*. There are also papers on "Baronies and Proof of Sitting," "The New Peerages," and "Gilpiniana." The *Architectural Review*, January, has a first paper by the Rev. W. J. Loftie, on the ancient town of "Stamford," with good illustrations of its many valuable architectural antiquities. Other illustrated articles of great interest are "Dutch Architecture in Ceylon," by J. P. Lewis, and "The Origin of the Cape Gable," by Mrs. A. F. Trotter. With the February issue this always welcome *Review* will be permanently enlarged so as to give greater space for critical and historical work. The principal paper in the *Essex Review*, January, is a full and interesting account of "Great Waltham Five Centuries Ago," by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Clark. It is illustrated by a fine plate of the mansion of Langleys, the residence of the Lord of the Manor, built in 1718 on the site of an earlier Jacobean house, and by another showing a very quaint chimney-piece at Langleys, representing the central incident in the story of Tobias in the Apocrypha. Among the other contents are "An Essex Alchemist," by Mr. W. C. Waller; and "William of Colchester: Abbot of Westminster, 1384 to 1420 A.D.," by Mr. A. P. Wire, with illustrations of his tomb in Westminster Abbey. We have also before us *Fenland Notes and Queries*, January, and the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, November and December.

Correspondence.

SIR HENRY CHAUNCY, HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIAN, BORN 1632, DIED 1719.

TO THE EDITOR.

I AM engaged upon a biography of Sir Henry Chauncy, with especial reference to his labours as a county historian. His great work was first published in folio in the year 1700, and was reprinted in two volumes octavo in 1826.

I have occupied my leisure for the past twelve months in collecting material for this purpose, and I am now desirous of ascertaining whether any letters or other documents in the handwriting of Sir Henry are in existence in the county or elsewhere. Anything that may serve to illustrate his method of research would be valuable. I have had the good fortune to examine the original draft of the preface to his *History of Hertfordshire*, which differs extensively from the printed copy. It throws light upon the general system he pursued in compiling his description of the county, and indicates that he must have had a very considerable correspondence with the owners of manors, the clergy, and others, some of which, perchance, may have been preserved. A copiously annotated and corrected copy of his history in the possession of the late Mr. Hale Wortham is stated by Cussans (*Hundred of Odsey*, p. 88) to have been owned by a contemporary of Sir Henry's, the Rev. Thomas Tipping of Ardeley. I should be glad to know who is the possessor of this historically valuable copy. Another coetaneous copy owned by Mr. Pulter Forester, which descended to his son William, has been lost sight of since 1768, but may still be in existence. I understand that at a sale by Mr. Greenwood, which took place in 1790, certain of Sir Henry's books and other property were sold. There is a catalogue of this sale extant, and the loan of a copy would be greatly appreciated. Salmon seems to have obtained possession of a considerable portion of the Chauncy papers; these afterwards fell into the hands of the Rev. Paul Wright, B.D., who, in 1773, purposed publishing a corrected edition of the History (in 1770 he styled himself "Editor of Chauncy"), but I believe it never proceeded beyond the prospectus stage. It is suggested that Clutterbuck acquired many of these papers, but direct evidence is wanting; and even so I have no definite knowledge into whose hands they fell at his decease, and who now owns them.

I am especially concerned to discover the circumstances relating to the painful episode alluded to in the fifth paragraph of the preface. The individual referred to was, I believe, Sir Henry's grandson, and the reasons for the estrangement and consequent attempt of the misguided youth to wreck his grandsire's work are difficult to comprehend. The lawsuits in which Sir Henry was either engaged or threatened with (referred to in the draft preface) are matters upon which we are almost entirely uninformed, although the details of any trials, if such there were, must be recorded.

Other questions of interest arise, but this letter is already lengthy, and I think I have indicated the purport of my requirements. I shall be most grateful for any assistance, which will, of course, receive due acknowledgment.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford,
January 9, 1904.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

MARCH, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

DR. ROBERT MUNRO, of Edinburgh, writes: "In the first paragraph of the *Antiquary* for January, 1904, which deals with some archæological remains from Portuguese dolmens, regarded by some as throwing light on the famous shale objects of Dumbuck, you make the following statement: 'In a letter to the *Glasgow Herald* of December 8 regarding the Portuguese discoveries, Dr. Robert Munro points out the important fact, as stated by Don Severo, that the one megalithic structure in which nearly all the curious relics were found was not only in ruins, but bore traces of having been disturbed and violated at some remote period.' As I am the only 'Dr. Robert Munro' who writes on archæological subjects (so far as I know), anyone reading the above statement would be justified in attributing it to me, but, not being its author, I am unwilling to take credit for the 'important fact' which it contains. I have, therefore, to ask you to be so good as to make the necessary correction. The mistake has probably arisen from the fact that the Rev. Robert Munro, of Old Kilpatrick, has taken a considerable part in the Clyde controversy against Mr. Andrew Lang, the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, and others. The letter to the *Glasgow Herald*, which you erroneously assign to me, may have been from the pen of my namesake in the West of Scotland, but, of course, I do not vouch for this as a fact. As this is not, by any means, the first time our respective individualities have become confused in the public mind by the coincidence of the similarity, or rather identity, of our names, more especially when appearing in connection with statements bearing on the Clyde archæological puzzle, perhaps I may be allowed to say that since January, 1899, when, for valid reasons, I found it necessary to state publicly (7th, 14th, and 23rd) my opinion that some of the worked objects reported to have been found at the hill-fort of Dumbuie and on the so-called Dumbuck crannog were not genuine relics of the people who inhabited these sites, I have not taken any further part in newspaper correspondence on the subject. My only subsequent contributions to the discussion are as follows: (1) A letter to the *Athenæum* (April 8, 1899) contradicting misstatements made by the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley; (2) a review of an article in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* by the same gentleman, in which he repeats his misrepresentations of my views (*Reliquary*, April, 1901); (3) notices of the Dumbuck and Dumbuie discoveries in my report as local secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, London (June 13, 1901); and (4) some remarks on the novel and unprecedented character of the relics from the Clyde stations in *Prehistoric Scotland*. I dropped the newspaper correspondence so soon as I realized that the arguments of my opponents were not worth powder and shot; and since then nothing has transpired, either by way of discovery or argument, which in the smallest degree invalidates my original opinion of that strange affair."

We regret that the letter in the *Glasgow Herald* was attributed to Dr. Robert Munro, instead of to the Rev. Robert Munro, of Old Kilpatrick, though the mistake was natural. There seems to be a curious number of examples of duplication of names in evidence just now. It is strange that two bearers of the name of Robert Munro should both write on archæological subjects; but there are also two Winston Churchills, and two men of letters named Robert Bridges.

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Dr. M. Aurel Stein has undertaken, with the official sanction of the Secretary of State for India, a complete account of the results of his researches in Chinese Turkestan. The book, which the Oxford University Press will

publish probably in the spring of 1905, will be in royal quarto form, of about 500 pages, and will be fully illustrated with upwards of seventy separate collotype plates and with a very large number of other illustrations, both as separate plates and throughout the text. Dr. Stein's personal narrative of his *Journey of Geographical and Archæological Exploration in Chinese Turkestan* met with a very cordial reception.

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Until March 26 an exhibition of pewter plate, English and foreign, will be held in Clifford's Inn Hall, Fleet Street. Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé, who is well known as an expert on the subject, will give four lectures on the history of pewter to illustrate the examples shown.

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The original MS. of *Paradise Lost*, to which we referred in the first of last month's "Notes," was duly put up for sale at Sotheby's on January 25. The first bid was £50, made by Dr. Ginsburg, and the price rose rapidly till £4,750 was reached, this offer being made by Mr. Ellis, of the Bond Street bookselling firm of Ellis and White. The auctioneer announced that, as the reserve (£5,000) had not been reached, the volume was withdrawn. It is believed to have been since sold privately, but the price has not been made public.

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Proposals have been circulated for the formation of a Sociological Society. It is hoped to organize a reference library of sociology and to establish a *Journal of Sociology*. Many well-known names appear on the list of the Provisional General Committee. Those interested can obtain all particulars from the Secretary, 5, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.

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The large collection of armour and arms at Windsor Castle has long lain unsorted and unclassified. But at the command of His Majesty the King the armoury has now been reorganized, newly arranged, and described in detail. Messrs. Bradbury and Agnew announce for immediate publication a book entitled *The Armoury of Windsor Castle*, by Mr. Guy Francis Laking. It will contain forty full-page photogravure illustrations of the more noteworthy examples, printed on India paper and mounted. The size will be imperial quarto, the binding half-leather, the price five guineas net.

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Antiquaries and lovers of art and letters read with a shock of horror the news of the terribly destructive fire at the Italian National Library attached to Turin University on January 26. This library was ranged in twenty-six halls, spread over a six-floor building. About one-third of the 320,000 volumes were destroyed, without counting very many priceless manuscripts.

Among the more important manuscripts which have been destroyed are those that composed the ancient library of the Royal House of Savoy, as well as that of the renowned Abbey of Bobbio. Four halls which were wholly destroyed contained 400 Greek codices, including the ninth-century Byzantine copy of Theodoret's *Commentary on the Minor Prophets*, profusely illustrated with exquisite miniatures. A rich collection of Oriental manuscripts and 1,200 others written in Latin have almost entirely disappeared. The latter section comprised palimpsests of Cicero and Cassiodorus, two volumes of Pliny's *Natural History*, a fourth-century Theodosian codex, and autograph writings of Charles V. and Pope Pius II. Francesco Basso's celebrated map of the world executed in steel, studded with gold, which dates from 1570, was also destroyed, while a rare collection of fifteenth-century printed books and valuable pieces of music was rescued. Nearly the whole collection of Elzevirs and Aldines perished.

Whilst the fire was at its height the chief librarian was seen rushing about in a frantic condition, weeping bitterly, and declaring that for thirty years past the Government had been besought in vain by the local authorities to take measures to avert a disaster similar to that which has now befallen this treasure-house of national documents. The fire appliances belonging to the library proved to be out of order and useless.

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Not a moment too soon comes the proposal of Sir Martin Conway to form a society for the preservation and publication of photographic records of art treasures in the hands

of private owners. The destruction by fire in the Turin Library of the precious *Book of Hours* emphasizes the peril of delay. Students have lately examined the now no longer existing Turin volume with a view to gaining more knowledge of Hubert van Eyck —who with his brother Jan painted the great altar-piece at Ghent—and of other workers of the period whose very names may not have come down to us. Fortunately, the most important leaves in the Turin volume have been photographed, although the published reproductions are not very satisfactory. Three years ago no record of these pages existed. Similarly, there are in private collections hundreds of pictures and other works whose loss by fire or otherwise would be minimized as much as may be were good photographs taken and preserved. It is to be hoped that a generous response will be made to the appeal of Sir Martin Conway. A small committee has already been formed in connection with what is to be known as the Arundel Club.

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Mr. C. R. Ashbee will lecture at Carpenters' Hall on March 3 on "The Workman of the Middle Ages." The President of the Society of Antiquaries, Lord Dillon, will take the chair.

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Mr. H. R. Hall, of the British Museum, says the *Pilot*, who has been excavating at Deit-el-Bahari, in conjunction with Dr. Naville, has discovered the remains of an Eleventh Dynasty temple, probably built by Mentuhotep I. or II., of which the later edifice raised by Sen-mut for the famous Queen Hatasu or Hatshepsut appears to have been only a pale copy. Some indications lead him to think that the funerary chamber of the Pharaoh in question is placed under the centre of the sanctuary, and if this is so, the mummy of the Queen, which has hitherto evaded all search, ought before long to be discovered.

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The Committee for Recording Ancient Defensive Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, appointed by the Congress of Archæological Societies, has put forth a revised issue of its scheme for such a record. The committee proposes that defensive works should be classified, as far as may be, under the following heads :

A. Fortresses partly inaccessible, by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, additionally defended by artificial banks or walls.

B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, *following the natural line of the hill;* or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.

C. Rectangular or other simple enclosures, including forts and towns of the Romano-British period.

D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling ditch or fosse.

E. Fortified mounts, either artificial or partly natural, with traces of an attached court or bailey, or of two or more such courts.

F. Homestead moats, such as abound in some lowland districts, consisting of simple enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.

G. Works which fall under none of these headings.

The compilation of so useful a record is a heavy undertaking, but with the hearty co-operation of the various local archæological societies it should not present any very great difficulties.

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The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland proposes to go a-cruising about the middle of June. The first sea excursion organized by the Society was in connection with the Connaught meeting in 1895, when a large party proceeded by the s.s. *Caloric* from Belfast to Galway, calling at several of the islands possessing remains of antiquarian interest, including the Aran Islands. In 1897 a more extended cruise was made in the same steamer, covering the whole of the seacoast from Belfast to Kingstown, calling at Waterford for the Munster meeting, which was held that year at Lismore. The contemplated excursion this year around the Irish coast will include places not visited on former occasions, such as Rathlin Island, the barony of Erris on the west coast of Mayo, which abounds in unexplored antiquities, Inishglory and the Davillaun Island in the

same county, the Maharees and the Blasquets off the Kerry coast, Cape Clear in county Cork, the baronies of Forth and Bargy, county Wexford, and Bag-in-bun in the same county, where the Norman invaders first landed.

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The third and concluding volume of Mr. C. Raymond Beazley's *Dawn of Modern Geography* will, it is hoped, be ready for publication early next year. It will be issued by the Oxford University Press, to which Mr. Murray has transferred the volumes already published.

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The results of the recent excavations in the Roman Forum, which have been continuing for more than five years, are summarized in a book by Mr. E. Burton-Brown. A preface is written by the Director of the Excavations, Signor Boni. Mr. Murray has just issued the volume. Another work on an Italian subject to be published by the same house is Ferdinand Gregorovius' *Lucretia Borgia*, which has been translated by Mr. John Leslie Garner.

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The first number of the *Cambridge University Press Bulletin* contains some interesting particulars of the relations between printers and the University in times gone by. The earliest Cambridge printer is understood to have been John Siberch, the friend of Erasmus, who printed books at Cambridge in 1521 and 1522. Eight volumes only are recorded as the products of his press; but one of these claims to be the first book printed in England in which Greek characters occur. The Cambridge University Press of to-day dates its existence from 1782. The cost of a portion of the buildings which it now occupies was, it seems, defrayed by the committee of subscribers for the erection in London of a statue of Mr. Pitt. When it was found that a considerable surplus would in all probability be left in their hands, they turned their attention to Cambridge, Pitt's own University, and proposed to erect, at their own expense, under the superintendence of the Syndics of the Press, a new building to be called the Pitt Press. The University accepted the proposal. The name of Mr. Pitt was in consequence for many years associated with the whole series of buildings, but the ancient designation has lately re-asserted itself, and they are now referred to as the Cambridge University Press.

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The work of restoration on the fine old Abbey at Malmesbury has been stopped through lack of funds. With the exception of the repairs to the south porch, everything has been done which was contemplated when the committee was formed in 1898 to carry out the scheme of restoration then drawn up, but other defects in the condition of the fabric were discovered during the progress of the work, so that a considerable sum is still required to put everything in a satisfactory state.

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The Rev. Canon Greenwell, the Rector of the smallest parish in the cathedral city of Durham, and the author of *British Barrows* and many valuable archæological papers, celebrated his jubilee as a Minor Canon of Durham on February 18. We congratulate the veteran antiquary on his vigorous enjoyment of octogenarian honours. Canon Greenwell, famous as an archæologist, is, perhaps, not so well known as a field naturalist and expert angler. It may be mentioned in the latter connection that he is the inventor of a famous trout-fly, which rejoices in the name of "Greenwell's Glory."

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The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society is putting forward an appeal for assistance to defray the debt still remaining on the purchase by the Society of the fine old castle of Taunton, which is now the Society's headquarters and the seat of its valuable library and museum. The castle was bought by the Society in 1873, and since then various extensive repairs and renovations have been required, which have materially added to the original cost of the building. The purchase-money was about £3,500, and since 1897 £1,429 7s. 3d. has been spent in repairs and maintenance up to November, 1903. All this has been raised in various ways, except a sum of £359, to which must be added a further sum of a little over £300 expended upon the collections displayed in the great hall. A sum of over £600 is therefore required to

meet the accumulated deficit, and it is for this that the Society is now appealing. Doubtless Somersetshire archæologists will not be deaf to such an appeal on account of a building which is one of the most important historical buildings of their county, and antiquaries in other parts of the West Country may not improbably be disposed to aid in so good a work. It is hardly necessary to remind readers that the noble castle hall, 120 feet long, is the hall in which the infamous Judge Jefferys held his "Bloody Assize" after Sedgemoor.

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Mr. Elliot Stock has issued a cheap edition, very neatly produced, price 5s., of Miss Graham's book on *S. Gilbert of Sempringham and the Gilbertines.* We commended this volume when it was first published some few years ago, and we are glad to see this reissue. It is the first attempt to tell the story of the "only English monastic order," the Gilbertines, whose name was once so familiar in the land, but has now so largely dropped out of sight and mind. The material for Miss Graham's book was scattered through a hundred volumes, and we are grateful for the useful and laborious work she has accomplished in bringing together so much valuable matter on a singularly interesting theme. We cannot help echoing her regret that she was unable to visit the sites of many of the Gilbertine houses. The examination of these sites might have led to a little modification of some of the statements in the volume, but apart from this Miss Graham's work is of permanent value.

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The annual meeting of the Shropshire Parish Register Society was held on Saturday, February 6, at Shrewsbury, under the presidency of Lord Windsor. The report showed that eight parish registers and eleven indexes, together with ten Nonconformist registers, were issued to members during the year. These filled 1,456 printed pages, a very handsome return for the guinea subscription. Eighteen registers were transcribed during the year, making a total of 159 parishes whose registers have been printed or wholly or partially transcribed. There are still seventy-seven parishes whose registers have not yet been touched. The Bishop's Transcripts of Registers at Hereford commence in 1660, and (so far as the 130 Shropshire parishes in the Diocese of Hereford are concerned) these have been sorted, flattened, and arranged in bundles in alphabetical order by parishes. Since many of the early Shropshire registers have been wholly lost, and there are big gaps in many other existing registers, it is obvious that these Transcripts will prove of the utmost value to antiquaries.

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A useful "Bibliography of Publishing and Bookselling," by Mr. W. H. Peet, is appearing in *Notes and Queries.*

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From Florence comes the report that twenty original sketches and drawings by Michael Angelo, being designs for the fresco paintings in the Sixtine Chapel, have been discovered in an old portfolio, together with other drawings of no value.

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Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to publish an illustrated volume by Mr. R. B. Needham, which will deal fully with the history of Somerset House, taking his readers back to the stormy days of the Lord Protector Somerset, whose palace occupied the site of the present building. King's College, which occupies the east wing of Somerset House, comes within the scope of the work.

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M. Redon, architectural expert of the Louvre, has made the profoundly interesting discovery, we read in the *Art Journal*, that the walls of the Louvre are hidden to a depth of over 24½ feet. "It is just as though some splendid statue had stood covered with earth up to its knees." This hidden base, said to be as fine as that of grand Florentine palaces, is deemed to indicate that a moat, 50 feet wide, was originally intended to surround the Louvre. When the requisite funds are forthcoming, excavations will be begun, to the end that after 300 years the noble façade may again be seen as a whole.

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The February issue of the *Architectural Review* has a paragraph concerning an ancient baptismal font belonging to the parish church of Ambleton, near Haverfordwest. This was discovered at a neighbouring

farmhouse, where it had been used as a cheese-press from time immemorial. The owner has given up the font to be restored to its original use.

Letters from France and the Low Countries, 1814-1819.

By Richard Twining; *communicated by his daughter*, Miss Louisa Twining.

(*Concluded from p.* 50.)

"Thiel, or Tiel,
"*August* 22*d*, 1814.

"HERE I am—in Holland. It is 10 o'clock, and we have been working hard ever since 4 in the morning to get thus far, and if you could have seen the roads thro' which we have passed, and, with one exception, the horses, men, and carriages with which our journey has been performed, you would say it has been a good day's work! Our visit to Spa afforded us great pleasure, especially from the very beautiful country thro' which we passed on our way thither. The first views which we had that deserved a place in Dr. Syntax's picturesque Journal were at Liège. Into that place we descended a hill of considerable height, and into a more miserably dirty Town I never entered, and when our Driver turned into the Inn Yard to which we had been recommended, I thought the place augured badly for our night's accommodation. It passed, however, far better than I expected; all hands were called to help in getting things in the best order they could, and when we returned from our evening walk we found a very comfortable supper ready for us, and at night we had—what indeed we had the good fortune to meet with thro'out our journey—clean sheets! The walk which our Valet de Place took us was a most delightful one, and old and dirty and narrow as the streets in general are, yet the part of the Town which is close to the Meuse is very fine, and the view of the Town from the Citadel, with the winding of the river thro' a valley, the sides of which are covered with luxurious Vineyards, is very delightful. The next morning we passed through some delicious scenery, and afterwards crossed a mountain, as our driver called it a 'montagne,' but it really was a high hill, we descended into Thues, from whence the country to Spa was most delightful. A part of the road strongly reminded me of that best part between Worcester and Bromyard; we had the same kind of wooded hills intersecting each other, with green meadows, and a river winding thro' them. At Spa it would be easy to fancy yourself in England, whether you looked at the do-nothing habits of the visitors or the extortion of the innkeepers. I must, however, observe that our quarters were good. We had hired a Barouche and Pair at Louvain to take us to Spa and Aix la Chapelle, for which last place we left Spa on Thursday morning. We had several miles of the very worst road I ever met with, but at last we reached Verviers to breakfast: from thence thro' a very fertile and fine country to Aix la Chapelle. The heat of the place almost overpowered me, salamander as I am, yet I refreshed myself with a warm Bath in the evening, and afterwards passed as miserable a night as could be, but I have felt no inconvenience since. On Friday we dined at the table d'hôte, 52 in number, many Ladies, a splendid dinner of 2 Courses, and a dessert and music, for 3 francs each, and wine, Hock, 3s. 9d. per bottle! We travelled by the Diligence to Cologne on Saturday, where, after having been the whole day going 45 miles, with never more than 3 out of 6 persons smoking in the Coach at the same time! I was delighted to find, without any sort of exception whatever, the best regulated and most comfortable Inn I ever knew in any Country."

This letter was finished at Amsterdam, August 24, 1814, and the concluding lines give a curious picture of the changes in communication and locomotion during the last eighty years:

"I have had your letter, and right welcome to me it was. I will not now enter into any particulars of my journey in addition to what I have already said, as in all probability I shall reach Colchester before this letter. I

will send it, however, by the post, as I may not be able to get a passage, and I should be vexed to have the Packet sail without a line from me."

The next letters are from Havre and Paris, five years later, when the writer was accompanied by his brother-in-law, the Rev. John Smythies, and his eldest son, Richard, the family party being left meantime at Bognor.*

"HAVRE,
"*August 5th*, 1819.

"After we parted we proceeded, without adventure, to Havant, where we found no horses, but our own were quite fresh, and the roads were so perfectly good, that we went on, after baiting for 10 minutes, to Fareham. On our way from thence to Southampton, we passed thro' Litchfield, and seeing the turrets of St. Margaret's, the seat of Sir George Dallas, near that place, we turned out of our road to pay our respects to him. It was a delightful place, but unfortunately he and his family were all absent. Nearly the whole of our route was agreeable, but more especially between Litchfield and Southampton, where we arrived about 6 o'clock. The Agent of the Packet had called upon me to announce the arrival of the *Cobourg* in the river, but I was not a little staggered when I was assured by the Agent of another Packet that the *Cobourg* could not possibly arrive before Wednesday, as she had sailed out of her usual course on Friday last, and could not get back in the time they said. I was delighted, on going down to the Quay, to see the *Cobourg* coming to an anchor, but we certainly did run a frightful risk of being detained some days waiting her return.

"Our first business on Wednesday morning was to see our baggage taken to the Custom House, to lay in our stock of provisions for Sea, and to ascertain at what time the Packet would really sail. 12 to 3 got to between 3 and 4, and finding we had ample time, we hired a boat for Netley Abbey, with which we were all much pleased. It was not possible to have had a more delightful evening than on Monday, or a finer morning than on Tuesday. The seeing the wind setting 'in the shoulder of our Sail' to no purpose did rather fidget us, and most of the Passengers were well-disposed to quarrel with the Proprietors of the Packet, who would, if left to themselves, have detained us till 6. After waiting whilst a boat was sent to bring 4 foreigners from the Cowes Packet, which was wind-bound in the river, we all got on board, and soon after 4 quitted our moorings. By that time it was nearly a calm, and as the tide was just beginning to set in against us, we were 4 hours in getting to Calshot Castle, 8 miles from Southampton, at the entrance of the river! We had a most awful, stormy-looking sunset, but the storm which we saw on shore did not reach us, but brought us a gentle breeze, which was most welcome. We passed the Isle of Wight, thro' Spithead and St. Helen's, by the light of the moon. Before we finally left the still water we proposed taking our dinner, and we had appetites unimpaired by the waves. We 3 had one side of the most comfortable Cabin. At 12 o'clock I turned in, and was scarcely settled in my berth before a foreigner came laughing into the Cabin at the comical occurrence of finding a lady had taken possession of his. On discovering one in our Cabin unoccupied, he was on the point of seizing it, when I put out my head and claimed it as J.'s. Our party consisted of 25, several of whom were foreigners, one French and 3 English ladies. The wind continued moderate and favourable during the night; in the morning it fell off, but did not change, and at length it freshened so much that we pursued our voyage very successfully. For want of water we were obliged to beat about the coast for nearly 3 hours, but at 7 o'clock we landed in the harbour, right glad to quit our Packet, although it had been as comfortable as a Packet can be. One of the gentlemen, a Mr. Gregory, joined us; we find him very pleasant and very useful, as he has travelled

* Eight years after this tour, in 1827, my father took his three eldest daughters on a continental tour of three months through France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, posting in a carriage the whole way, a somewhat remarkable accomplishment in those days, accompanied, of course, by a courier. The taste for foreign travel thus implanted continued through our whole lives, and delightful tours were constantly enjoyed by us in various foreign countries during many years.—L. T.

a great deal on the Continent. We fixed upon a French Hotel, 'La Bienvenue,' but if you had seen the dark and dirty entrance you would have hesitated, as we did. The Landlady was very civil, and showed us the best rooms she had vacant, but as all but one were at the top of the house, we made our bow and steered for the 'Aigle d'or.' Here we found a sitting-room on the 2d storey, paved floor, handsome figured paper, well-furnished, two good beds in recesses on each side of the fire-place. But the odour of the staircase opening into the kitchen and the Stable-yard, and, in short, the general odour of the streets—what nose can bear patiently for the first few hours? By degrees we got somewhat used to it, and, indeed, our rooms were well and our beds excellent. The wheelbarrows upon which fish-baskets, fruit, wood, loads, in short, of all descriptions are moved, are extraordinary in the length of the handles; from the end of that length of lever it is wonderful what loads one man can manage. To a lover of Parrots this must be the first City in the world, I think, for there are at least a score screaming in our hearing. Monkeys are almost as numerous. We have engaged a Voiturier, who brought a family yesterday from Rouen, to take us thither to-morrow. We had altogether a good passage of 26 hours. Many of your party would have been delighted with the exhibition of fruit in the market—pears, grapes, Apricots, Peaches, Melons, etc. In our Inn Yard to-day I saw 30 melons spread out on the straw, from 50 sous to 4½ francs."

"PARIS,
"*August* 15*th*, 1819.

"We continue to like our accommodation at the 'Great Nelson,' and I reckon amongst the conveniences of our rooms that we have all that are requisite within our own boundaries, an advantage which is by no means common. The Hotel itself is airy, and in the vicinity of what is most esteemed. Thursday was a very good day, beginning with the Luxembourg Gallery. The easy access that is given to the public to see these collections is very striking to us English, who can see nothing of the sort without difficulty and expense. Many artists were at work making copies of the best pictures. In one part of the Luxembourg Palace is the House of Peers, and if they are as eloquent and as dignified as the inhabitants of such splendid apartments ought to be, they must be admirable! The staircase is very grand, and there is a noble room in which the Assemblies are held; there is a great number of others which are extremely fine, both in proportion and ornaments. One room is by far the most splendid I ever saw; it is not large, but it is as highly enriched with gilding and painting as can be conceived; it was formerly the bed-chamber of Mary de Medicis, widow of Henry IV. It is now used as a Cabinet, in which records connected with the Peerage are kept. At the Church of S. Sulpice we saw High Mass performed, but there was no music to accompany it. The Pantheon is an imposing building. Buonaparte intended it for a National Collection of the Busts of eminent characters. It is totally dismantled now, but is about to be fitted up as a Church, a purpose which we should say was quite as good. We had engaged a Coach to take us to the different sights, and that we might make as much use as we could of it, we took a drive to Montmartre, a spot of great interest in the modern history of Paris. Our object was to see the view which it commands of the City, and certainly it gives a very good one. To see as much as we could, we ascended the Telegraph, where, besides enjoying the view, we were greatly entertained by seeing it at work, and having the different parts explained to us A signal was made from Paris whilst we were there, and the attendant said the line of Telegraphs extended to Calais, and answers could be received in about 5 or 6 minutes when the atmosphere was clear. In 5 minutes we saw the answer returned, a degree of expedition which seems to exceed one's belief. On Tuesday evening we went to the Theatre de l'Academie Royale de Musique — i.e., the Grand Opera. The subject was familiar enough—'Fernand Cortez, ou, la Conquête de Mexique.' The band was admirable, but my ears are not sufficiently French to raise the Opera Française to the level of the Italian. The dancing was as fine as could be, especially in the dances incidental to the Play. After the Opera there is a pretty considerable pause to allow the audience to take

refreshment; I think half the Pit quitted their seats, taking a ticket at the door, and each person resuming his place again without the slightest confusion. During their absence they take ice, lemonade, eau de Groseille, and parade the Coffee room, talking over the merits of the performance. On Wednesday evening we went to the Opera Italien; I have seldom had a greater treat. It was 'Agnese,' the music by Paer, and the story taken very literally from Mrs. Opie's 'Father and Daughter.' The part of Agnese was taken by Mme. Fodor, and that of the father by Pellegrini, a most delightful actor. I have since heard that he was thought most highly of in Italy. The Italian Opera in Paris does not begin till 8, and has no dancing either between the Acts or afterwards. There is merely a pause between the 2 Acts, so that you are not fatigued by length of performance, but quit the Theatre at an early hour. We are all well, in spite of fruit, wine, and Fricandeaux! We get no Garlic!"

"PARIS,
"*August* 21*st*, 1819.

"I bought at the door of the Hotel 6 very fine Peaches for 7½d.; at the Stalls there is a profusion; very few nectarines, the French thinking but little of them, strawberries, currants and figs. This morning we have been to the Races—and such Races!—in the Champs de Mars, with clouds of dust far exceeding any I ever saw in England. The course was roped in upon the area, and, being sandy, it was necessary to have that part watered, or the competitors themselves would have been lost to the multitude who thronged to witness the Races. It will take the French some years to eclipse the Spring Meeting at Newmarket! Since our return we have dressed and visited the Apartments of the King at the Palace of the Tuilleries. They are very splendid, especially the bedroom, of which the furniture is blue velvet and gold. Poor man! the splendour can afford him but little consolation in one of his severe fits of gout, which I fancy are by no means rare. I have seen him but twice in his carriage, where he appears to the greatest advantage, because his infirmity is not apparent. In the guard-room, through which he must pass every time he goes out, are hung full-length portraits of most of the French Marshals, which were placed there by Buonaparte. I should have felt interested in examining them, but we were hurried through the Apartments, as they are only shown during the King's airing, and the many visitors during that interval are formed into different 'Societés.' I must observe respecting the Races that they are to be resumed to-morrow, Sunday, when the 'world' will be divided between them and Versailles, in which place the 'jets d'eau' are to be in full action for the first time for some weeks. We mean to go thither after attending Mass at the Chapel Royal. You will have not the least difficulty in imagining how much Religion is likely to suffer in this country (and particularly in Paris) from the mixture of business (for a very large proportion of the shops are open, and carts, etc., move about as on other days) and pleasure, which reigns with unrestrained freedom. To me it seems to leave religion no chance of making a proper impression on the minds of the people. The Louvre opens, we are told, on the 26th, and we mean to be amongst the first to enter its doors. I fear that one day will give no more than a general idea of the tout ensemble."

The Brasses in Milton Abbey, Dorset.

BY THE REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., VICAR.

THE Abbey Church of Milton, founded by King Athelstan in the year 938 and rebuilt in 1322, was once very rich in monumental brasses; but the Reformation, the Revolution, and a "Restoration" of the Church in

THE ABBEY COAT OF ARMS.

1789 are responsible for the havoc wrought among the tombs.

Before describing the two brasses which alone exist, it is worth mentioning that several stones remain which show the matrices of brass effigies, escutcheons, and inscriptions. Of these, the most important is a coarse gray marble grave slab of Abbot Walter in front of the steps of the High Altar. This fourteenth-century slab (9 feet by 4 feet) was once inlaid with a large brass figure of an Abbot in full pontificals, and the marginal inscription cut in the marble reads: ABBA: VALTERE: TE: FATA: CITO: RAPUERE: TE: RADINGA: DEDIT: SED: MORS: MALE: NOS: TUA: LEDIT.

Of the two brasses which still exist, one is of John Artur, a Milton monk, and the other is of Sir John Tregonwell. And both of these preserved brasses are in St. John the Baptist's Chapel at the east end of the north aisle of the Abbey Church. The position of each brass is shown in the illustration of the chapel—Tregonwell's is under the canopy of his monument, and Artur's is on the large grave slab below.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST CHAPEL, MILTON ABBEY CHURCH.

Of the monk John Artur nothing is known. His grave slab is of marble, and the inscription on the plate (1 foot long by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide) reads: "Hic jacet Johes Artur hui loci monachus Cujus anime ppicietur deus. AMEN." This little brass of the fifteenth century was probably overlooked when the many other similar monastic brasses were deliberately destroyed, or else St. John the Baptist's Chapel was not visited by the bearers of axes and hammers.

Of Sir John Tregonwell much more can be written; but a description of the brass on

MILTON ABBEY CHURCH.

his canopied monument of Purbeck marble had better first be given. Sir John is kneeling, with hands clasped, at a *prie-dieu*, on which rests an open book. He is clad in a tabard. The arms he bears are Argent, three pellets in a fess cotised sable between three Cornish choughs proper. It will be noticed that the arms appear on the *prie-dieu* hanging as well as on Sir John's tunic and shoulders. The knight's open helmet, without bars, rests in front of the *prie-dieu*. He is equipped with sword and spurs, and wears a chain around his neck. The inscription below reads: "Here lyeth buried Syr John Tregonwell knyght doctor of the Cyvill Lawes, and one of the maisters of the Chauncerye who Dyed the XIII day of January in the yere of our Lorde 1565. Of whose soule God have mcy." On a scroll issuing out of his mouth are the words: "Nos autem gloriari oportet in cruce dñi nostri Jesu Christi." To the left of this scroll are the arms of Tregonwell with mantling, an esquire's helmet, and the family crest (a Cornish chough's head erased proper, holding in beak a chaplet ermine and sable). To the left of this, again, but lower down, is a shield containing the arms of Tregonwell impaled quarterly—(1) *Kelway* or *Kellawaye* (the surname of Sir John's first wife): Argent, two glazier's nippers per saltire between four pears within a bordure engrailed sable; (2) *Byset:* Azure, ten bezants, 4, 3, 2, 1; (3) *Bingham of Sutton:* Ermine, three lions rampant on a chief sable; (4) *Rumsey:* Argent, a fess gules, in chief a label of five points azure. The shield of arms on the right of the figure of Sir John contains the arms of Tregonwell impaled with the arms of New, of Newbarnes, Herts (per saltire gules and or, four chaplets counterchanged), but Sir John's second wife was surnamed Bruce. The entire brass shows traces of colouring, and it has the additional interest of containing one of the latest instances of a tabard.

And now we leave the brass and return to the man. Sir John Tregonwell came of a very ancient Cornish family, and was probably born at Tregonwell Manor in Cornwall. He matriculated at Oxford, and was admitted Licentiate of Civil Law in 1522. He is also credited with having been Principal of a small college now included in Christ Church, Oxford. But he made his reputation by the support he gave Henry VIII. *in re* the divorce of Catharine of Aragon. In 1529, Dr. Tregonwell (he had then taken his LL.D. degree) was one of the King's Proctors, and was present in London at Cardinal Campeggio's trial of the Queen. A year later he visited, with Cranmer and others, the Universities of Europe, to gain their decision in favour of the divorce. In 1533 he was employed as a Master of the Chancery, and in the same year he acted as King's Counsel when the final sentence of divorce was pronounced on Catharine. For this he received a pension of £40 a year, and was soon afterwards made Chief Judge of the Admiralty; but his work, nevertheless, for the next few years seems to have been on the King's business in Scotland. In 1538 he was appointed a Commissioner to receive the resignation of religious houses in England, and on March 11 of the next year the Abbot of Milton (John Bradley, B.D., afterwards Bishop Suffragan of Shaftesbury) surrendered Milton Abbey into his hands. A year later Henry VIII. granted him (Tregonwell) the Milton Abbey Estate for £1,000 and the forfeiture of the £40-pension aforesaid. In 1544 he again sat in the Court of Chancery, and in 1550 he was made one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. Three years later he was elected Member of Parliament for Scarborough, and received the honour of knighthood. The following year (1554) he was chosen as Sheriff for the counties of Dorset and Somerset, and probably he lived chiefly at Milton from this time to the time of his death in 1565. Sir John's descendants reigned as lords of the manor of Milton for over a hundred years, and a pedigree exists which shows intermarriages with such families as the Villiers, the Montagues, the Beauchamps, and the like. The last Tregonwell who lived at Milton was Maria Tregonwell, wife of Sir Jacob Bancks, and her monument exists in the Abbey Church, bearing the date 1703.

In conclusion, it should be added that whatever were the faults of Sir John Tregonwell, he must certainly be most highly commended for having preserved the beautiful Abbey Church of Milton, and for having constituted it the Parish Church. Thanks also to his care, many of its valuable internal fittings and ornaments were saved, including the ancient Tabernacle or Sacrament House (for reserving the Eucharist), which still exists in the church to-day as an unique prize. He spared all he could, and amid the stormy days which have since arisen his own tomb has been spared. *Sunt superis sua iura.*

And so we take our leave of Sir John Tregonwell and his monument, marking carefully his motto, "It behoves us to glory in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ," and breathing softly the prayer, "Of whose soule God have mcy."

The White Paternoster.

By E. C. Vansittart.

MANY of us have probably never heard of the White Paternoster, a strange remnant of superstition which, under the form of an evening prayer, is still used as a charm or incantation by the illiterate in at least five European countries. As Countess Martinengo Cesaresca remarks in her *Study of Folk-songs*, "Prayers that partake of the nature of charms have always been popular, and people have ever indulged in odd little roundabout devices to increase the efficacy of even the most sacred words."

The earliest reference to the White Paternoster in English literature is by Chaucer in his "Miller's Tale":

Lord Jhesu Christ, and seynte Benedyht,
Blesse this hour from every wikked wight,
Fro nyghtes verray [commonly supposed to mean nightmare], the White Paternostre
When wonestrow now, seynte Patres soster.

Another mention of it occurs in White's *Way to the True Church* (1624):

White Paternoster, Saint Peter's brother,
What hast i' th' t'one hand? heaven gate keyes.
Open heaven gates, and streike [shut] hell gates:
And let every crysome child creepe to its own mother.
White Paternoster. Amen.

The ordinary English version now in use has been modified to:

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,
Bless the bed that I lie on,
Four posties [or corners] to my bed.
Six angels are outspread,
Two to bottom, two to head,
One to watch me while I pray,
One to bear my soul away.

Speaking of the White Paternoster, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould remarks: "We find that the only prayers used by tens of thousands, only now very slowly being driven out by the Lord's Prayer, or being abandoned because all prayer is being given up, are not a Catholic reminiscence at all, but an heretical one condemned by the Papal Church."

The reason of these prayers being denominated "white" remains a mystery: perhaps they were so designated in contradistinction to the things of darkness and powers of evil from which they are supposed to preserve the suppliant, white being the symbol of purity and goodness. "Provence, for instance, has a strange passion for white things—white horses, white dogs, white sheep, white doves, white flowers." The White Pater occurs in many different forms, but all take the tone of a magic incantation or charm; some are so weird and strange as to border on blasphemy. In the southern French provinces of Provence and Gascony, though formally proscribed by the Church, they are still in common use. There, when round the wide hearth of the homestead, the spinners have spent the dark winter evening relating wonderful old-world fairy tales, these prayers are recited before all retire to rest: some of them picture Paradise, with its golden trees, among which rainbow-hued birds sing wondrous songs; others, Christ on His cross, the flowers beneath reddened by His blood; others, again, the iniquities of men having filled up the measure of God's patience, terrible vengeance falls upon the world; saints and martyrs are appealed to, mysticism and agonized terror combining to produce petitions wellnigh incredible. The following "Petit Patenôtre blanc" was taken down in 1872 from the lips of an old woman named Cathérine Bastien, living in the Département de la Loire:

Jesu m'endort,
Si je trépasse, mande mon corps,
Si je trépasse, mande mon âme,
Si je vis, mande mon esprit.
Je prends les anges pour mes amis,
Le bon Dieu pour mon père,
La Sainte Vierge pour ma mère,
Saint Louis de Gonzague
Aux quatre coins de ma chambre,
Aux quatre coins de mon lit;
Préservez moi de l'enemi,
Seigneur, à l'heure de ma mort.

Jesus puts me to sleep.
If I die, my body He'll keep;
If I die, my soul He'll keep;
If I live, my spirit He'll keep.
I take the angels as friends,
The good God as my Father,
The Blessed Virgin as mother,
St. Louis of Gonzague
At the four corners of my room,
At the four corners of my bed;
Preserve me from the enemy,
Lord, at the hour of my death.

Provence is the home of the following

Au liech de Diou,
Me couche iou,
Sept anges n'en trouve iou,
Tres es peds,
Quatre au capet;
La Bucœno Mère es au mitan,
Uno roso blanco à la man;
Me dit: "N., endourme te,
Agues pas poou se n'as la fe,
Ni en creynes ren dou chin, dou loup,
De la ragi que vai partout,
De l'aiguo courrent, dou feuc lusent,
Ni de toutes marides gens."

In God's bed
I lay me down;
Seven angels there I find,
Three at the foot,
Four at the head;
The Blessed Mother thrones in the midst
A white rose in her hand;
"Sleep, N.," to me she saith;
"Have thou no fear, if thou hast faith;
Dread neither dog, nor wolf,
Nor the storms that rage around,
Nor running water, nor flaming fire,
Nor yet any evil men."

Santo Anno, mero de Noustro Damo,
Et mero grand de Jésus Christ,
Enseignetz me lou Sant Paradis.

St. Anne, mother of Our Lady,
And grandmother of Jesus Christ,
Teach me the way to Paradise.

Grand St. Calici benesit,
Adoura de Jesus Christ,
Mettez moun corps en terro,
Et moun amo en Paradis.

Great blessed holy Chalice,
Adored by Jesus Christ,
Place my body in the earth,
And my soul in Paradise.

For the following I am indebted to Jean François Blade's exhaustive collection of the folk-songs of Gascony :

Pater blanc,
Dauant Diu nous presentan,
Dauant Diu e dauant toutz,
Dauant l'aubre de la croutz.

White Paternoster,
Before God we bow ourselves,
Before God and before all the rest
Before the tree of the cross.

Au llèit dou Boun Diu me couche jou ;
Cinq anjouletz que trobi jou ;
Dus as pès, dus au cap,
La sento Bierge es au mitat.
"Perque," ça ditz, "nou dromes pas ?"
"Podi pas."
"Qui t'en empache ?"
"Jésus-Crit."
"Oun es Jésus-Crit ?"
"Sur la porte du Paradis."
"Que hè aqui ?"
"Que benasis lou soun et lou leuerè."
"Méchantos causos, tiretz bous en darré !"

In God's bed I lay me down ;
Five angels find I there :
Two at the feet, two at the head,
The Blessed Virgin in the midst.
"Why," says she, "dost thou not sleep ?"
"I cannot."
"Who prevents thee ?"
"Jesus Christ."
"Where is Jesus Christ ?"
"At the gate of Paradise."
"What doth He there ?"
"He blesseth sleeping and waking."
"Evil things, get you gone !"

La Sento Bierge Mario,
Deguens soun llèit droumèno,
Soun benasit car es as pès,
De sa mai benasido.
"O ma mai, Mario,
Droumetz ou beillatz ?"
"Nâni. Lou men benasit car hill m'en goarde.
Jou n'èi sounjat
Que bous auon près e ligat
Sou pè dou Mounti Carbat."
"Ma mai, Mario, es bien bertat,
M'an près e ligat,
Sou pè dou Mounti Carbat."

Bostes benasitz près soun dambe clouerous cloueratz,
Bostes benasitz coustatz
Dab lanços parçatz ;
Bosto benasido bouco
Dab soijo e vinagre abeurado."
Qui aquesto ouresoun sabera, e tres cops la digue,
Gagnera l'amou dou Boun Diu,
E de la Bierge Mario.

The Blessed Virgin Mary
Lay in her bed.
Her dear blessed Son lies at the feet
Of His blest Mother.
"O my mother, Mary,
Dost thou sleep or wake ?"
"No. My dear blest Son prevents me.
I dreamt
That they took and bound Him,
At the foot of Mount Calvary."
"But, My mother, Mary, it is true,
They took and bound Me
At the foot of Mount Calvary."
"Your blessèd feet were nailed with nails,
Your blessèd side
Pierced by a spear,
Your blessèd mouth
With hyssop and with vinegar was wet."
Who knows this prayer, and thrice repeats it,
Shall gain God's love,
And Virgin Mary's too.

Dens lou cementèri entri jou,—
Bous saludi praubos ametos,
Bous aus que droumétz,
Bous aus que beillatz
Dempus sent Pierre dinqu'à sent Joan,
Ave Maria.

As the cemetery I enter,—
Poor little souls, I greet you,
You who sleep,
You, too, who wake,
From the day of St. Peter to that of St. John,
Ave Maria !

Tiratz, tiratz auant, hrilletos,
Trouberatz lous hrœtairous,
Lou blanc conquet,
Lou martinet,
Lou haure blanc,
Dambe sas estiaillos d'argent.

Come on, come on, little girls ;
The scourgers you'll find,
The little white cock,
And the martin,
The blacksmith white
With pincers silvery.

In several parts of Southern France the belief prevails that our Lord was nailed to the cross by a blacksmith clothed in white.

Marie Madaleno
Ero que se proumeno,
Per las ribos, lous camps,
Lou prumè que rencountro
Estèc moussu sent Joan.

"Sent Joan, auétz pas bist moun hill?"
"Si fèt, Nostro Damo.
L'ei bist sur l'aubre de la croutz,
Dambe sas mas claueradas.
Sou cap a no couroune,
De set espinas blancos."
Cette prière
Qui la dira maitin e soir,
Jamès nou beira hœc d'inher.

Mary Magdalene
Took her walk,
By the streams and through the fields.
The first she met
Was Mister St. John.
"St. John, my Son have you seen?"
"Yes, indeed, O my Lady!
On the tree of the cross have I seen Him,
With nails in His hands,
And His head wears a crown
Of seven white thorns."
Who morn and even
This prayer shall say,
Hell's fire need never see.

Another kind of White Paternoster goes by the name of *La Planchette*, and bears a strange resemblance to the narrow plank spoken of in the sacred books of the Arabs and Persians. I give two instances of this weird incantation, for prayer it cannot be called:

"Agrineto
Poulideto,
D'oun bengues?"
"Dou Paradis."
"Qu'as bist?"
"Ei bist no palanqueto
Que n'es pas larjo, mès estreto,
Coumo un peu de ma testeto.
Lous urous i passaran,
Lous damnatz i toumberan;
Crideran: 'Jésus! misericordo!
Baillatz nous l'aubre de la croutz.'"

"Swallow,
Pretty one,
Whence comest thou?"
"From Paradise."
"What hast thou seen?"
"I saw a plank
Which is not wide, but narrow,
As a hair of my head.
The blest walk across it,
The damned fall off it;
They cry: 'Jesu! mercy!
Give us the tree of the cross.'"

Digan lou Petit Pater
Coumo lou Boun Diu l'a dit.
Au leuat,
Au couchat,
De buonos obras s'es debrumbat.
Es entrat en nau crampetos,
I a troubat nau Biergetos.

"Nau Biergetos, que brasètz aquiu?"
"Que batian le hill de Diu."
"Coumo lou batiatz?"
"Couloumbeto, couloumban,
Que pourtatz sur boste banc?"
"Oli, chrêmo,
De boste batèmo.
Lous que bien haran
Aqui que passaran.
I a no palanqueto
Qu'es pas largo, mes estreto
Mès qu'un peu de ma testeto,
Lous qui bien haran,
Aqui passeran.
Lous qui mau haran,
En inher que toumberan."

Let us recite the little Pater
As the good God has bid us.
On rising,
On lying down,
Of good works forgetful he has been.
He entered into nine little chambers;
I have found there nine little maidens.
"Nine little maidens, what do you here?"
"We are baptizing the Son of God."
"How do you baptize Him?"
"Dove—little dove,
What are you carrying in your beak?"
"Oil, chrism,
From your baptism.
Those who do good
This way shall pass.
There is a plank
Which is not wide, but narrow,
Narrow as a hair of my head.
Those who do good
Here shall pass;
Those who do evil
Into hell shall fall."

The following is in use as a preservative against fever:

Sainte Catherine, aux fleurs de lys,
Prêtez moi vos petits souliers gris,
Pour aller dans le Paradis.
On dit que le Paradis est si beau,
Qu'on voit trois anges et trois agneaux,
Trois pucelettes,
Cuillant de la violette
Dans le jardin de notre Seigneur.
Notre Seigneur passant pas là
Dit à Catherine: "Que fais tu là?"
"Je tremble de fièvre et de frisson."
Ceux qui sauront cette oraison
En seront exempts dans la saison.

St. Catherine with the lily flower,
Lend me thy sandals gray,
To bear me in to Paradise.
They say that Paradise is fair.
Three angels and three lambs are there,
Three maidens
Who the violets cull
In the garden of our Lord.

The Master, passing on His way,
Thus to St. Catherine spake: "What doest thou in here?"
"With fever and with ague I do quake."
Who knows this prayer
A year the fever need not fear.

In Italy the White Paternoster exists in "an embarassing abundance of folk-prayers formed after the self-same model." The Sicilian, for instance, uses as his regular evening prayer the following:

Lu Signiruzzi m' è patri,
La Madunnuzza m' è matri,
L'Anciledi fratuzzi,
Li Sarafini cucini;
Ora ca haju st' amici fidili,
Mi fazzu la cruci e mi mettu a durmiri.

The Lord God my Father is,
Our Lady is my Mother,
The angels my brothers are,
The seraphim my cousins;
Now these faithful friends surround me,
I cross myself, and lay me down to sleep.

In Sardinia the formula is longer:

Su letto meo est de battor cantones,
Et battor anghelos si bie ponen!
Duos in pes, et duos in cabitta,
Nostra Segnora a costazu m' ista.
E a me narat: "Dormi e reposa,
No hapas paura de mala cosa,
No hapes paura de mala fine."
L'Anghelu Serafine,
L'Anghelu Biancu,
L'Ispiridu Santu,
Sa Virgine Maria,
Toti siant in cumpagnia mea.
Anghelu de Deu,
Custodio meo,
Custa nott' illuminame!
Guarda e difiende a me
Ca eo mi incommando a tie.

My bed has four corners,
And four angels stand by it,
Two at the foot and two at the head.
Our Lady is beside me.
To me she saith: "Sleep and rest;
Fear no evil thing,
Fear no evil end."
The Blessed Seraphim,
The Angel White,
The Holy Spirit,
The Virgin Mary,
All are here to keep me company.
Angel of God,
Be thou my guardian;
Through this night enlighten me;
Keep and defend me,
For I commit myself to thee.

In the neighbourhood of Lucca the following is used:

Al letto, al letto me ne vado,
Quattr' angeli ci ho trovato:
Due da piedi, e due da capo,
Gesù Cristo dal mio lato.
Gesù Cristo a me mi disse
Ch' io possassi e che dormissi,
Che paura non avessi,
Nè di morti, nè di vivi,
Nè di spiriti cattivi,
Nè di lancia, nè di ferro,
Nè dell' ombra dell' inferno,
Nè di quella brutta cosa
Tutta la notte mai non posa,
Nè di quella brutta spia
Tutta la notte va per via.
Non so della levata,
Non so della posata;
L' anima mia s' arraccomanda
Da Giuseppe e Maria
Gesù v' arraccomando l'anima mia.

To bed, to bed I hie me;
Four angels there I find:
Two to the feet, two at the head.
Jesus Christ is beside me.
Jesus Christ bids me
Rest and sleep,
And have no fear,
Neither of the dead, nor of the living,
Nor of spirits evil,
Nor of lance, nor of iron,
Nor of shadowy hell,
Nor of that evil thing
Which rests not all night long,
Nor of that wicked spy
Who wanders round all night.
I know naught of my uprising,
I know naught of my down-lying;
My soul commits itself
To Joseph and to Mary.
Jesu! my soul to Thee I commend.

In the Marche it runs thus:

To me ne vago a letto,
Coll' angelo perfetto,
Coll' angelo di Dio,
San Marco e San Mattio,
San Luca e San Giovanni,
I quattro angioli granni,
I quattro Evangelisti,
La Madonna e Gesù Cristo.
La Madonna è la mia madre,
Gesù Cristo è lo mio padre;
Questi só due bon parenti;
Se pô vegliá e dormir sicuramenti;
Tre angioli di Dio,
Un da capo, e un da pie,
Uno 'n mezzo al letto mio,
Mi diciano che dormissi,
Che paura non avissi,
Nè di dì, nè de notte,
Fino al punto della morte,
Nè di notte, nè di dì,
Fino al punto di morir.

Fatte 'n là amico tristo,
Sò la serva de Gesù Cristo,
Sò la serva de tutti i santi,
Padre, Fijolo, e Spirito Santo.

I go to bed,
With the Perfect Angel,
With God's own angel,
St. Mark and St. Matthew,
St. Luke and St. John,
The four great angels,
The four Evangelists,
Our Lady and Jesus Christ.
Our Lady is My Mother,
Jesus Christ is my Father:
These are two good parents;
One can safely wake and sleep;
Three angels of God,
One at the head, and one at the foot,
One in the midst of my bed,
They tell me to sleep,
And never to fear,
Neither by day nor by night,
Until the point of death,
Neither by night nor by day,
Until the moment of dying.
Get thee gone, sad friend;*
I am the handmaid of Christ,
I am the handmaid of saints,
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Notes on Some Derbyshire Fonts.

By G. Le Blanc Smith.

III.

Font at Wirksworth.

THE church at Wirksworth contains two fonts—one of Norman date, the other of the year 1662, when so many new fonts were made to replace those destroyed by the Puritans. The one we have to deal with (Fig. 1) is the one bearing the date 1662. To begin with, it is octagonal, and stands in the vicar's vestry in the south transept.

The uppermost row consists of two belts of four mouldings, which cross and recross one another in groups of four. In the space formed between the two belts are squares with the edges pointing up and down and sideways, behind which runs a single straight moulding. The second row contains eight panels in this order, beginning on the left of Fig. 1. Inside them are the following initials, etc.:

1662. T. B., I. B., I. A., A. W., W. W., E. T., T. B.

These are the initials of the churchwardens and sidesmen in the year 1662.

Promptly on its arrival, the churchwardens proceeded to spend money on it, paying 11s. to "Wm. Greene for painting ye Funt."

To return to the ornamentation, we find in the third row various devices which certainly pertain neither to Gothic or Renaissance design. Under the letters I. B. is a human

FIG. 1.

head, under 1662 another, and between, a circle divided up into eight petals with two lines between each; the other sides are very similar. The pedestal has a square lump half way down with most curious mouldings on it.

The inner ring on the upper part of the base is ornamented on every other panel with devices like the middle one under the initials.

The next row is very curious, as it resembles the ornaments often seen used as the border pattern of Turkey carpets.

The sides of the base stone are divided up

* This is intended for the devil.

into six parts of two rows each. The upper contains two oblong openings, the lower only one—twice as large as the upper—in each division.

Font at Chelmorton.

This font (Fig. 2) has been described as a remarkable specimen of the late Perpendicular style. If we include the base stone, its height is 4 feet 3 inches, and diameter 2 feet across the top. There is nothing in its general design or shape to indicate any

FIG. 2.

peculiarity till we come to examine the upper portion. On each of its eight faces it possesses a letter, a certainly not very remarkable fact till the letters and the words they form are attempted. For many years this inscription was a complete puzzle to those who endeavoured to read it. The reason is this. The sculptor has carved in old English characters a Greek invocation. This was discovered by the Rev. F. Jourdain, the then vicar of Derwent Woodlands, in the same county. The invocation of which we have spoken is thus put: first comes an initial cross, followed by the letters, "S. E. B. S. E. M. N. O.," forming the Greek σεβ σεμνω, meaning 'Reverence the Revered one.'

The letters are each in a canopied compartment or panel, of which there are four different forms used here; the panel containing the letter σ of σεβ differs from the others, which occur twice, and one three times.

In his *Churches of Derbyshire* Dr. Cox gives the explanation of Mr. Greaves, who has contributed an exhaustive paper on this subject. He (Mr. Greaves) takes the N of "Semno" and the initial cross of the Rev. F. Jourdain as being sword hilts, significant of martyrdom, and the O between them as meaning the Holy Trinity!* He then takes each letter as being the initial of a word, and comes to the startling conclusion that it all means: "*S*alus *E*st *B*aptisma *S*ancta *J*ohannis *M*artyris"—*i.e.*, the baptism of St. John the Martyr is salvation. Not being content, however, with this explanation, he has devised another translation, which runs as follows: "*S*alus *E*x *B*aptismate *S*ancte *J*ohannis *M*artyris"—*i.e.*, "Salvation (is) from the baptism of St. John the Martyr."†

If we read the inscription in the Rev. F. Jourdain's way, we should take it thus: the first line, the initial cross; the second, σεβ; and the third, σεμνω. The Rev. F. Jourdain does not explain why the ε of σεμνω, if ε it is, differs from that of σεβ; also why the ν of σεμνω is quite unlike an old English N.

Surely there are some other explanations to this interesting font. Should any reader of these notes be in the neighbourhood of Buxton, he will have no difficulty in reaching Chelmorton, and trying to obtain a better interpretation than either of the three mentioned. The church contains several interesting items, which include a *stone septum*, or chancel screen, placed very low down, and several of the most interesting incised floriated crosses in Derbyshire, so well known for these relics. Not very far off is the tumulus of Five Wells, a description of which was given in the *Reliquary* for October, 1901.‡ The nearest railway station is that

* The Holy Trinity is usually represented by a triangle, and the *O* is used to represent eternity—viz., account of font at Church Broughton, which follows.

† The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

‡ About three-quarters of a mile north-east.

at Miller's Dale (Midland Railway). At Taddington Church, near to, is a cross dating from the seventh century.

FONT AT CHURCH BROUGHTON (Fig. 3).

Here we have a fine and most interesting specimen of Norman art, but very much different from the freaks on the Norman font of Tissington.

This font stands about 2 feet high, and is about 2 feet 6 inches in diameter across the top. In shape it is circular, but tapers very slightly towards the base.

FIG. 3.

The ornamentation on it consists of a remarkable combination of triangles, which represent the Holy Trinity, and circles symbolical of eternity. These triangles are not really triangles, to use an Irishism, as they have no bases, but seem to be more of a rhomboid or diamond shape.

The circles are most carefully interlaced, and are seven in number. The straight lines forming the so-called triangles run up to the very top of the font, but not to the bottom, for they end off about 2 inches from the base, leaving a margin which looks as though it were purposely left for the insertion of an inscription of some sort.

In the centre of the circle, which now faces to the east, is a cross of a Maltese pattern upon a long shaft, but standing on no Calvary. This, perhaps, is intended to represent a processional cross, as it closely resembles a most interesting incised sepulchral cross at Alvaston, near Derby. The incised sepulchral slab has five circular marks on it—one on each arm, and a centre one. Dr. Cox considers these marks to be representations of jewels, and the slab to be of Saxon date.

It will seem from the notes on the above fonts that too much use has been made of those invaluable books, *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, by Dr. Charles Cox. But the fact is, that so exhaustive have been his researches on the history and archæology of these churches, that there is but little left for others to do, and *that* by only the most painstaking, while the remainder have to mention the fact that such and such an explanation occurs in *The Churches of Derbyshire*, because otherwise they might well be accused of taking liberties with the above-named work. Even writers of guide books, who, as a rule, have such a prolific inventive tendency in their works, find it easier to quote passages from Dr. Cox's work when they come to a description of an interesting relic, yet one I have seen stated that the Wilne font typified the triumph of Christianity over Paganism!

The Ashes of Innocent III.

BY W. B. WALLACE, B.A.

LOTARIO CONTI, born at Anagni about 1160, was a Latin *pur sang*. His father, Count Trasimondo Segni, was a member of an illustrious family, and his mother belonged to the noble Roman line of the Scotti. He and his great predecessor, Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) stand forth conspicuously on the pages of history as the most remarkable personalities in the long series of Popes. In Innocent III., as Cardinal Lotario elected to be called, we seem to recognise the typical old Roman admixture of the most overweening pride and ambition, and the most gloomy and rigid asceticism, not seldom degenerating into positive cruelty. This "servant of the ser-

vants of Christ" was a curious blend of T. Lucretius Carus and Julius Cæsar. Like the latter, he aspired to universal dominion; like the former, he was wily and profoundly convinced of the nullity of all human affairs and the inherent evil and worthlessness of the world and its fleeting pageantry. It is difficult, at first sight, to believe that the author of the *De Contemptu Mundi, sive de Miseria Humanæ Conditionis*—a work which in its absolute and hopeless pessimism almost anticipates the *Parerga* of Schopenhauer—and the haughty, magnificent, grasping, and domineering prelate who raised the Papacy to a pinnacle of power which it had never yet attained, and from which it gradually declined, and, metaphorically speaking, compelled Kings and Kaisers to undertake the humiliating pilgrimage to Canossa, could really have been one and the same man. So it was, however. And we can only admire the strength, the versatility, and the adaptableness of a nature which could shine with equal success in two such totally opposite rôles as those of a disillusioned philosopher and an acute statesman of the Bismarckian type who never missed an opportunity, *per fas aut nefas*, of aggrandizing himself and crushing an opponent. And yet it would be a grave mistake to suppose that in such cases we must needs drag in a clumsy *deus ex machinâ* of the Jekyll and Hyde variety to account for those changeful and perplexing phenomena of human character which the unthinking term inconsistency or hypocrisy. Shakespeare said that "one man in his time plays many parts"; modern psychologists, starting from Hume, know how these parts interlace, as it were, and how possible it is for them to follow each other, not with an interval of years, but sometimes merely of minutes and seconds, so that a man may really be regarded as the creature and the exponent of successive moments.

When Cardinal Lotario succeeded Celestine III. in the Papacy in the year 1198, at the early age of thirty-eight, he speedily showed that the reign of fainéant Popes was over, and that, after the lapse of more than a century, the mantle of the aggressive Hildebrand had descended upon an occupant of St. Peter's chair. If Rome had fallen from its high estate and become once more *latericia*, he was determined to leave it at the close of his pontificate, in a loftier than material sense, *marmorea*. He looked forth with penetrating eye upon the face of Europe, and there saw — chaos — "Sed ea prorsus opportuna" — Innocentio!

He began by setting his own house in order, and proving to an astonished world that he was resolved to be something more than merely Bishop of Rome. Hitherto the secular affairs of the City of the Seven Hills had been controlled by an officer who was named the Prefect of Rome, and appointed by the Emperor. This functionary was now compelled to do homage to the Pope and acknowledge his supreme authority in temporal as well as spiritual matters, Innocent III. adroitly availing himself of the opportunity afforded by the distracted state of Germany, where rival candidates were contending for the Imperial throne rendered vacant by the death of Henry VI. The territory known as the Patrimony of St. Peter was next rescued from the clutches of the various Teutonic soldiers of fortune by whom it was overrun. Having enforced his authority at home, the Pope successfully asserted his claims to the Duchy of Tuscany, as heir of the Countess Matilda, the friend and benefactress of Gregory VII., while as guardian of the youthful Frederick II., afterwards so famous in history, he controlled the destinies of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily.

Innocent's dream of absolute spiritual and temporal supremacy was now—as far, at least, as Italy was concerned—fully accomplished, for his daring and astuteness had made him the greatest potentate in the Hesperian peninsula. But his vaulting ambition scorned such narrow bounds as these. Far beyond Rome and the Tiber, far beyond the Alps and Cape Spartivento, his power was ere long extended and his influence felt. Philip of Suabia, Otto of Brunswick, the arbitrary Philip Augustus, the perfidious John Plantagenet—all, however unwillingly, bowed to his authority, and the name of Innocent III. was dreaded on the banks of Seine and Thames, Rhine and Moselle alike. He wielded a weapon more terrible than the thunderbolt of Jupiter Tonans; that weapon was the Interdict. France and England were banned by the Church until Philip Augustus

took back his legal wife, Ingeburga of Denmark, and the perjurer John withdrew his opposition to Stephen Langton, the Papal nominee to the See of Canterbury, "Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi."

It will be readily conceived that such a stern and masterful spirit would be hardly likely to tolerate either "Jews and Turks," or "infidels and heretics." The Mohammedans in Syria and the Albigenses in Languedoc and Provence were alike the objects of his aversion; he was the prime mover of the Fourth and Fifth Councils, and Simon de Montfort had his blessing and support in his campaign of extermination against the early Reformers of France. Nor were the Jews spared, for strenuous measures against them were advocated and adopted in the Fourth Lateran Council (1215), where, too, were adumbrated the rules which gave rise to the tribunal of the Inquisition.

In 1216 the great Pope, who, we may truly say, compressed more than the history of an ordinary century into his pontificate of eighteen years, passed away, worn out in mind and body, at Perugia, on July 16, at the comparatively early age of fifty-six, the proximate cause of his death being that malarial fever which has ever been, and still is, the scourge of Rome and the Campagna.

We now propose to deal briefly with his posthumous history, which is romantic and pathetic in the extreme, and, we hasten to add, somewhat *macabre* as well.

Innocent III. expired, as already stated, in the Umbrian hill-town of Perugia, whither he had gone for his health. Contemporary chroniclers tell us that his disease was aggravated by his excessive partiality for lemons, which he consumed in large quantities. These same garrulous individuals add that during the last agony and after the death of the Pontiff an unseemly joy pervaded the Papal Court, the cardinals and other ecclesiastical dignitaries being quite out of touch, as we can well believe, with the saturnine author of the *De Contemptu Mundi*, whose one besetting sin was the magnificent one of ambition, and whose unsullied purity of life and character was a constant reproach to their own licentiousness.

It happened that a certain French priest, Guillaume de Vitry by name, was staying at Perugia when Innocent died; he had journeyed thither to be consecrated Bishop of Acco in Palestine. It is from his correspondence that we obtain the most circumstantial details of the event itself and what followed. He speaks in the most indignant terms of the callous and worldly conduct of those who surrounded the dying Pontiff, recalling to our minds the words of our own English poet:

> "Authority forgets a dying king,
> Laid widow'd of the power in his eye
> That bow'd the will."

Guillaume de Vitry then goes on to say that he assisted at a horrible spectacle. He declares that he saw the body of the Pope lying, abandoned by all, in the great Gothic Cathedral of San Lorenzo, whither it had been carried shortly after death. It had been stripped by profane hands of its gorgeous vestments, rigid with gold and precious stones, and was in an advanced stage of putrefaction. The deserted and mouldering corpse of the erst puissant Prince of the Church and anointed Head of Christendom only too sadly and forcibly illustrates the tremendous and humiliating truths of his own famous tractate, *De Contemptu Mundi;* but we can well understand the righteous anger and disgust of the pious French ecclesiastic — "faithful among the faithless found"—at such heartless insult offered to the ashes of the mighty dead. The month, it is true, was July, and July in Italy generally means almost tropical heat, when decomposition sets in with fearful rapidity; but one would have expected that the remains would have been embalmed.

Saturday morning had witnessed the decease of the Pope. With scant delay, as we have seen, the corpse had been conveyed to the cathedral, and during the following night, in the absence of watchers, some sacrilegious wretch had despoiled it of its precious coverings. The next day it was enclosed in a coffin hastily constructed of rough marble blocks without any ornament, and then deposited within a grave in the sacred edifice, close to the altar of St. Herculaneus.

Yet even here rest was denied to the ashes of Innocent III. In the fifteenth century

the Cathedral of Perugia underwent restoration, and the tombs of those Pontiffs who had been buried there — Innocent III., Urban IV., and Martin IV.—were opened. The bodies of Urban and Martin had been duly embalmed, and were found in a state of good preservation, and the sacerdotal ornaments with which they had been interred were discovered intact; but the coffin of Innocent only contained some ashes and a few bones. These relics were collected, wrapped up, and, together with the remains of the other two Popes, put in a coffer. This coffer was placed in a corner of the sacristy. Here it stood undisturbed for about a century, until in 1615 the contents were again removed and deposited in a simple marble sarcophagus, which may still be seen in the cathedral in the side chapel of St. Stephen.

And now it seemed as if at last the bones of the great Pontiff, restless as the ashes of Archytas, restless as his own daring and aspiring spirit had been while on earth, had found a peace which should continue unbroken and inviolate until the last trump. Such, however, was not their fate, and the inscription which the modern traveller reads on the sarcophagus, which we have already mentioned, is only partially true. This inscription states that the mortal remains of three Popes are deposited within. As a matter of fact, the marble only holds those of Urban IV. and Martin IV. About six years ago the bones of Innocent III. once more changed their quarters under very strange circumstances.

The final migration came about thus: Gioacchino Pecci, as we know, before his elevation to the pontificate under the name of Leo XIII., was for a considerable time Bishop of Perugia. He had ever entertained the greatest veneration for the character of Innocent III., and some years ago he gave practical proof of this by erecting a splendid mausoleum to his memory in the Church of San Giovanni Laterano in Rome. The tomb is ornamented by a statue of Innocent, and, although this is not generally known, is something more than a mere cenotaph, for within it repose—this time, let us hope, definitely—all that is left on earth of him whose name it bears.

Nothing transpired in public with regard to the removal of the bones from Perugia to Rome; no request had been addressed to the authorities of the State for the necessary permission. The following are the facts of the case: When, about six years ago, as we have said, the mausoleum was completed, Monseigneur Nazareno Marzolini, the private chaplain of His Holiness, set out one day for Perugia. By night, when the doors of the cathedral were closed to the public, the sarcophagus in the chapel of St. Stephen was opened by his direction, and the bundle containing the remains of Innocent III. taken forth.

The next morning Monseigneur Marzolini returned by train to Rome with a small portmanteau. His travelling companions little guessed the contents of that unpretending valise—the remains of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the princes of the Church. And little could the soaring yet ascetic spirit of Innocent have imagined, amidst its dreams of world-conquest and its realities of *Weltschmerz*, that 680 years after death the poor ruins of its mortal tabernacle would be transported along a modern and prosaic railway, and in a humble portmanteau, to that Eternal City whose honour and supremacy he had ever so jealously vindicated. Surely the whirligig of time never performed a trick more bizarre and astounding than this anomalous connection of a mediæval Pope with our up-to-date mode of locomotion!

With no less mystery than that which had marked the opening of the sarcophagus at Perugia, the ashes were consigned to the gorgeous mausoleum in the Church of San Giovanni Laterano.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

SALES.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold last week a collection of books from the library of the late Rev. Thomas Williams and other properties, the following being the chief prices: Keats's Endymion, first edition, £13 15s.; Pickwick Papers, in the parts,

£11; Les Coustumes d'Anjou et du Maine, 1486, £9 15s.; A volume of Plays with the signature of Thackeray, £6; Eastward Hoe, 1605, £16 5s.; Gould's Humming-Birds, 5 vols., £21 10s.; Ackermann's Microcosm, 3 vols., £23; Punch, 57 vols., £10 10s.; Redford's Art Sales, 2 vols., £21; Omar Khayyam, 1859, £14; Scrope's Salmon Fishing, first edition, £9; Vicar of Wakefield, coloured plates by Rowlandson, 1817, £21; Combe's Dance of Death and Dance of Life, £12; Defoe's Moll Flanders, first edition, £21; Annals of Sporting, 13 vols., £24; Notes and Queries, 97 vols., £14; Pinetum Britannicum, 1884, £8; Meyer's British Birds, coloured plates, £10.—*Athenæum*, January 30.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold on Thursday old English silver plate, the property of Mr. M. J. Pellegrin, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a few pieces sold by order of the executors of the late Mrs. Cronmire, and other property from various private sources. Mr. Pellegrin's property included a George II. plain vase-shaped caster, with moulded borders, 7¾ inches high, by Abraham Buteux, 1729, 13 oz. 13 dwt., at 50s. per ounce, £34 2s. 6d. (S. J. Phillips); a Queen Anne octagonal caster, engraved with shells and trellis work, 6½ inches high, by Louis Cuny, 1712, 8 oz. 18 dwt., 115s. per ounce, £51 3s. 6d. (Letts); a George II. two-handled cup and cover, decorated with flowers, foliage, and trellis work in scroll borders, in flat chasing, 10¼ inches high, by Ayme Vedeau, 1742, 58 oz. 15 dwt., at 41s. per ounce, £120 8s. 9d. (S. J. Phillips); a William III. porringer, with scroll handles embossed with a corded band, 3¼ inches high, by William Middleton, 1698, 4 oz. 17 dwt., at 117s. per ounce, £27 7s. 5d. (Willson); a James I. seal-top spoon, 1624, and a Charles I. ditto, 1633, £23 (Crichton); and an apostle spoon with figure of St. Simon Zelotes, *temp.* Mary, London hall-mark, 1555, maker's mark a spiked S., £49 (Crichton). The miscellaneous properties included a Charles II. small porringer, with shaped sides and scroll foliage handles, embossed and chased with a wreath of flowers and foliage, 3 inches high, 4¼ inches diameter, 1666, 4 oz. 19 dwt., at 97s. per ounce, £24 0s. 2d. (Crichton); and a James II. plain tankard and cover, with double spiral billet, 6½ inches high, 1686, 23 oz. 2 dwt., 46s. per ounce, £53 7s. 6d. (Willes). The day's sale realized over £1,500.—*Times*, February 6.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold on Monday, the 1st inst., old English books and pamphlets from the library of the late Mr. H. Chandos Pole Gell, of Hopton Hall, Derbyshire. The following high prices were realized: Austen's Mansfield Park, first edition, 3 vols., uncut, 1814, £18 10s.; Bacon's Essays, 1612, £15 5s.; Essays, 1620, £16 5s.; N. Breton's A Poste with a Packet of Madde Letters, 1609, £19; Castilio's The Courtyer, by Thomas Hoby, 1561, £19; Cervantes's Don Quixote, by Shelton, Part 2, first edition, 1620, £27 5s.; Milton's Eiconoclastes, uncut, 1649; £12 5s.; Newspapers 1631-1649 (98), £28 10s.; Mercurius Rusticus, 138 numbers, 1660-1663, £20 10s.; Pamphlets on the Long Parliament, Civil War, Commonwealth, Protectorate, and Restoration, a collection of 1220, in 40 vols., £135; Smith's New England, 1614, and others (11), £104; Turberville's Noble Art of Venerie, 1611, £14; Hasted's Kent, 1778-1799, £21 10s.; Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577, £30; Manning and Bray's Surrey, 1804-1814, £15; Parkinson's Paradisi in Sole, 1629, £14; Statutes Edward III.-IV. (W. Machlinia, 1482), £223; Statutes Henrici VI., Pynson and Redman, 1510, etc., £46; Statutes Henrici VI., n.d., £35 10s. The 203 lots realized £1,372 14s. 6d.—*Athenæum*, February 6.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*January* 14.—Professor Gowland, Vice President, in the chair.—The Rev. Dr. Gee read a note on recent discoveries in the castle of Durham, including the site of the long-lost well and various ancient foundations in the inner courtyard.—The Rev. Dr. Fowler communicated a note on the grave of Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, which was lately uncovered in the Nine Altars of Durham when laying down a new slab to the Bishop's memory, the gift of the Grolier Society of New York. The grave contained only the bones of the Bishop, which seems to confirm the statement of the chroniclers that the Bishop died in great poverty, and was buried in the under-garment of one of his attendants. Dr. Fowler also read some notes on the discovery in Winterton Church, Lincolnshire, of the remains of the west wall of a nave of earlier date than the present Saxon tower. Dr. Fowler, in addition, exhibited a volume of engravings of Benedictine monasteries in France, apparently prepared in the seventeenth century for a monumental work which was never published. Only three sets of these engravings are at present known—at Paris, Rouen, and Durham. Dr. Fowler further communicated a note on ancient fireplaces in the vestries of Morpeth and Warkworth churches, which were believed to have been used to hold braziers with lighted charcoal to warm the priests' hands and for use in the censers.—*Athenæum*, January 30.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held last night at Burlington House, Viscount Dillon occupied the chair.—Mr. C. T. Martin read a paper on "Chancery Proceedings in the Fifteenth Century," his examples being selected from originals in the Record Office. These dealt principally with cases in which persons were too poor to go to law, or had been imprisoned or otherwise ill-treated by some officer of the law, or, generally, where the common law afforded no remedy.—Some discussion ensued, in which stress was laid on the value of these papers in throwing light on former social conditions in this country.—Mr. H. W. Richardson then exhibited and described a socketed bronze celt found at Hagbourne Hill, near Chilton, Berks. Bronze implements had been found at some twenty places within the county, but socketed celts had only been found at Hagbourne Hill, Wallingford, Windsor, and Yallenden.—*Standard*, January 29.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES held last evening at Burlington House Mr. A. Trice Martin presented a report, well illustrated by lantern slides and plans, on the excavations carried out in 1903 at Caerwent. The principal work was at the North Gate, which had been reconstructed since Roman times. Near this was a group of furnaces where slag was found. Eastward they had met with the outer well of an amphitheatre, but nothing was left of the seating arrangements; they could only say it was of late construction. It was built across one of the old Roman roads, and was possibly never finished. The most important find was an inscribed stone erected by "the community of the city or canton of the Silures" to "the Commanding Officer of the Second Augustan Legion." This shows that the cantonal organization of Northern Gaul had been introduced into this part, and forms an epoch in our knowledge of Roman Britain.—Mr. Hudd described the brooches, rings, and pins discovered, Mr. Clement Reid spoke on the vegetable remains, and Professor Gowland gave an account of the process of iron manufacture as evidenced by the slag.—The thanks of the meeting were accorded to Mr. Martin for his report.—*Standard*, February 5.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*January* 20.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., in the chair.—Some curious books were exhibited by Mrs. Collier, including a small book of emblems, "Typus Mundi," by John Cnobbarum, published at Antwerp in 1627.—Mr. Andrew Oliver exhibited some excellent photographs of an ancient fort unfinished, discovered buried under the flooring of the nave of St. Staughton's Church, Hunts.—The Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley read a paper he had prepared, entitled "Portuguese Parallels to the Clydeside Discoveries," in which he dealt at considerable length with the very curious and puzzling discoveries made during the past year by Father José Brenha and Father Rodriguez among the groups of dolmens situated at Pouca d'Aguiar, Traz os Montes, Portugal. In 1894 the attention of Father Brenha was first directed to the examination of these dolmens, and he has, in company with Father Rodriguez, since systematically explored them. The whole province of Traz os Montes abounds in dolmens, situated for the most part high up in the mountains, the great number of them in a relatively small district testifying, in Father Brenha's opinion, to the density of the population and its long persistence in Neolithic times. These strange discoveries consist of amulets of stone, pierced for suspension, bearing cup and ring marks and ducts, which were found in a chamber which presented the appearance of having been the secret treasure chamber of the tribe, and with them were found four figurines representing females, one of which was egg-shaped, the lower part of the egg terminating in a male face. Besides these curious objects there were stones with rude drawings of animals, such as a horned rhinoceros, a reindeer, etc., and, more remarkable still, several stones were found with inscribed letters in a script bearing a close likeness to the script discovered at Knossos by Mr. Arthur Evans. It is, however, the finding of the amulets and figurines so closely resembling those discovered by Mr. Donnelly on Clydeside, in the crannog, and at the hill fort of Dumbuie, that makes this Portuguese discovery so important in its relation to the evidence afforded by the Scotch examples of what would seem to have been a particular phase in the development of peoples in the Neolithic stage of culture in Europe.—Dr. Birch, Mr. Gould, Mr. Forster, and others took part in an interesting discussion upon the subject.—A second paper was then read by the author, Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., on the "Forest of Galtres," one of the most extensive forests in England, comprising over 100,000 acres, and containing over sixty townships, which remained a royal forest until 1670, when an Act of Parliament was obtained for its division and enclosure. Galtres was celebrated for its abundance of deer, and this district of Yorkshire was anciently known as Deird or Deerland. It was a hunting ground of Saxon and early Norman Kings, but the former, after they had established their heptarchy, seem only to have appropriated such lands as were unoccupied. The boundaries of Galtres are mentioned in the *Perambulation of the Forest*, in the ninth year of Edward II., 1316. This document is preserved in the Record Office, London. Mr. Kershaw referred to several MSS. preserved in the library at Lambeth, which touch on the history of the forest in the early seventeenth century, amongst them being the "Shrewsbury Papers," seventeen folio volumes, which consist of letters written to or by several of the Earls of Shrewsbury, and from these he read interesting extracts relating to the government of the forest. The government of the northern forests, including Galtres, forms a distinct and very interesting phase of England's history.

Sir H. Howorth, M.P., presided at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE held on February 3.—After an exhibition of some very fine specimens of Indian swords and other weapons found in the palace at Tanjore, the Rev. Dr. Cox read an interesting paper on "Fotheringay College," compiled from original documents. Everybody, he said, knew Fotheringay, from its association with the unfortunate Mary Stuart as her prison and place of execution. He then went on to describe the famous College, part of the church of which is still standing. It was founded by Edward Plantagenet, second Duke of York, within the limits of the Forest of Rockingham, and the Master and Fellows enjoyed special forest rights, granted them late in the fifteenth century. In consulting the records dealing with these rights, Dr. Cox had found at least a dozen words which he had not met with before, and which seemed to be unknown to other workers in the same field. Here the founder, who was at Agincourt, was buried, as were also Richard, third Duke of York (killed at Wakefield), and Cicely, his wife. Having described the spoliation of the College and the erection of monuments by Queen Elizabeth to her ancestors in the church, Dr. Cox read a series of extracts dealing with the duties of the Masters and Fellows (who were secular canons), the income and expenditure of the College, the sacrist's accounts, and the inventories of plate and vestments. Of these there was greater store than he had ever come across, except, of course,

in the case of cathedral churches.—Some discussion followed, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Dr. Cox for his paper.

At the first meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, held on January 13, Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton in the chair, the President exhibited a series of silver pennies of Harold II. (Hawkins, figure 230, Bedford), William I. (Hks., 238, Cricklade), and William II. (Hks., 246, Bedford, and 248, Southwark), as further evidence in support of his now generally accepted arrangement of the chronology of the coinages of that period, the Cricklade and Bedford examples having been re-struck on coins of a previous type. Mr. J. B. Caldecott showed a Spanish dollar countermarked in 1765 for currency in Canada. Mr. L. L. Fletcher exhibited an interesting selection of early Scottish tokens; Mr. W. M. Maish, a groat of Henry VIII., with mint mark, a grapnel, and a silver penny of the heavy coinage of Edward IV.; Mr. L. A. Lawrence a similar penny of Edward IV.—which two examples are said to be the only specimens known—and a tray of mediæval Burgundian nobles and sterlings in comparison with their English prototypes. Mr. J. E. T. Loveday contributed a paper on "The Pattern Crown or Medal of Henry VIII.," in which he inclined to the opinion that it was a coin rather than a medal. Mr. Bernard Roth read an account of the discovery, some years ago, at Marcham, near Abingdon, of a curious hoard of clippings of silver coins, and exhibited a portion of the find. It was evidently the ill-gotten gain of some felonious clipper early in the reign of Charles II., when clipping was treason, for Mr. Roth had been able to identify sections of most of the issues from the time of Edward VI. to the first coinage after the Restoration. He also practically demonstrated to the meeting that such mutilation was effected by clippers, and not by shears, as is usually supposed, for in the latter experiment the sections invariably curled upwards, whereas those found and those clipped were perfectly flat.

At the annual meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on January 29, Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A., read a paper on "A Bronze Age Barrow," recently explored near Kenyon. A trench 18 feet wide, and about 4 feet deep, was recently cut through the middle of a Bronze Age barrow in the making of a road diversion about 300 yards long between Penniless Bench and the outbuildings on the west side of Kenyon Hall Farm, in the township of Kenyon and the parish of Winwick. Portions of two urns he then found in the barrow were preserved from entire destruction by the surveyor and presented to the Warrington Museum. The summit on which the barrow was situated is 116·85 feet above ordnance datum, and overlooks the surrounding South Lancashire plain in all directions. Though marked "Mill Hill" in the plan of the farm, from a windmill which formerly stood upon it, it was doubtless earlier known by the name of Penniless Bench, applied to the mound and a large tree with a wooden seat underneath, which formerly stood at the junction of the three cross-roads, only 50 yards south from the barrow. The markings on both the upright sides of the cutting, which runs nearly due north and south, clearly indicated the original contour of a circular, dome-shaped mound or bell-barrow 32 to 34 feet in diameter and 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet in height, surrounded by a trench 5 feet to 7 feet 6 inches wide, and about 1 foot deep. Unfortunately the urn, containing burnt bones, and lying upside down near the centre, which was uncovered on December 16 last, was accidentally broken, and several of the fragments were thrown away. The ornamentation is of an unusually varied and elaborate character. The occurrence of the portion of an upper jaw with cavities for about a dozen teeth among the associated calcined bones is a sufficient indication that they belong to a human interment after cremation.

The annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on January 29, Sir Thomas Brooke in the chair. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said though it did not record any great incidents of archæological research during the past year, it proved that the Society had been going on in its somewhat quiet and useful way. There had been two most interesting excursions, as they still called them, during the year. One was when they went to York, and had the great advantage of hearing a wonderful explanation of the glass in various churches in that city when it was visited by the Royal Archæological Institute. The other excursion was a revisit to Isurium (Aldborough), and he thought they would agree that that was one of the most profitable expeditions they had ever had. Returning thence, Mr. F. Haverfield said he would be glad to prepare a thorough catalogue of the various articles in the museum there. Mr. Andrew S. Lawson readily fell in with the suggestion, and the result would be the compilation by Mr. Haverfield of a complete catalogue. The idea was that the catalogue should be issued either as a separate number or in one or more numbers of the Journal. There had been a slight reduction in the number of the members of the Society. During the year 393 had paid their subscriptions, so that their numbers kept practically at the level they reached a few years ago. He regretted he could not speak so favourably of the number of those who subscribed to the "Record" series, for the number of those had been reduced from 184 to 172. The "Record" series had issued many valuable books which it would be impossible to include in the Journal, but there had not been so many subscribers as they hoped for. Different volumes interested different people, and it was difficult to get persons to subscribe to a large series of which perhaps only a part interested them. Dealing with the prospects of the Journal, the chairman announced some of the papers which had been promised, these including one on the brasses of the city of York.

At the January meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, Dr. Robert Munro presiding, the first paper was by Dr. D. Christison, who

gave an account of the standing stones, stone circles, and cup-marked rock surfaces in the Crinan district of Argyll. Probably no district in Scotland is richer in remains of antiquity, and though much had been done by observers in former years, there is still much to be gleaned. The standing stones occur either as monoliths or in groups. The most interesting groups are in the valley of the Kilmartin stream, and have been described by others, but those in the valley of the Add have only been slightly noticed. At Lecknary and Kilmichael Glassary are single monoliths, the last being interesting from its having groups of cup markings on both faces near the base, which were discovered lately by Miss C. S. Campbell, of Glassary Manse, having been previously concealed by soil. Two slabs lie prostrate near Dunamuck, one of which measures upwards of 13 feet long by 5 feet wide at the base, while the other is upwards of 10 feet long and 5 feet wide. They seem to have stood upright nearly in the positions they now occupy. About 180 yards distant from these there are two stones, still standing, but not quite so large, and 500 yards further off are another two, still standing, with a third overthrown between them. At Achnabreck, near Cairboan, is an overthrown monolith 15 feet in length, and 300 yards distant is a monolith 9 feet in height, still erect. Near Ford is one recently fallen, which is about 16 feet in length, and at Barnshallig, Tayvallich, is a slender erect monolith 11 feet high. At Kilmory Oib, standing beside an ancient well, is a monolith sculptured on both sides with crosses and other figures. Not far distant is a curious oval space, marked by a standing stone at each end, having one of its sides outlined by thirteen slabs, which are now prostrate. Twelve different cup-marked surfaces of rocks or stones within the district have been recorded by Sir James Simpson, and most of them figured in his work on *Archaic Sculpturings*, and another rock surface, copiously sculptured with cups, has been recently discovered at Kilmichael Glassary by Miss C. S. Campbell, and illustrations of this and of another at Kilmichael Glassary, hitherto unillustrated, had been obtained along with a carefully-planned representation of a similar rock surface at Cairnboan, containing sixteen simple cups and twenty-one cups with rings. The Kilmichael Glassary example contains more than 150 sculpturings, and its figures and combinations are in certain respects unusual.—In the second paper the Hon. John Abercromby, secretary, gave a report on the excavations of a series of circular enclosures, and an underground house near Dinnet, on Deeside, Aberdeenshire.—The third paper was by Dr. Robert Munro, who gave an account of some primitive stone dwellings of the beehive type discovered by Mr. R. C. Haldane, of Lochend, near North Roe, in the northern part of the mainland of Shetland. In consequence of the interesting discovery by the Hon. John Abercromby that certain walled enclosures were associated with underground dwellings, it was desirable that Mr. Haldane's discovery should be placed on record for comparison. In 1902 Dr. Munro visited the site which Mr. Haldane had partially investigated, and saw it more fully excavated. The visible remains consisted of an irregular circle of rough stones, locally called the Giant's Garden, enclosing an area of about thirty paces in diameter. On the north-west margin Mr. Haldane recognised the ruins of four underground huts. Of these three were found to communicate with each other, while the fourth was isolated. Inside the enclosed area and adjoining the space occupied by the huts there was a horseshoe-shaped wall, including a space of 14 by 16 feet, from which traces of a passage into the first of the three connected huts were found. The largest of the huts was 7 feet in length, 4 feet in width, and about 5 feet in depth. The walls were built of dry stones of moderate dimensions, but the roofs had fallen in. No relics were found in them, and the conclusion was that they were the habitations of a pastoral family, while the large circular enclosure served as a pen for their cattle. About a mile west of this place, on the north shore of the Broer Loch, is a small oval mound covered with peat and heather. When excavated it was found to contain a central chamber 9 feet in length by about 7 feet in width, access to which was obtained by a passage about 5 feet long and no more than 20 inches wide. From the central chamber four elongated recesses branched off irregularly into the thickness of the wall, which was about 5 feet. No part of the roof remained either on the chamber or on the recesses, and no relics were found. A third group of huts, with an adjacent enclosure, were also examined not far off without any definite results, but though the data are insufficient at present for generalization, the attention of archæologists should be directed to this class of remains.

The annual general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on January 26 at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Mr. J. R. Garstin in the chair. The business meeting was held in the afternoon, when a satisfactory report was adopted.—At the evening meeting Mr. F. E. Ball, M.R.I.A., read a paper on "Tallaght and its Neighbourhood," in which he traced the history of the district from the very earliest period, and treated the subject in a very interesting and instructive manner.—Lord Walter Fitzgerald then read a paper on "Barnaglitty: Identification of the Locality which was the Scene of the Fight known as 'The Pass of the Plumes,' fought on May 17, 1599."

The importance of preserving county records was emphasized by the Duke of Northumberland at the annual meeting of the members of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on January 26. As chairman of the County Council, the Duke said he would probably be the strongest opponent of rates being used for the purpose, but it was desirable that sooner or later something should be done to provide a central safe deposit for local and private records, and he hoped the Society would assist.—The report of the Society showed a membership of 327.—Mr. E. Wooler afterwards showed photos of an ancient quern and an inscribed slab, dated 1575, found near and in Darlington respectively; and Mr. T. Taylor exhibited an ancient silver mug, made by a Newcastle silversmith, and bearing the arms of the Bowser family.—A monogram stone mantel, from Newgate Street,

Newcastle, dated 1585, was presented by Mr. John S. Robson, and the Rev. E. J. Taylor sent a sermon preached by Dr. Mangey at the opening of Sunderland Church in 1719.

The GLASTONBURY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held its annual meeting on January 14. The report states that the membership keeps up. The Society's unique museum is an object of attraction to visitors from all parts of the world. Over 2,000 persons visited it during the year 1903. It was announced that the excavations at the ancient British lake village are to be resumed during the approaching summer. The British Association has voted a grant of £25 toward the cost, and it is hoped that other contributions will be forthcoming to meet the expense of the work.—The President of the Society, Mr. W. S. Clark, of Street, gave a very interesting address on the village of Street. He stated that the name "Street" does not occur in Doomsday. But the name "Lega" does, and he adopted the view of the late Mr. F. H. Dickenson that this Lega was really Street. In this view he has the support of Mr. Eyton, the author of *Doomsday Studies*. In the cartulary of Glastonbury in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, there is a copy of a deed, which is believed to be genuine, by which Bishop Eddi, of Winchester, in the year 680, grants to Abbot Hengist, of Glastonbury, land described as "terra quæ dicitur Lantecal tres cassati." William of Malmesbury mentions this grant, saying that Hedda gave Lantecal—that is, Lega—six hides. If Street is identified with Lega, it is further identified with Lantecal, which means the Church of Thecla. Thecla was a saint much venerated in the Celtic Church, and was said to have been converted by St. Paul in Asia Minor. Many other points of interest in the history of the village were touched upon, with allusion to the Dyer, Strode, and other families, who had at some time or other been connected with Street. Mr. Clark dwelt upon the Civil War as it affected Street, and the important part some of the principal inhabitants of Street took in it—notably William Strode, a liberal-minded, public-spirited man, who played a very important part in the great contest in Somerset and in Parliament. — One of the Hon. Secretaries read a short paper on "Some of the Recorders of Glastonbury," a small contribution to the municipal history of Glastonbury which has never yet been written.

The members of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Gartshore, near Kirkintilloch, on January 23, to inspect the finds got from the Roman Camp at Barhill, which formed the subject of a lecture by Mr. George Macdonald, M.A., the previous Thursday evening. The articles were laid out in the coachhouse, which they quite filled, Mr. Macdonald stating that this was the largest find of any in Scotland of the particular period, the larger camp dating from the second century, and the smaller one from the first century. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit was the altar, all but intact, the inscription upon which indicated that it had been dedicated to Antoninus Pius by the First Cohort of the Baltasi, auxiliaries drawn from Lower Germany. There was an extraordinarily large collection of boots, these having been recovered from a rubbish hole, corresponding to the Scottish "midden," and in themselves they occupied almost an entire table. A huge amphora, calculated to hold about 15 gallons, was another object of special interest. There were quite a number of skeleton heads of animals, including the shorthorn Celtic ox, now extinct. Stonecutter's implements were in good state of preservation, as were also a number of arrow-heads, several with cavities for carrying lighted material, such as tow. There were a number of pillars in a perfect condition, two being quite 5 feet in height, while there were a variety of capitals placed alongside. A bag of tools so corroded with rust that it was impossible to separate them was an object of special interest, as were also the oyster-shells, walnuts, and hazel-nuts. The most of the articles were recovered from the well in the centre of the camp, 43 feet deep. After a depth of 12 feet had been excavated, almost everything brought to the surface was of interest.

At the meeting of the ESSEX FIELD CLUB held on January 30 in the Lecture Theatre of the Municipal Institute, Stratford, a curious instrument, shaped from the leg-bone of a horse, found at Braintree, was exhibited, and its use gave rise to some discussion. Nothing similar could be found in the British Museum. The holes near each end and the groove suggested that it was a musical instrument, and it was mentioned that a cow-bone somewhat similarly pierced was still used in at least one place in Essex to call men to work. Near this specimen some Roman pottery was found, so that possibly the use of a rude call of this kind may have come down from remote antiquity.—Mr. J. Russell Larkby then read a paper, illustrated by diagrams and lantern pictures, on "Prehistoric Man in West Kent," and laid on the table for inspection by the members an extensive series of what are assumed to be the earliest known stone implements. The area explored was situated on the west bank of the Darent, and the implements are of the type known as eoliths, first brought into notice by Mr. B. Harrison. These occur in the plateau drift, derived from the breaking-down of tertiary rocks, and overlying the chalk, sometimes immediately, or with rocks of Tertiary Age interspersed. At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Larkby carefully described the implements, explaining in what respects they differed from those of the Palæolithic or Old Stone Age, examples of which were also shown.

On January 28 Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, F.S.A., read a paper before the SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS on "Robert Adams, Architect and Artist." The paper at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on February 10 was on "Sapattu, the Babylonian Sabbath," by Dr. Pinches.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

OLD TIME ALDWYCH: KINGSWAY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD. By Charles Gordon. With maps and many illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1903. Medium 8vo., pp. xiv, 368. Price 21s. net.

This is a timely, interesting, and valuable book. The great thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand, to be termed Kingsway, with its crescent-shaped termination of Aldwych, is now in active progress. It is difficult to realize that, if the displacement caused by this change is added to that recently brought about by the erection of the new Law Courts, the destruction of old London is about as extensive as that caused by the Great Fire. A helpful map, however, enables us to realize the vastness of the undertaking. Antiquaries have continuous reasons for being thankful that the highly influential clerk of the London County Council is that distinguished archæologist Mr. Gomme, who was for a long period a frequent contributor to these columns. It is to him that the appropriate names for this new thoroughfare are due. "Kingsway" is short, distinctive, suggestive of the close of the Victorian era, and happily loyal; whilst Aldwych, which is equally short and simple, was the ancient name of a Danish settlement on that site that owed its origin to the great peace established by King Alfred. The name was for a long period preserved in the "Via de Aldwyche," which was the old title of Drury Lane. and up to the present day by the narrow street known as Wych Street; but this last has now been absorbed by the improvement.

It would be difficult, we should think, to find half a dozen of even the most crusted antiquaries who would be ready to decry the alterations now being made, or to use any influence it was in their power to thwart the undertaking. For it is universally admitted that the scheme is highly desirable for every reason connected with good town government. Nevertheless, it is quite excusable to feel a certain amount of sorrow over the necessary destruction of a certain number of good or interesting buildings, and the blotting out of many material connections with the history of past centuries.

As this destruction is inevitable, one of the best things that can be done is for some capable literary man, such as Mr. Gordon has proved himself to be, to give an accurate and popular account of the parts swept away, and to illustrate the letterpress with pictures and plans of that which has passed away from these sites or is now in process of demolition.

There is hardly any drawback to the satisfaction that we feel in calling attention to this book. The antiquary who loves details must remember that everything about so large an area that has been so closely and uninterruptedly inhabited for some twelve centuries cannot be comprised in a single volume; but it is really remarkable to find how large an amount of accurate and interesting material Mr. Gordon has managed to collect in less than 400 pages.

Open the book at any chapter, and a wonderful amount of pleasantly told information is ready to hand about every part of the area now undergoing reconstruction. Take, for instance, Wych Street, the most picturesque street in Old London, which for its size had the largest number of old houses. The following are only some of the facts and reminders set forth: The Angel Inn on the north side, all gables and galleries, where Bishop Hooper was taken after being condemned to be burnt, where a black slave girl was sold in 1769; the Shakespeare's Head, a tavern of which Mark Lemon, the future editor of *Punch*, was once the host; the apprenticing of Jack Sheppard to a carpenter in this street; New Inn, an important Inn of Chancery, where the students of Strand Inn settled when that institution was pulled down in the reign of Edward VI. to help to make way for Somerset House; and the stories of the Globe Theatre and the Opera Comique. As illustrations there are two most admirable general pictures of the old houses on both sides of this street, as well as of the Angel, of the street in 1844, and two of New Inn.

It is but seldom that a book impresses us so much with the fact of being just what it should be. It will indeed be surprising if it does not have the thoroughly good circulation that it undoubtedly merits.

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MEMORIALS OF OLD OXFORDSHIRE. Edited by P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. With many illustrations. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Limited*, 1903. 8vo., pp. viii, 252. Price 15s. net.

Few English counties can compare with Oxfordshire for picturesque and historic interest, and this well-printed, handsomely produced book is assured of a wide welcome. Mr. Ditchfield must have had abundance of subjects from which to make choice for his contributors, and the selections made are on the whole very satisfactory. His own introductory paper on "Historic Oxfordshire" is a pleasantly written sketch, evidently founded on wide knowledge, and is followed by no less than twenty other articles on various aspects of the county and of its historic life. One, indeed—the first—takes the reader much farther back than the others. This is a learned paper on the "Rollright Stones and their Folklore," from the masterly pen of Dr. Arthur Evans. Another all too brief article is "The Rise of the Colleges at Oxford," by Mr. T. A. Cook, F.S.A. But many readers will turn first to the chapter by Mr. W. J. Monk on "Burford," that delightful gray old relic of the older time—one of the most picturesque towns in England. The article is illustrated by two plates from photographs, one showing the wide old High Street with an aspect suggestive of the peace and leisure of a bygone day, while the other is a view of the historic Priory. We may note here that there are twenty-three excellent plates in the volume, besides many small blocks in the text. One of these small blocks we are able, by the courtesy of the publishers, to reproduce here. It shows the curious Norman font at Hook Norton, with its sculptures of Adam and Eve, Sagittarius, and various animals.

Among the places in the county which are the subjects of descriptive papers are Broughton Castle, Blenheim Palace, Dorchester Abbey, Caversham Bridge, Godstow, Ewelme, Chalgrove Field and Edgehill, Henley-on-Thames, and Witney. The

mere mention of these names suggests some of the most stirring chapters in English history. Other papers deal with Lord Falkland, Historic Houses, Town and Gown at Oxford, the Oxfordshire Churches, and the Poets of Oxfordshire. The writers include Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., Mr. J. E. Field, Pro-

NORMAN FONT AT HOOK NORTON.

fessor Montagu Burrows, Viscount Dillon, Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., Mrs. Climenson, Mr. W. J. Monk, and others. The volume as a whole is a delightful miscellany, a kind of chatty, half historical, half antiquarian lucky-bag into which every dip is sure to secure a prize.

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THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PATRICK, DUBLIN. By J. H. Bernard, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's. With 33 illustrations. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1903. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 92. Price 1s. 6d. net.

Messrs. Bell's "Cathedral Series" is now so well known and so justly esteemed that it seems hardly necessary to say more than that this, the latest, issue is worthy of the series to which it belongs. Dean Bernard found most of the early history of St. Patrick's Cathedral fully worked out in Mr. Monck Mason's "History" of 1820, but the architecture of the building is now for the first time properly and fully treated. Externally, there are but few of the original details yet to be found. Very much has been added, much has been rebuilt, within recent times. Internally, although the neglect of centuries has left its traces, not to be altogether wiped out by the restoring work of Sir Benjamin Guinness, there are many interesting details worthy of close examination. The greatest opponent of "restoration" may well feel grateful to Sir B. Guinness for the work he did and for the spirit in which he did it. Had it not been for his public spirit, as Dr. Bernard says, St. Patrick's Cathedral, which in its main features is still the cathedral of the thirteenth century, would not be standing to-day. Dean Bernard's little book is thoroughly satisfactory, and, like its predecessors, it is freely and effectively illustrated.

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OXFORD. Painted by John Fulleylove, R.I., described by Edward Thomas. 60 coloured plates. London: *A. and C. Black*, 1903. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 265. Price 20s. net.

We are not sure that it is fair to Mr. Thomas to deem his text to be merely the vehicle for Mr. Fulleylove's painted illustrations to this delightful volume. At first, indeed, the pictures seem "the thing," and many an Oxonian all the world over will live his blithe youth again among these clever records of the sweet city's buildings, her gardens, and the river (we think Mr. Fulleylove is specially happy in his view of "The Barges," alien as the theme was to his brush!). If we have any fault to find with the artist's handiwork, it is that, for our English climate and especially for the city that sleeps in a hollow of the hills, his colours are too bright, too Italianated. Even in the flood of a June sunshine the college walls, whose Gothic, as Mr. Thomas aptly says, have ever "gained by the rich inlay and delicate waste of weather and time," do not show such warmth of tone as Mr. Fulleylove would have strangers believe. But all will thank him for the architectural accuracy which, like that of a Prout or Clarkson Stanfield, gives an added value to his poetical compositions and choice of scene, wherein he seems no unworthy follower of Turner. A word of praise is due to Messrs. Hentschel for the remarkable success of their colour reproductions, of water-colour and oil-work alike—*e.g.*, in the two library views of "The Bodleian" and "All Souls'."

But in fairness we should return for a moment to Mr. Thomas's contribution. He perhaps has "seen" Oxford more intimately and knows her even more affectionately than the artist. He writes here of past and present. It is quite unnecessary to suggest that many a book has given more of the archæology and history of the city; of course they have, and Mr. Thomas knows it, and knows better than to compete. But in chapters like "The Stones of Oxford" and "Old Oxford Days," he has dipped into Anthony à Wood and Aubrey's "Brief Lives" to good purpose. It is, however, with his vivacious and satiric sketches of "Dons" and "College Servants" that we have been most delighted, and with his romantic, delicately sensuous vision of "A College Garden." In the one case, term-time Oxford has found her Lamb (for did not Elia only record her in the vacation, being a mere cockney visitor?); and in the other, we know that, consciously or not, Mr. Thomas is using the style of Walter Pater, and that to good effect.

The publishers are to be congratulated for having added to this handsome series of books one that truly represents with both pen and brush the unique and lovely character of Oxford.—W. H. D.

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SHAKESPEAR: HIMSELF AND HIS WORK. By W. Carew Hazlitt. Second edition, revised. Facsimiles. London: *Bernard Quaritch*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xxxii, 294. Price 10s. 6d.

We are glad to see that a second edition of Mr. Hazlitt's interesting and careful study has been

called for. The author has taken the opportunity to revise the text and to add considerably thereto. In Chapters V. and VI.—the first of which deals chiefly with the poet's personality, his handwriting, etc., and the second with the drama and stage of his day—substantial additions have been made, and few of the other chapters are without additional paragraphs. The notes, too, are somewhat fuller. Mr. Hazlitt's book is not, as we pointed out in noticing the first edition, a biography in the strict sense of the word. It is a study of the poet's life and work as related to the life and work of his age. Mr. Hazlitt's wide knowledge of the bibliography of the period stands him in good stead, and adds much to the freshness of his treatment of a much-handled theme. He adds some fresh and suggestive things, and puts many familiar matters in a new and effective light. No student of the plays or of the literature of the period can afford to be without this singularly suggestive book. Still less should it be neglected by any of the many students who are fascinated by the ever-new problem of Shakespeare's personality and genius.

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THE STATUTES OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CARLISLE. Translated, with Introduction and Notes, by J. E. Prescott, D.D., Chancellor of the Diocese. Second edition, enlarged. Five plates. London: *Elliot Stock;* Kendal: *T. Wilson*, 1903. 8vo., pp. x, 128. Price 5s. net.

The original edition of Chancellor Prescott's useful book has long been out of print, and this enlarged reissue is welcome. The translation of the Statutes here given has been made from the manuscript Latin copy kept in the "chest" prescribed by and described in Statute 34 (pp. 78-80), which dates probably from about 1660. Chancellor Prescott points out that not only were these Statutes in all likelihood the last delivered by the Commissioners of Henry VIII. to the cathedrals which he had founded, but they are among the very few New Foundation Statutes "which have never been specially amended, nor supplanted by some new body of Statutes." Besides the text of the Translation, which is fully annotated, and a useful Introduction, there are Appendices giving, among other things, the Charter of Foundation, the Inventories of 1571 and 1674, and the contents of the chests mentioned in Statute 34. Students will feel especially grateful to the Chancellor for the excellence of the index.

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LIVES AND LEGENDS OF THE ENGLISH BISHOPS AND KINGS, MEDIÆVAL MONKS, AND OTHER LATER SAINTS. By Mrs. Arthur Bell. Many plates. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1904. Square 8vo., pp. xiii, 377. Price 14s. net.

In this the third volume Mrs. Bell concludes her valuable treatise on the Christian Saints, approaching the vast subject from the point of view of an art critic. In noticing the previous volumes (see *Antiquary* for April, 1902, and March, 1903) we have drawn attention to the distinguishing features of her work, wherein, we venture to think, it in great measure supersedes that of Mrs. Jameson, namely, its critical accuracy in dealing with a subject peculiarly liable to mythological mirage and its wise catholicity of selection of illustrative paintings. The historical method has brought Mrs. Bell in this last volume safely into the region of safe chronology, and this portion of her work carries her inquiry from St. Augustine in the sixth century to as low a date as the eighteenth century, when St. Alfonso dei Liguori, with attributes as mystical as any of those attached to his earliest predecessors in saintliness, founded the Redemptorists and became a bishop in the kingdom of Naples. A very notable part of the earlier half of this period lies in the consideration of "the great number of Anglo-Saxons who have been admitted to the hierarchy of the saints." Mrs. Bell, in explaining to English readers that a work of immense importance was wrought by such men as SS. Paulinus and Aidan in the North of England and by the great Anglo-Saxon Abbesses, very properly emphasizes the humanistic value of an era of which only a few precious relics are known to antiquaries. As she here says:

"Unfortunately there exist but few works of art in which they (these Anglo-Saxon saints) are introduced, the result, of course, to a great extent, of the ruthless destruction after the Reformation of all that could recall the memory of the men who had upheld the rights of the Church, but still more to there having been no national school of religious art in England, such as was so long the glory of Italy, and in a minor degree of Germany and of the Netherlands."

Thus it follows that to illustrate the saints in question this volume has recourse to certain modern artists, and we welcome among the more famous paintings of a Murillo or an Andrea del Sarto certain modern designs by Olivier Merson, Burne-Jones, and Madox Brown.

In a word, the three completed volumes, which are a remarkable achievement of zealous research and careful scholarship, constitute a work not merely attractive in an external fashion which befits its theme, but one which should be, so to say, a haunt of reference to all lovers of saintly lives, be they students or not of Church history and art.

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GREEK ART. By H. B. Walters. With 40 illustrations. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1904. Demy 16mo., pp. x, 242. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This is one of the handy, readable volumes which Messrs. Methuen are issuing under the general title of "Little Books on Art." This is an age of little books of "potted" literature and art of every kind; and if such literary pemmican is to be produced, it could hardly be better done or more attractively placed before the reader than in such volumes as that before us. Within the limited space at his command Mr. Walters fairly covers the whole history of Greek sculpture from the early cult images of five or six hundred years B.C. down to the era of decadence in the second and third centuries B.C. It is but an outline history, of course, but it is sound so far as it goes, and well written. Equally concentrated but careful chapters on Greek architecture, painting, vases, bronze work, terra-cottas, and gems and coins complete the book, with an introductory chapter on the beginnings of Greek art. The many illustrations are very delicately and effectively produced, and add greatly to the attraction of the volume. There is an excellent index, and the "get up" of the book is charming.

Mr. Stock has issued a cheap edition (price 5s.) of *A Popular History of the Ancient Britons*, by the Rev. John Evans, B.A. The book is comprehensive in scope, covering the whole range of Welsh history from the beginnings of history to the nineteenth century. The earlier centuries are very fully treated, the history of the Principality from the sixteenth century to the end of the nineteenth being briefly sketched in the last forty or fifty pages. In this very cheap form Mr. Evans's book, a substantial octavo of more than 400 pages, should find many new readers.

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Mr. William Redman, of 18, St. Stephen's Road, Bradford, sends us his *Illustrated Handbook of Information on Old Pewter and Sheffield Plate* (price 3s. cloth, 2s. paper), an *omnium gatherum* of notes and information of many kinds about the subjects named, with several plates of marks on pewter and many other illustrations. The growing band of amateurs of pewterware may find this book worth looking through.

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Dr. Talfourd Ely, F.S.A., has issued through Messrs. Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, E.C., the dissertation which won him the degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of London. It is entitled *Roman Hayling: A Contribution to the History of Roman Britain* (price 5s. net), and is in one respect unique. In it Dr. Ely gives a full account, with plan and illustrations, of the excavations which he personally made. For the first time the hand that held the spade has also held the pen, and the results are highly satisfactory. Dr. Ely met with no "finds" of special interest, but his account is suggestive, and an interesting indication of the wealth of Roman remains in the same neighbourhood which still await excavation and investigation. Two other volumes before us of a very different kind, which we have only space just to name, are the issue for 1904 of the *Englishwoman's Year Book* (price 2s. 6d. net, Messrs. A. and C. Black), one of the most useful and best arranged of annuals; and the *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for* 1902, as well illustrated and as full of matter as its predecessors.

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The second issue of the *Scottish Historical Review* (January) almost surpasses in interest the first. The contents are wonderfully varied. Mr. R. C. Graham discusses a curious Tiree legend, one of the "Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition," collected by the late Gregorson Campbell. An article on "The Fiscal Policy of Scotland before the Union," by Dr. W. R. Scott, is timely. A paper on "Life in a Country Manse about 1720," in which the Rev. H. G. Graham draws freely on a pocket-book kept by an Ayrshire minister from 1711 to 1732, is most interesting and illuminating. The paper brings vividly before the reader every detail of a social and family life of a type long passed away. Mr. J. T. T. Brown turns his acute powers of criticism to good account in a paper on "The Bannatyne Manuscript." There are also articles on "Scottish Officers in Sweden," "The Bishops of Dunkeld," and "The Municipal Institution of Scotland: a Historical Survey," with a wealth of other matter—reviews, records, notes, reports, queries, and replies.

In the *Reliquary* (January) is a readable paper on the appropriate subject of "Almanacs," by Mr. W. Heneage Legge. The clog almanacs of Staffordshire and the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century astrological and medicinal medleys are familiar, but Mr. Legge writes freshly, and the illustrations are many and good. Mr. R. Quick has another of his illustrated Horniman Museum articles, this time on "Spoons." Among the other contents are: "Some Suggestions as to the Origin of the Pen-annular Brooch," by Mr. E. Lovett; "Some Crosses at Hornby and Melling in Lonsdale," a little visited part of the country, by Mr. W. G. Collingwood; and "The Church of St. Levan, Cornwall," by Miss C. Mason. All the articles, as well as the archæological notes, are abundantly illustrated.

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Several local quarterlies, for January, are before us. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* begins its new volume well. Among the notes is one on John of Gaunt's Palace at Lincoln, with an illustration from Buck's plate of 1726. The *Ulster Journal of Archæology* has a paper on Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy, with a portrait. In the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal*, Children's Games, Rural Parochial Records, and the Church Plate of Berkshire are among the subjects treated. Mr. Sheppard sends us the *Quarterly Record of Additions* to the Hull Museum (price 1d.), an illustrated chronicle of satisfactory progress.

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The *Genealogical Magazine* (February) contains the second part of "The Precedence of Towns," a subject which, to judge from the letters printed, has aroused a widespread interest. The papers on "How to Use a Coat of Arms" and "The Arms of the English Royal Family" are also continued, and the Rev. M. A. Tolman writes on "The Alden Kindred of America." The frontispiece is a fine plate showing the reverse of the seal of Ferdinand I. as King of Hungary, 1526-1564. We have also on our table the *East Anglian* for August last (this useful periodical is getting sadly belated), the *Architects' Magazine* (January and February), and the first issue of the *Stamp-Collectors' Annual* (price 1s., C. Nissen and Co.), "A Year-Book of Philately."

THE Beni Hasan Excavations Committee is offering to a number of museums in the United Kingdom and the colonies a set of ancient Egyptian pottery, typical work of the Eleventh Dynasty, dating about 2300 B.C. The gifts will be allotted to public museums firstly, by which is understood museums of towns and institutions which are open free of charge to the public. Educational institutions accessible to limited numbers are not debarred, but no grants can be made in any circumstances to private individuals. Applications from the Continent of Europe or from America, subject to these conditions, will be considered equally. Letters should be addressed, before March 20, to the Director of Excavations, Beni Hasan, Abu-Kirkas, Upper Egypt.

Correspondence.

"MISERERES."

TO THE EDITOR.

I WRITE this word as it is spelt by Mr. H. Philibert Feasey, although feeling, by no manner of means, sure it is the correct plural. The late Archdeacon Freeman in his "Exeter Cathedral" remarks: "The origin of the name of 'miserere' or 'misericorde' is curious. Originally (as the term 'stall,' from *stare*, 'to stand,' implies) the rule for the clergy was to *stand* during the service when not kneeling. By the eleventh century, however, sitting had come partially into use. Afterwards a device was hit upon of making the seat move upon hinges or pivots, so that it could at times be turned up and present a smaller seat, giving less support. By this compromise the monks or canons, as the case might be, were enabled to rest in some degree during an unusually long service without altogether abandoning the standing position. As early as 1121 Peter of Clugny speaks of 'the raising up of seats' at a particular part of the service, and about the same time the word 'misericorde' (or 'miserere') is applied to them, signifying an *indulgence* conceded by the use of them, whence the seat was also called a 'patience'—*i.e.*, sufferance or permission—a word used in that sense by Hooker and Shakespeare." (See also the late Rev. Mackenzie Walcott's "Sacred Archæology.")

It is not easy to agree with Mr. Feasey in the assumption that early carvers of the miserere in this country worked from a set of models, upon which they improved as time progressed. So far as my own experience of nearly half a century goes, it was otherwise. The earliest and most complete set of misereres in this country are Bishop Bruere's (1224-1244), in the choir of Exeter Cathedral. There are fifty of them in all, forty-nine *in situ* and one in the Cathedral library. There are a few others, of about the same date, in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, together with portions of their stalls. On the latter is the earliest example of dog-tooth ornament (in oak) in this country. At Christchurch (Hants) are a few misereres equally old, and in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey is a miserere of thirteenth-century workmanship. In these, then, we get examples of Early English miserere existing in four different parts of the South of England, all possessing a distinctive character of their own, but those of Exeter far and away the most varied in design, and the most cleverly manipulated.

With nearly all the best-known efforts of later centuries work in my mind's eye, I without hesitation affirm no attempt was ever made to copy (so far as existing remains suggest) the Exeter miserere. They have an individuality entirely their own. So vigorously under-cut and through-cut and yet so strongly manipulated are they, that each arris is as sharp to-day as it was on first leaving the craftsman's bench—more than 760 years ago.

Nothing in the subsequent fourteenth or fifteenth centuries appears to have been done anywhere worthy to be spoken of in the same breath with those the cunning craftsmen produced whom Bishop Bruere employed upon his return from Eastern lands. They stand at once the earliest and undoubtedly the best ever carved. They have never been "improved" upon—and never will be!

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

THE "CHI-RHO" MONOGRAM.

TO THE EDITOR.

The interesting article in the January *Antiquary* on the "Chi-Rho" monogram might be supplemented by giving all the instances in which the eight-rayed is used only. Eight is not a common number in association with religion; but an eight-rayed star was used by the earliest Babylonians to express divinity or a god (Sayce: "Rels. Anc. Egypt and Babylonia," 405, 480). Diodorus and Justin state that the Scythians held a good part of Western Asia under subjection for 1500 years, before Ninus, Ninos, or Ninib founded Nineveh and became a god (*Proceedings Soc. Bib. Arch.*, N. 21, p. 134). The Scots of the year 1320, in a letter they sent to the Pope, claimed to be descendants of these Scythians of Sacasene or Greater Scythia. Some of the priests of the Caldee Church of Scotland wore a garment of eight colours, and the pavement at Harpole in Northamptonshire might have been done by Romanized Scots. The Scots certainly brought many ancient Chaldean customs with them to Scotland, especially the observance of a day of rest on Saturday, which they continued to reverence as Sabbath till the ancient Church was absorbed by the Roman Church in the eleventh century or later. Some further research regarding the eight-rayed monogram or star might throw light on the four hollows at the intersections of the four arms or shafts of the ancient Scots crosses, and perhaps connect these four indentations and four shafts with the eight-coloured garments of the Caldee priests. The cross crosslet may be another substitute for the Sumerian or Scythian eight-rayed star.

JAMES WATSON.

Peebles,
January 18, 1904.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

APRIL, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

We note with much regret the death of Dr. A. S. Murray, F.S.A., the Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, which took place on March 5, at his official residence at the Museum. Born at Arbroath, N.B., in 1841, he was educated at Edinburgh and Berlin, and obtained in 1867 an appointment as assistant in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum. In the spring of 1886 he succeeded Sir Charles T. Newton as keeper. Dr. Murray, who received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, an active and prominent member of the Hellenic Society, and sat on the council of the Royal Institute of British Architects. During his keepership, he was instrumental in enriching the Museum by many notable objects. Mention may be made in this connection of the series of ornaments in gold and silver and ivory from the excavations carried on in Cyprus, and many beautiful Etruscan sarcophagi, vases and other antiquities. Dr. Murray was the author of several works on Greek archæology, including the official *Description of the Sculptures of the Parthenon*. As an official he had to meet many applicants for information, and won golden opinions from all. To quote the appreciative obituary in the *Times*, such applicants, "whether an archæologist of world-wide repute or a schoolboy with a Roman pot, a scholar editing a Greek play, an actress anxious about her head-dress, or an undertaker seeking patterns of cinerary urns, were always received by him with unwearying patience and unlimited kindness."

The bygone "masters" and lawyers of Clifford's Inn could have had a fine feast off the splendid "garnish" of pewter which the enthusiasm of Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé collected in their Hall for an exhibition during March. No more suitable spot could have been found for the purpose, and the show should further stimulate the members of the Art Workers' Guild, who meet there, to remove Mr. Massé's reproach that the art of making the right alloy of copper and tin or copper and lead is a lost one. Specimens of good pewter, like "old prints," become more rare in inverse proportion to the zeal of their collectors, and Mr. Massé certainly must have worked hard to bring together so representative and excellent a collection. Set out in appropriate cases and on still more appropriate "dressers"—the dark hues of which set off the pearly greys and soft sheen of the pieces—the dishes, tankards, and innumerable articles from a handsome Georgian tureen, lent by the Pewterers' Company, to the beautiful little top to an Elizabethan tipstaff's stave belonging to Mr. C. F. C. Buckmaster, made an array which attracted many visitors. Mr. H. W. Murray sent a remarkable collection of spoons, and other notable contributors were Mr. Massé himself, Mr. Cahn, Mr. de Navarro, and Mr. Walter Churcher. One of the most curious exhibits was a handsome Tyrolese belt of leather riveted closely with innumerable pewter studs. The collection bore, however, eloquent testimony to the fact that in beauty of form and absence of meretricious design the English ware easily surpasses the Continental or Oriental specimens of whatever age. For instance, the interesting engraved plate of "Frederick Barbarossa," lent by Viscountess Wolseley, seemed trivial beside many a simple cup or dish. It is a question whether "society" will readily drink and sup again from "honest pewter" as Southey did in Devonshire and the lawyers in the Inner Temple fifty years ago. If they will, this exhibition displayed the modest beauty which the metal can yield to the eye. If

not, so much more power to the connoisseurs!

Mr. Massé improved the hour of his exhibition by a series of lectures, which, coupled with the timely publication of a work by him on "Pewter Plate," helped to make the show as successful as it was.

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The "Vieux Paris" Committee, says the Paris correspondent of the *Builder*, has been recently visiting the interesting relics of the Gallo-Roman period which have been discovered in the labyrinth of small streets between the Collége de France and the École Polytechnique. Three fragments of an ancient walling, among them a large circular wall, of which the whole circuit is to be traced, have been discovered about four mètres below the present surface. It was through this part of Paris that there passed the ancient Roman aqueduct bringing the waters of the Rungis; and in the third century the side of the hill then called "Mons Lucotitius," and, later, "Montagne Ste. Geneviève," was covered with habitations and public buildings. It is therefore hoped that the exploration, which will be continued, may bring to light other interesting remains.

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At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held on March 3 the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: The Earl of Altamont, the Rev. H. G. Rosedale, D.D., and Messrs. W. H. Bell, Thomas Ashby, sen., A. L. Radford, and J. F. Curwen.

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Under the direction of the Royal Society of Literature, Mr. Henry Frowde is about to publish two interesting works. One is the *Chronicles of Adam of Usk*, edited, with a translation and notes, by Sir E. Maunde Thompson. This contains the complete chronicle from 1377 to 1421. The unique British Museum MS., from which the same editor prepared an edition in 1876, was imperfect, ending with the year 1404, and lacking the concluding quire. This was recently found among the Duke of Rutland's papers at Belvoir Castle. The other book is *Queen Elizabeth and the Levant Company*, the history of a diplomatic and literary episode of the establishment of our trade with Turkey, edited by the Rev. H. G. Rosedale, D.D., with many *facsimile* illustrations of MSS. and plates.

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Mr. T. W. Rolleston, of 18, Nassau Street, Dublin, writes to the *Times* "to call the attention of Irishmen and other owners of relics connected with Irish historical personages or events, to the fact that a collection of such relics, as well as of objects of antique Irish art craftsmanship, is being formed for the Irish section in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition." Mr. Rolleston will be glad to hear from anyone willing to lend specimens for what should be an interesting collection.

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A new work on Bedfordshire local history is in the press, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock very shortly, entitled, *Dunstable: Its History and Surroundings*. It is written by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, whose researches in the district are well known. The Roman and pre-Roman periods are very fully treated, while the Saxon and Norman periods are adequately dealt with, and the folk-lore, traditions, architecture, geology, natural history, and botany of the district are fully discussed under their respective sections. The volume will be well illustrated with sketches, photographs, and maps.

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Among recent finds may be mentioned a vase or drinking-cup, probably of the Bronze Age, unearthed at Springfield, near Chelmsford; an early Celtic bowl turned up during some excavations in Tonbridge Road, Maidstone; and a bell unearthed in the grounds of Maidstone Vicarage, which is believed to be one of the original bells of Boxley Abbey, founded in 1146 by William d'Ypres.

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Dr. Emil Reich lectured on the "Parthenon" at the British Museum on February 27, before a gathering of University extension students. He said that his object was to enforce the great lesson revealed in the building, to make his audience feel the beauty of the Temple of Athene Polias—the sublime beauty of its sculptures. The festival of the Panathenæa gave rise to the building. As a people the Athenians were deeply religious. The Parthenon itself was a model of severe

beauty, but they must not think of it as a mere structure of Pentelic marble. The sculptures and their meaning must be considered. At the east end were represented the sunrise and the sunset, while between them was the birth of Athene, who was said to have sprung, fully armed, from the brain of Zeus. The goddess and Poseidon were seen at the west end, competing for the domination of Attica. On the metopes, north and south, was the fight between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, typifying the superiority of intellect over brute force. In the Parthenon the Greeks did what men do when they are at their best. What England did in the Shakespearian drama, what Germany did in the poesy of Goethe and the music of Mozart, the Greeks did in marble in the Parthenon. In it, as in Shakespeare, were embodied philosophy and religion and the highest qualities of the human soul. Such a subject needed careful, patient, loving study.

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A Yorkshire newspaper says that there has recently come into the possession of Mr. T. B. Whytehead (clerk to the Dean and Chapter of York Minster) an old bell, which is believed to have been hung in the turret formerly surmounting the south-west corner of the central tower of the Minster. The turret was built about 1666 for a beacon, and a "prayer" or "sermon" bell was hung there. The bell, which, before being acquired by the Minster authorities, was in the possession of the late Rev. Percy Swann, Vicar of Brandsby, bears the inscription, "The gift of Henry Thomson, jun., Lord Mayor of this cittie, 1672," a date which affords collateral evidence of its supposed origin and purpose. It also bears the founders' mark, "S.S. Ebor," which was the mark of a celebrated firm of York bell-founders, Samuel Smith, father and son, who carried on business in Toft Green for many years, and examples of whose work are to be found in several of the churches in the city. The bell weighs about 1 hundredweight. It is possible, of course, that it may have belonged to one of the city churches since demolished, and the authorities are continuing investigations into the matter.

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Miss Barr Brown, who kindly sends us the photograph reproduced on this page, writes: "There are few pulpits in England more interesting than that of St. Peter's Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton. The date of the pulpit is 1480, and it is cut out of one entire stone. It is richly embellished with sculpture. At the foot of the stairs is the figure

PULPIT IN ST. PETER'S, WOLVERHAMPTON.

of a grotesque animal in a sitting position, which has guarded the old pulpit for more than 800 years. It is supposed to represent a lion, but nothing is known of its history. The stone of the pulpit is sculptured in panels with boldly-cut relief ornaments, and the structure itself is set in the middle of a divided pillar, round which the staircase winds. Only one other pulpit of its kind exists in England."

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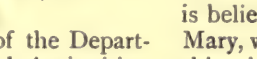
The Rome correspondent of the *Globe*, under date March 11, says: "An archæological discovery of rare interest was made in the Forum yesterday. The substructure of the monument to Domitian was laid bare by Professor

Boni, who also opened a trapezoidal cavity on the east side of the foundation. In this cavity were found five red and black vases, of the kind which have hitherto been regarded as belonging exclusively to the Archaic Period of Republican Rome. As there exists no room for doubt that the vases were placed in the cavity when the stone was laid, this theory will have to be revised. That such pottery, identical with that common in the earliest antiquity, should still have been used, though probably for ceremonial purposes only, in the time of the Empire, reveals the intense conservatism animating the hierarchic pontificate of pagan Rome. Besides Professor Boni, there were present when the discovery was made Prince Colonna, Syndic of the City, and other leading personages."

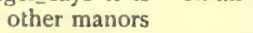
The British Archæological Association will hold its Congress this year at Bath, probably from August 8 to 13.

Dr. W. A. Copinger, F.S.A., will shortly issue, through Mr. Fisher Unwin, *The Manors of Suffolk: Notes on their History and Devolution and their Several Lords.* The volume will deal only with those manors contained in the hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn, of which no history has hitherto appeared, and will be issued at the published price of one guinea, reduced to 15s. for subscribers before publication. Should this volume be favourably received, Dr. Copinger says it is possible that the history of the other manors of the county may be dealt with in a similar mode. Dr. Copinger's name stands for very thorough work, and those who recognise that the life of the manor forms, as he says, the backbone of local history, are pretty certain to find the forthcoming work of much value.

Among the books of antiquarian interest announced as in preparation at the Clarendon Press, we note *The Domesday Boroughs*, by A. Ballard, B.A., with plans; *Industrial Organization in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, by G. Unwin, M.A.; and *The Policraticus of John of Salisbury*, in two volumes, edited by C. C. J. Webb, M.A.



Mr. C. H. Read, the Keeper of the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, and his staff at the British Museum have recently rearranged the important collection of the relics of the Bronze Age. These are displayed in the Prehistoric Room, on the left of the Central Saloon, at the top of the main staircase. Naturally, prominence is given to objects found in the British Isles, and only a typical series is shown of those which, though belonging to this period, more properly find a place in the galleries devoted to the history and culture of Oriental and classic races. An excellent guide has been issued by the Trustees to the whole collection. It is sold for 1s., and contains 10 plates and 148 figures in the text, illustrating well-chosen types of the most important classes. It is, however, much more than a guide, its object being to direct attention to our national antiquities, and to illustrate the connection between this country and the Continent in prehistoric times. There is a short introduction, written by Mr. Read, in which the whole subject is succinctly yet lucidly treated. It includes an account of the invention of bronze, some literary evidence as to the sequence in which the metals were used, a sketch of prehistoric periods, the domestic life of the Swiss lake-dwellers, the Aryan theory, the disposal of the dead in the Bronze Age, skull forms, the periods of the Bronze Age in Britain, as provisionally determined by Sir John Evans, and some approximate chronology. The guide reflects great credit on all concerned in its production.



A new Yorkshire periodical in the interest of local antiquities and customs, more particularly of the West Riding, to be called *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, is about to be commenced. It will be issued monthly, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

Two historic harps of unknown date, one formerly belonging to Queen Mary, and the other known as the Lamont harp, were sold by auction in Edinburgh on March 12. Both have been on loan for the past twenty years to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. The Queen Mary harp, which is said to be as old as the Brian Boru harp, is believed to have been presented by Queen Mary, while on a hunting expedition in Perthshire in 1563, to Miss Beatrix Garden, of

Banchory. Through her marriage it came into the family of the Robertsons, of Lude, Perthshire, and the last descendant of this line bequeathed it to the Steuarts of Dalguise. The Lamont harp came into the Lude family in 1464, and is supposed to belong to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. It also was bequeathed to the Steuarts. The death of the last of the Steuarts in India last year brought both these relics into the market, and along with a number of other curios they were brought to the hammer on March 12. Bidding for Queen Mary's harp began at 100 guineas, and went up by fifties. Eventually it was bought by the Antiquarian Museum for 850 guineas. For the Lamont harp bidding started at 30 guineas, and it went to a private bidder for 500 guineas. Of the other relics, an agate-handled sword, which had belonged to Prince Charles, was knocked down for 75 guineas. Two rare old Highland targes, which had also been in the Antiquarian Museum, were sold for 56 and 58 guineas respectively. A lock of Prince Charlie's hair and another of his wife, Princess Louise, were sold for 35 guineas. Some of the Stuart miniatures brought as high as 54 guineas, and Highland dirks and sporrans of the Jacobite period brought 15 and 16 guineas.

Notes on Some Letters of Archbishop Sancroft.*

By the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A.

THE preservation of a large number of letters and other papers relating to the parish and neighbourhood of Fressingfield among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library has had an effect beyond the mere locality. Among other records which passed into Bishop Tanner's possession while he was Vicar of Lowestoft were many private letters of Archbishop Sancroft, whose life was spent in days of much anxiety and trouble. He was born at Fressingfield, January 30, 1616, educated at Bury School before coming up to Emmanuel, of which college his uncle was Master, and after the Revolution of 1688 retired from Lambeth in 1691, and, having passed a few weeks of concealment in London, returned to his native place, and lived more than two years in the picturesque old ancestral house called Ufford Hall, where he died, 1693. His remains are interred on the south side of Fressingfield Church, and a small marble tablet is fixed in the wall over his tomb, inscribed:

"St. Matt. xxiv. 27: As the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be."

The words of the epitaph in Epodic metre are:

P. M. S.
LECTOR, WILHELMI, NUPER ARCHIPRÆSULIS
(QUI NATUS IN VICINIA)
QUOD MORTI CECIDIT PROPTER HUNC MURUM
JACET;
ATQUI RESURGET: TU INTERIM
SEMPER PARATUS ESTO, NAM HORA QUA
NON PUTAS DOMINUS VENTURUS EST
OBIIT 24° NOV. ANNO DOMINI 1693;
ÆTATIS SUÆ 77.

That the text was his choice, and the epitaph his composition, seem to be shown by the fact that both are preserved in Lambeth Library in his own well-known handwriting. He was Clerk to the Convocation of Canterbury when the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel were appointed for the Sixth Sunday after Epiphany in the 1662 Book of Common Prayer, and all three were written out by him on a blank page in the book. The text over his tomb is from the Gospel.

The first of these letters which I have noted bears no date, but is evidently written from Emmanuel to the Archbishop's brother, Mr. Thomas Sancroft. I should regard it as dating from 1646 or 1647. The extract shows a pretty picture of home life:

"Dearest Brother,

". . . James Goodwin was w^th^ me on Satterday night and was full of the story of Fresingfeild, but that it was late and he had not time to tell it . . . the marvailes of yo^r

* This interesting paper is reprinted, by permission, from the *Emmanuel College Magazine*.—Ed.

dairy, w^th^ the wooden looking glasses on the shelfe. . . ."

Our American cousins, the Goodwins of Hartford, Connecticut, might be pleased with this.

The next letter I give more fully, though I do not quite understand it. It is the middle of October Term, 1648, but William Sancroft has managed to absent himself from college, and apparently returns only by injunction from his father. The House of Commons is busily engaged in enforcing residence of Fellows, that "malignants" may be duly curbed. My difficulty lies with the license granted by Mr. North.

"S^r^

"W^th^ my humble duty only this is to give you the account of my journey you were pleas'd to enjoyne me. I came safe to Bury by 4 of y^e^ clock; and going to M^r^ North with my letter found there 40 strangers in a roome listning to good voices well manag'd, and a lute well strung. I tooke my share in the sweets and w^n^ all was done deliv'd my message; but could not be licenc'd till supper was past. Heere too I found an acquaintance, y^t^ meant Cambridge next day; soe wee two made a match, and gott thither on Friday by 5—where I found all well—only y^t^ M^r^ Tuckney was Vice chancello^r^, as I divin'd; w^ch^ will necessitate him to be this yeare my continuing inconvenience. Yet how candid, and ingenuous I am like to find him, besides his former carriage, w^ch^ you have heard, you may read in part in this enclosed from y^e^ noble D^r^. I was yesterday to have preacht the afternoone lecture at the Protestant church, and had accordingly provided for it, and though I found not myselfe well the day before hop'd with God's assistance to have perform'd it. But just when y^e^ bell was ringing and when I was now come to M^rs^ Bainbrigg's house just by the Church doore I was there surpriz'd (besides my former feverish distemper and dizzinesse in my head) with such a fulnesse of stomach and vomiting y^t^ I was forc'd to lay downe all thoughts of preaching, it being now growne impossible, and my cousin Barker upon notice stept up at that short warning, and supply'd the Vacuitie. I came home sick; but have vomited, and sweat and fasted, yet know not how to pronounce of my condition, till tomorrow be past. Though I would faine hope the best, yet am I not out of all apprehension of an ague. God's will be done. All this disturbance came frō soe small an occasion (if I guess aright) as y^e^ eating somewhat too freely on Friday night of y^e^ fatt of a rabbet, w^ch^ being a delicate kind of fatt is qckly corrupted in y^e^ stomach.

"I have sent you heere, S^r^, my Lord Primate's Body of Divinity, and 3 new stitcht bookes well worth your perusall. Though you lend them I desire you would not finally part with them; because I would gladly read them myselfe when I come into y^r^ county, till when I deferre it. You shall also receive 2 span-leather caps and 2 rings for my sisters w^th^ you, enclosed in a letter to them.

"The news frō above is worse than ever, the resolutions of the army high and their acting like to be accordingly. The King hath given his finall answer to the Commissioners: y^t^ he cannot quitt the governement by Bishops, w^ch^ is in his judgem^t^ Apostolicall; nor alienate their lands, w^ch^ he counts sacriledge; and therefore if the Parliam^t^ will not at all recede from y^e^ rigo^r^ and severity of their demands, he must trust God w^th^ his condition for he can goe no further.

"And thus, s^r^, w^th^ my humble duty to my mother and my love to all; craving yo^r^ blessing and the praiers of my freinds I subscribe myselfe, S^r^,

"Yo^r^ obed. sonne,

"W. S.

"Nov. 27^th^, 1948."

Among Sancroft's correspondents was Mr. Thomas Holdsworth, Fellow of his college, to whom he writes on October 21, 1648: "DEAR TOM,—I yet intend to be w^th^ you the weeke after the next, when I shall have seene Norwich and answered for a nephew of mine, who is lately come into y^e^ world and would have me be a witnesse y^t^ he is a Christian . . .;"* and afterwards communicates about young Carlton coming up to Emmanuel, an interesting letter.† That which follows‡

* Tanner, lvi. 402. † *Ibid.*, 431.
‡ *Ibid.*, 535.

is very touching, and shows the great intimacy between the two men. It is not quite fully given in D'Oyly's *Life of Sancroft.**

"DEARE MR HOLDSWORTH,

"What I feared is come to passe. It hath pleas'd God to take away from us my deare father, the sole propp of this now ruin'd family. His tender sense and apprhension of the publique calamities, together wth the burden of 68 yeares and a violent fever, wth wch it pleased God to visit him, have ended the life, in wch all ors were bound up. On Sunday night about ten of the clock he went hence; yesternight at eight I made hard shift to get hither, where I found a sad family, and mingled my teares with theirs. Good freind lett me have thy praiers to assist me in this saddest losse yt ever I susteynd for this world. When I see thee I shall give thee the particular aggravations of my sorrow. I shall hast out of this sadd place as soone as the duty I ow to ye comfort of the widdow and orphans, and some care I must share in for gathering in ye broken peices of this shatterd family shall be over: happily both may yet exact a fortnight. In the meane time I prithee, deare Tom, redouble thy care of my pupills, especially for the sick; and lett me, if the carrier comes in the interim, heare how my cousin does. I pray excuse me to my freinds of Christ's C. and Caius, and p'sent my love and service to them and to all the fellowes you shall have occasion to speake wth. I pray be vigilant at Mr Ireland to watch when the King's devotions come down. He hath promis'd me 6. I pray pay for them and p'serve them for me, together wth that loving affection of thine wch is very deare and p'cious to

"Thy most affectionate freind,

"W. S.

"Feb. 20th, 1648.

"To my much loved and respected freind
Mr Th. Holdsworth at his chamber in
Imañ Coll. Cambridge
These."

A letter addressed to him on June 27, 1651,† shows that he was not then expelled, but another‡ by him on August 13 speaks of him as "forced to sigh out a long and sad farewell to Cambridge."

Passing over the notable epochs of his eventful life, the promotions first to the Deanery of St. Paul's and then to the Primacy, the Declaration of Indulgence, the ever-memorable Trial of the Seven Bishops, the Revolution of 1688, the Non-jurancy, the expulsion from Lambeth, we must conclude with the account of a visit paid to him in Fressingfield, in 1693, by Bishop Hough of Oxford, who, like the Archbishop, had known the hand of James II. Hough's letters were published by Wilmot, and this one was used by Sir Thomas Bernard in his *Comforts of Old Age*, a modern *De Senectute*, in which the characters are Bishops Gibson and Hough and Mr. Lyttelton. Bernard, however, is of course wrong in representing Archbishop Sancroft as one of the signatories to the invitation to William of Orange.

"BISHOP HOUGH: The period in which we have lived has supplied many valuable lessons on the subject of old age. Hardly anyone has left more impression on my mind, than a visit which I paid in 1693 to our late metropolitan Dr. Sancroft, at Fresingfield in Suffolk; a little farm where he was born, and which had been above three hundred years in his family. He was then approaching to fourscore; I found him working in his garden, and taking advantage of a shower of rain which had fallen, to transplant some lettuces. I was struck with the profusion of his vegetables, the beauty and luxuriance of his fruit-trees, and the richness and fragrance of his flowers, and noticed the taste with which he had directed everything. 'You must not compliment too hastily,' says he, 'on the *directions* which I have given. Almost all you see is the work of my own hands. My old woman does the weeding; and John mows my turf, and digs for me: but all the nicer work—the sowing, grafting, budding, transplanting, and the like—I trust to no other hand but my own, so long at least as my health will allow me to enjoy so pleasing an occupation. And in good sooth,' added he, 'the fruits here taste more sweet, and the flowers have a richer perfume, than they had at Lambeth.' I looked up to our deprived metropolitan with more respect, and thought his gardening dress shed more splendour over

* i. 46. † D'Oyly, i. 60.
‡ Tanner, liv. 148.

him than ever his robes and lawn sleeves could have done when he was the first subject in this great kingdom.

"MR. LYTTELTON: Was it not perverse, however, after boldly petitioning James against the dispensing power, and signing the declaration to William, to refuse the oaths to his new Sovereign, and yet not assign any reason for his conduct?

"BISHOP HOUGH: Whenever I behold disinterested sincerity, I bow to it with reverence, however opinions may differ. Strict and severe as to himself, he was kind and tender to others, the friend of the conscientious dissenter, disposed to concede to the scruples of others, he could not induce his mind to offer a new oath of allegiance, while his liege sovereign was still living; not however uncharitable to those, who had not the same scruples; as appears by what he said, during his last illness, to one of his chaplains who had conformed, 'You and I have gone different ways in these late affairs; but I trust heaven's gates are wide enough to receive us both. What I have done, I have done in the integrity of my heart, *indeed, in the great integrity* of my heart.'"

Neolithic and other Remains found near Harlyn Bay, Cornwall.

BY J. P. ARTHUR.

I.

THE discoveries recently made in this district of North Cornwall appear to have attracted less attention than their importance deserves, and it is in the hope of stimulating further inquiry that this paper is written. The writer does not presume to dogmatize, but proposes simply to describe the most interesting finds, drawing attention to similar discoveries made elsewhere.

It is necessary to divide the paper into two parts, of which the first will deal with the burial-ground at Harlyn, the second with certain discoveries made in the neighbourhood, especially those at Constantine Bay, which is about a mile away.

The story of the find at Harlyn has been told by Rev. R. A. Bullen, whose pamphlet* also describes some earlier discoveries made in this region. It is, therefore, sufficient for our purpose to give the following brief summary.

In the autumn of 1900 some workmen, employed by Mr. Reddie Mallett to excavate for the foundations of a house, uncovered a slab of slate at a depth of about 15 feet below the present surface. Further investigation showed that the slab covered a tomb, which contained a human skeleton and other relics. Mr. Mallett, wishing to have the find properly investigated, reported the matter to several antiquaries, and eventually a committee was appointed to direct a further search. A quantity of sand having been removed, a number of slate cists were uncovered and examined, and an account of the objects found is to be published in the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*. The committee, however, was able to examine only a small portion of the burial-ground, and many fresh discoveries have been made since their labours concluded.

The district in which Harlyn Bay lies is called in Domesday "Trevoes," a name which is now restricted to the headland which lies between Harlyn and Constantine Bays. The former inlet is about three miles from Padstow, and forms part of the parish of St. Merryn. The bay faces nearly due north, and its eastern promontory is formed by the slate rocks which separate Harlyn from Trevone; while the western horn terminates in Cataclew Point, a portion of Trevoze Head. The country behind the bay rises in gentle undulations to Denzell and St. Breock Downs.

The soil consists of blown sand overlying the Ladock beds, which latter belong to the Devonian formation, and consist of gray or yellow slates or schists with beds of sandstone, conglomerate and quartzite. These rocks are very variable both in colour and texture, the hard stone of Cataclew Quarry contrasting strongly with the brittle yellowish slates which occur close by.

* R. Ashington Bullen, *Harlyn Bay, and the Discovery of its Prehistoric Remains*. Swan Sonnenschein, 1902.

There is ample evidence of the recent occurrence of considerable changes in the physical features of this district, both by upheaval and subsidence,* and it is certain that the absence of trees, which is now remarkable, was not always characteristic of the neighbourhood. The disappearance of gravel-beds which, as Harrison† shows, have been swept into the sea, probably accounts for the absence of traces of paleolithic man, though the flints found embedded in certain formations may have been imported.*

The site of Mr. Mallett's discovery is a spot close to the southern shore of the bay. The form of the burial-ground appears to be roughly circular, a point not without its importance, if we accept the conclusions of Elias Owen, whose interesting paper also suggests that the choice of a site may have been determined by the proximity of running

HARLYN BAY: CIST AND SKELETON.†

* Lyell, *Antiquity of Man*, 2nd ed., p. 56, 1868; De la Beche, *Geology of Devon and Cornwall*, p. 406, 1839.

† Harrison, *Geology of Counties of England and Wales*, 1882.

* De la Beche, *loc. cit.*

† We are indebted for this block and the next to the kindness of the Rev. R. A. Bullen, B.A., F.G.S.

water.* There is no direct evidence to show that the mound of sand which overlies the graves is of artificial construction; in fact, the composition of the upper layer is such as to point to wind as the agent which has piled up the mound. A vertical section given by Mr. Bullen exhibits the following strata:

1. A layer of white shell sand, 12 to 15 feet in thickness.
2. Beneath this, darker sand, 6 inches in thickness.
3. Dark sand, 2 to 4 feet in thickness.
4. Rubble of slate detritus, etc.

Beneath these four layers there is a brown sandy clay, which has not as yet been examined thoroughly, but it contains charcoal in abundance. Of these layers, 1 has yielded no relics, 2 contained flakes of worked flint and slate, 3 contained the cists in and around which were various implements, charcoal, etc. The burial-ground seems to have been surrounded by a wall, part of which is still standing; this will be described hereafter in connection with the flattened skeletons.

The cists occur in regular lines running north and south, and the dead were buried with their heads toward the north. In some cases, the cists were placed in tiers one above the other, but there is no evidence showing whether this was a deliberate arrangement intended to economize space, or whether sand drift accumulated over the lower graves, whose existence was consequently forgotten. In some cases, however, there is a very shallow layer of sand between the bottom of an upper and the covering slab of a lower cist.

The cists themselves differ so greatly with regard to form and other details that it is convenient to divide them into three classes, though such division should not be taken to imply any difference of age, nor to involve any hypothesis that these classes represent essentially different modes of sepulture. The common type is a cist made of rough slate slabs arranged in a quadrilateral figure, and containing one skeleton; secondly, we have a cist of similar form, but larger and divided into two compartments of unequal size, each containing a skeleton; thirdly, there are round cists which are divided into similar compartments. The slate slabs do not appear to be hewn or dressed, but in many cases the material is so much decayed as to be little more than clay, so that this point can hardly be determined. As a rule, there is no slate bottom to the cists, but they are covered with slabs similar to those which form the sides. In many cases they are wider toward the end where the feet lie than at the other extremity, but this rule is not invariable. It seems likely that the body was placed on the ground, or in a hollow in the sand, before the slabs were put into position, because in several cases the edge of a slab has been found to rest upon a portion of the skeleton, while the latter showed no traces of having been disturbed after burial.

It has been suggested that the cists of the second type may contain the remains of a mother and her child,* and this suggestion is borne out by the unequal size of the compartments. One of the two round cists hitherto found contained in one compartment two skeletons of adults and one of a very young child, in the other one adult skeleton.

The bodies were buried with the head toward the north, and lie in the familiar contracted posture, generally upon the left side, though there are a few contrary instances. In this, as in other details, the mode of burial is similar to that which Mr. Bonsor found to obtain in the graves at Carmona which belong to the Bronze Age. This posture is so familiar in connection with neolithic interments that it is needless to mention particular cases, but if the Harlyn burials are to be attributed to the later Keltic period, the position is at least unusual; it was, however, noted in the Keltic interments at Shorne.† It is interesting to find that this custom prevailed in Egypt not less than 7,000 years ago.‡

In addition to skeletons, most of the graves contained shells (limpet or mussel), charcoal, and pieces of quartzite, and in some were found certain implements which are mentioned hereafter. In view of the possibility

* Andrews, *Antiquities and Curiosities of the Church*, p. 229, 1897.

* Bullen, *Harlyn Bay*, p. 29; see also Robertson's *History of America*, vol. ii., p. 93 *et seq.*

† See Boyd Dawkins, quoted by Rev. D. G. Whitley, *Journ. of R. Inst. of Cornwall*, vol. xv., p. 101.

‡ *Lancet* for January 24, 1903.

that the shells represent food for the use of the dead man or his spirit, it is noticeable that in some cases the shells were found lying upon or close to the jaws. The occurrence of charcoal in early tombs has been commented upon by Canon Greenwell and Mr. G. Payne.* In some cases the presence of this substance is held to indicate a survival of the practice of cremation, the burning being merely ceremonial, and not carried out as a method of disposing of the dead. There are no indications of this at Harlyn.

Staining of the bones in some skeletons, caused by the decay of metal ornaments, suggests that the bodies were buried in some sort of clothing fastened by fibulæ or pins of bronze, but the substance of the clothing has long since decayed.

A full report upon the bones found during the investigations made under the direction of the committee has been published by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S.* This high authority tells us that the average height for males was about 1,640 mm., or 64·55 inches, and for females 1,556 mm., or 61·2 inches; the former figure

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* *British Barrows*, pp. 28, 29; *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxiii., p. 19.

* *Journ. of R. Inst. of Cornwall*, vol. xv., p. 161.

(males) is based upon Dr Beddoe's own system of measurement, the latter (females) upon Pearson's. It should be noted that only four female femora were measured, while the calculation of the height for males is based upon seventeen of these bones.

Of eleven skulls examined, five are dolicho-, five meso-, and one brachy-cephalic. The lowest cranial index of breadth in the males is 70, the highest 82·22, and the average of the eleven, together with three which were subsequently measured, is 75·34. "Of few and fragmentary maxillæ," says Dr. Beddoe, "two exhibit very marked prognathousness, a very rare feature in the neolithic race . . . it may have been derived from the broad-headed Bronze race, in which it is not so uncommon." A skull found by Dr. Penrose Williams near Constantine is also markedly prognathous; this skull will be described in a subsequent paper, but it is mentioned here as showing the persistency of this type in the Harlyn district. Another of the same type was disinterred by the writer in August, 1902, in the Harlyn burial-ground, but this specimen was very much decayed.

Other points of interest in connection with the bones are the occurrence of perforation of the fossa of the olecranon;* the presence of a distinct suture dividing the frontal bone; the length of the clavicle (average, 136 m.m.); the abrupt curvature of the ribs; and the condition of the teeth. As regards the second point, the suture was noticed in the skull already mentioned as being disinterred in August of last year, and also in the prognathous skull from Constantine. "This suture," says Darwin, "occasionally persists in man after maturity, and more frequently in ancient than in recent crania."† The shortness of the clavicle is thought to indicate a deficiency in breadth of shoulder, but the race, in spite of this deficiency, would seem to have been muscular, for the points where the muscles were inserted are very prominent and roughened. It is perhaps unsafe to lay much stress upon the rib curvature, since this may be due to distortion by pressure. The teeth are in a wonderful state of preservation, many jaws having their full complement, and very few signs of decay are visible. In some cases, however, they are much worn, probably owing

THREE TYPICAL SKULLS, THOSE ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT FROM HARLYN; THAT IN THE CENTRE FROM CONSTANTINE.

(Reproduced by kind permission of Dr. Penrose Williams.)

* Darwin, *Descent of Man*, 2nd ed., pp. 21, 22.

† *Ibid.*, p. 39.

to the nature of the food which they had masticated, and the intermixture of sand with it.* The jaws are generally well developed, and the posterior molars larger than is usual in the modern subject.†

It was my intention to deal here with the flattened skeletons and the question of dismemberment; considerations of space, however, compel me to postpone this part of the subject to a later paper. The wall referred to as being built over the flattened skeletons is composed of rough slabs of stone, and is peculiar in being thicker at the top than at the bottom.

Of the objects found in the graves, perhaps the most interesting are the slate implements. Some of these are figured in Mr. Bullen's pamphlet, where their authenticity is defended; but, since some antiquaries have hastily concluded that the mere fact of these objects being of slate is sufficient to discredit them as implements, it may be well to observe that such apparently unsuitable substances as alabaster and steatite have certainly been used for similar purposes; that the implements at Harlyn are made of the slate found in the hard dark veins, not of the soft and brittle substance of which the cliffs are chiefly composed; that the signs of "working" are unmistakable; and that the evidence for the use of slate in the manufacture of implements in other places is overwhelming. The writer found two implements near Harlyn which may be worth describing. The first is triangular in shape, the apex of the triangle being apparently worked. This specimen is nearly 3 inches in length, and measures rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base; the material shows the junction of the hard dark vein with the softer yellowish-gray slate. Now, it is evident that if it had been ground into its present shape by natural agencies (water, sand, etc.), the softer material at the broad end would have been more worn than the harder: but this is not the case, for, in fact, it is the hard narrow apex which has been worked, while the base is hardly worn at all. The second specimen is made of the same material, but is of a different shape, being more like a knife-blade; one side seems to have been used to grind other implements, and the edge and point, which are of the hard dark slate, have been worn by use. Further, it should be observed that the soft shell-sand of this district could hardly have worn these objects into their present shapes, and that similar objects have not hitherto been found in the district, except in connection with other evidences of human occupation. No such "implements" are found upon the shore, though even if they were, we have analogous cases of coast finds elsewhere. Moreover, these things are found *in* the graves. It is impossible to deal fully with the subject on this occasion, and it is perhaps sufficient to remark that England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, Canada, and Egypt, have all yielded implements of slate, and that Evans, Flinders Petrie, and Stevens, amongst others, may be quoted as authorities who support the authenticity of implements made from this material. Many of the slate implements in the Harlyn Museum are of a hard black slate which is not native to the place. It is characterized by an irregular conchoidal fracture, and may have been imported from the neighbourhood of Delabole.

The burial-ground has also yielded specimens of flint and chert scrapers, axes, and arrow-heads, with other familiar implements, spindle whorls of horn and stone, bodkins, and other objects too numerous to mention in detail. Certain flat discs of slate of varying size, perforated in some cases, have been found both in the burial-ground and in the neighbourhood. The use of these is uncertain; some may have been used as covers for vessels,* others as sinkers, or perhaps as sling-stones.† Implements of bone and shell (chiefly limpet) also occur, though less frequently than stone tools; likewise fragments of rude pottery. The latter is generally black and coarse, showing large grains of quartz sand. Some of it is certainly hand-made; other pieces may have been moulded on the wheel. At the highest level pieces of pottery of the Roman period have been found, but none of this kind has occurred in the graves or at the lower levels. The evidence goes to show that the burial-ground was in use during a long period, and perhaps the differ-

* J. K. Lord, quoted by Buckland, *Curiosities of Natural History*, 4th series, p. 186, note.
† Darwin, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

* Baring-Gould, *Book of Dartmoor*, p. 43.
† Stevens, *Flint Chips*, p. 74.

ence in age between the oldest and newest objects found should be counted in centuries rather than in generations.

By the bones, other than human, the following genera are represented: *Bos taurus*, *Ovis aries*, *Equus caballus*, *Sus scrofa*, *Lepus cuniculus*. All these occur at the grave-level. No bones of extinct mammalia have been found.

Lumps of a dark red ruddle and of an ochreous substance, which seems to owe its colour to iron oxide, have been found in the graves, and also on the site of the discovery of the sepulchral urn No. 2, which is described by Mr. Bullen; one grave also contained a blue putty-like substance. As the early inhabitants of these islands are known to have dyed their bodies, and also to have practised tattooing, these substances may have been used as pigments. Guest is of opinion that the name "Britain" is derived from "Brith" (Irish "Brit"), meaning "painted."* The presence of these pigments in the tombs may point to the existence here of the custom of disguising the dead which is well known to have prevailed elsewhere.†

As evidence of the age of a find, the presence of metal objects is most important. Now, bronze fibulæ, pins, etc., have been found at Harlyn in considerable abundance, and these are said to belong to the La Tène period (about B.C. 360 to B.C. 50); but the lower graves contained only the simpler forms of flint, slate and shell objects, and the bronze occurred at the higher levels, so that the earliest graves may be of a much higher antiquity than that indicated by the above dates.

Of even greater importance than the bronze is the occurrence of an iron implement in the round cist. This grave is at a low level, and if the object referred to was buried with the original occupants of the cist, the interment must belong to the Iron period; but it should be noted that there are indications that the grave had been disturbed, for two femora were found separated from the skeletons to which they belonged, and lying on the top of the cist. It is possible, therefore, that the iron object may have been introduced at the time when the grave was disturbed. The Rev. D. Gath Whitley is of opinion that the bronze and iron "are merely later introductions, as they have been proved to be in many French neolithic burial-places."* He bases his argument, however, chiefly on the position of the skeletons and the mode of burial, and these seem hardly conclusive. We know from Cæsar† that the natives of this country used iron both for ornaments and as money, but that the metal was scarce; and if we regard this particular implement as having been introduced into the grave at the time of the interment, it may be worth noting that it was found with the skeleton of a child and in a round cist. This unusual form of grave may be connected with the social position of the occupants, and it is well known that the priestly caste among the Keltic tribes reserved the monopoly of working in iron (whence the Wayland Smith mythus), and that any object made of this metal was a potent charm to keep off evil spirits from children.‡ This, however, is merely a suggestion. Of the authorities who have published opinions upon this Harlyn find, Dr. Beddoe is disposed to conclude that the burial-ground may be dated as later than the Gallo-Belgic, and before the Roman Conquest. Mr. Bullen thinks that a long period, extending from the Neolithic to the early Iron Ages is here represented; and Mr. Whitley considers the interments as Neolithic. It is to be hoped that further discoveries may decide the question.§

* *Origines Celticæ*, ch. i.; Martial, ep. xi. 53, etc.; Darwin, *Descent of Man*, p. 574.

† *Book of Dartmoor*, p. 96.

* *Journ. of R. Inst. of Cornwall*, vol. xv., p. 105.

† *Gallic War*, v. 12., etc.

‡ Dr. G. Fleming in *Nineteenth Century* for August, 1902.

§ Since the above was written several important finds have been made—*e.g.*, another round cist and several beautifully-finished slate implements, which are drilled at one end, perhaps for suspension.

(*To be concluded.*)

The Bagpipe.

By J. Holden MacMichael.

IT would be a very sanguine individual who entertained the possibility of the question being satisfactorily answered that has recently appeared in *Notes and Queries*, as to who first put the English bagpipes together. One might almost as hopefully wait for the mists of antiquity to roll away and reveal the identity of the genius among our Celtic progenitors who fashioned the first drinking-vessel from the plastic clay, and perhaps difficulties as thorny would present themselves to him who endeavoured to trace the origin of tramways beyond the seventeenth century back to remote ages. But the region of conjecture—and is not conjecture often the handmaid of fact?—is ever open to the explorer of antiquity—that is, if he escape being knocked on the head at its portals. And if he cannot always be sure while looking anxiously towards the horizon, like Salarino for the return of his "wealthy Andrew," that his investment of an ounce of conjecture will produce a pound of fact, he is, at all events, at ease in the thought that the oppugning and ultimate confutation to which he has laid himself open has been elicited by the fact of his proposition having been frankly conjectural. Perhaps it is permissible, therefore, to observe that while there were doubtless other facts in the phenomena of Nature to suggest to the philosophy of early man an automatic wind-instrument of music such as the bagpipe, its principle was possibly first inculcated by the use of air-inflated skins after the manner represented in a sculptured bas-relief in the Nimroud Gallery of the British Museum, where, in passing a river, the soldiers are swimming, supported by skins filled with air, while others on shore are inflating skins preparatory to entering the stream. And for this application of a buoyant air-vessel Nature had provided a precedent in the peculiar structure of the globe-fish in its possession of the power of distending itself into a globular form by inflating with air the large sac contained in its abdomen. Thus distended, it floats along the water, back downwards, propelled by its pectoral fins. The air being thus turned to use in its imprisonment, why, in escaping, should it be allowed to run to waste when it might be harnessed in the cause of music? Whether this was the light in which the situation struck the first bagpipe maker or not, the principle of a blown-up air-bag, in connexion with the fact that the pipe is, so far as can be ascertained, the most ancient of all musical instruments, would certainly seem to indicate for the bagpipe a very remote antiquity, although, I believe, direct evidence of its existence in Asia in remote times seems to be absent.*

In modern times an amusing combination of the Assyrian lifebuoy and Scottish bagpipe received an illustration in the experience of a naval captain, James Clerk, who was a relative of the eminent scientist, James Clerk Maxwell. He was wrecked on the Hooghly, and swam ashore, using the bag of the pipes for a float. When he gained the shore he "played an unco' fit," which not only cheered the survivors, but frightened the tigers away (*Life of Maxwell*, by Lewis Campbell and Professor Garnett, 1884, p. 3). Dr. Kitto, in his *Illustrated Family Bible*, says that the modern Oriental bagpipe is composed of a goatskin, usually with the hair on, and in the natural form, but deprived of the head, the tail, and the feet, being thus just of the same shape as that used by the water-carriers (p. 1373).

It is believed by the Javans that the first music was produced by the accidental admission of air into a *bámbu* tube, which was left hanging on a tree.† A similar tradition is current among the Chinese. Lyng-lun, the most profound musician in China, was ordered by the Emperor Hoang-ty to arrange and regulate Chinese music on the same principle upon which Hoang-ty had arranged law and politics throughout the Chinese Empire. Having pushed the pith out of a bamboo that he had shortened between two of the knots, he blew through it, when, to his intense surprise, it produced a

* I am told that there is some representation on an Assyrian monument of the bagpipe in one of Perrot and Chipiez's works, but I have not been able to find it.

† Raffles' *History of Java*.

most beautiful note. Simultaneously, the river Hoang-ho, which ran boiling by, produced by its roar a tone that was in unison with the note of the bamboo. "Behold," cried Lyng-lun, "the fundamental sound of nature!"

Mr. J. F. Rowbotham, in his *History of Music*, 1893, p. 1, says that the first stage in the development of music was probably that of the drum. But if savages "sometimes have the drum alone, but never the pipe alone," the fact is not necessarily because the drum was the first to be invented. That instrument is less complex in its mechanism than the pipe, and consequently more readily adaptable to the needs of the aboriginal. And perhaps the accidental concussion of some object with the blown-out skin, which served either as a life-buoy or pipe-bag, suggested the drum. It is a striking fact that the oldest extant illustration of the bagpipe, or, rather, of an instrument partaking of the nature of both bagpipe and syrinx, exists in a terra-cotta found by Mr. Barker at Tarsus, in Cilicia, in the possession of whose family it, no doubt, remains, since it is not in the British Museum. Here are the seven notes of the scale, derived, according to the Chinese legend, from the two magical birds that sang them one after another, supplementing the note produced in unison by the bamboo tube and the rushing river. The earliest known mention of a bagpipe, apparently, is given by Liddell and Scott; *vide* Reiske, *Dio Chrysostomos*, p. 381: "And they say that he is skilled to write, to work as an artist, and to play (the pipe = αυλειο) with his mouth on the bag (ασχος) placed under his armpits." Dion Chrysostomos flourished A.D. 100. The earliest known mention of the word "ασκαυλης" is in Martial's *Epigrams*, Bk. X., iii. Martial flourished A.D. 104. Miss Kathleen Schlesinger, in a series of papers, characterized by great research, upon "The Origin of the Organs of the Ancients," says that it has been revealed by the straws or beating-reeds found within pipes which had been enclosed within mummy cases that the ancient Egyptians were acquainted with the use of the bagpipe drone. There is one in the British Museum with the reed-tongue inside. Lane, in his *Modern Egyptians*, 1846, vol. ii., p. 210, says that a rude kind of bagpipe (*zummárah bi-soan*) is sometimes, but rarely, seen in Egypt, its bag being a small goatskin. This seems to have resembled the primitive bag formed from a goatskin, into which were fastened two pipes, one for inflating purposes, and the second pierced with lateral holes to be stopped by the fingers, on which the melody was played.

That a musical instrument of such universal use, and almost exclusively confined to the peasantry—excepting, of course, in sophisticated instances like that of the French lady's musette, with its white silk case and pale pink ribbons of the time of Louis XV.—was known at an early stage of the migrations of the human race seems very probable. The ασκαυλος of the Greeks (the *tibia utricularis* of the Romans) was a simple pipe, if one may judge by an illustration in Rich's *Dictionary*, apparently that known to the former as the μοναυλος, which resembled the flageolet, with an air-bag attached. This resembles the Moshuq of Northern India and the S'ruti-upanga, or Bhazana-s'ruti of Southern India, the two latter being represented in *Music and Musical Instruments of Southern India and the Deccan*, by C. R. Day, 1891. Mr. A. J. Hipkins, in his *Musical Instruments, Historic, Rare, and Unique*, 1888, says that, if we may judge by the peculiar scale of the Scotch bagpipe, it would appear almost certain that the instrument, in its modern forms, has come from the East, and was most likely brought by the Crusaders. This would not, of course, apply to the ancient principle of a pipe and air reservoir, which is traced back to the Romans, but to the boring of the finger-holes of the chanter, the reed-pipe by which the melody is made. The instrument was probably, therefore, already known to the Celtic races of Britain and Ireland, having travelled with them in their migrations from East to West, when it gained an additional popularity in Britain by its reintroduction by Roman legionaries, especially by such of them as had been Calabrian mountaineers. Then another impetus may have been given to its popularity, as suggested in a paper by Mr. H. Balfour in, I think, the *Gipsy Folklore Journal*, by the gipsies from India. The charms of the bagpipe are, however, still duly appreciated, I believe, in parts of Italy

and Sicily, in Calabria, in Lower Brittany, parts of Germany, Russia, Poland, Servia, in Assouan, and in Scotland and Ireland.

When, in 1748, all hereditary jurisdictions were abolished in the Hebrides by Act of Parliament, thereby completely destroying the influence of the independent chieftains of the Western Isles, the use of the bagpipe began to be forgotten. Some of the chief families still entertained a piper, whose office was anciently hereditary. In Dr. Johnson's time there had been in Skye, beyond all memory, a college of pipers, which was then not quite extinct. Another in Mull had expired sixteen years previously. To these colleges, while the pipe retained its honour, the students of music repaired for education (*Tour in the Hebrides in* 1773). One of the most intelligent observers who ever visited this country was the distinguished French geologist and traveller, M. Faujas de St. Fond. In his scarce work, *Travels through England and Scotland to the Hebrides*, in 1784, he describes how he met, in Edinburgh, the venerable author of the *Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith, who, finding that his French friend was attached to music, proposed to introduce him to a kind of concert, of which the visitor had no previous idea. He was conducted into a spacious room with a numerous audience, but neither orchestra, musicians, nor instruments. A large space, however, was left in the middle of the room, surrounded by benches, on which sat gentlemen only, while ladies and gentlemen were dispersed over other parts of the house. The gentlemen in the centre were the umpires in a musical competition of Highland and Hebridean bagpipers which was about to take place. In a short time a folding-door opened, "and to my surprise I saw a Highlander advance in the costume of his country, and walk up and down the empty space with rapid steps and an agitated air, blowing his noisy instrument, the discordant sounds of which were enough to rend the air. The tune was a kind of sonata, divided into three parts; but I confess I could distinguish neither air nor design in the music. I was struck only with the attitude, the exertions, and the warlike countenance of the piper. . . . During the third part of the air, I observed tears flowing from the eyes of numbers of the audience.

"Having listened with much attention to eight pipes in succession, I at last began to discover that the first part of the air was a warlike march; the second seemed to describe a sanguinary action, the musician endeavouring, by a rapid succession of loud and discordant noises, to represent the clashing of arms and the shrieks of the wounded, and all the horrors of a battlefield. In this part the performer seemed convulsed, and in his gestures he represented a man in actual combat, while he made his instrument in some measure correspond with his motions.

"With a rapid transition, the piper now passed to the third part, a kind of andante, when his violent gestures ceased, his countenance assumed an air of deep sorrow, and the sound of his instrument was plaintive, languid, and melancholy. He now represented the wailings and lamentations of friends for the loss of the slain, and it was this part that drew tears from the eyes of the beautiful Scotch ladies. The whole of this entertainment was so extraordinary, and the impression which it made on the greater part of the audience was so different from what I felt, that I could not avoid ascribing it to an association of ideas, which connected the discordant sounds of the bagpipe with some historical facts thus forcibly brought to recollection." This work is little known, probably because it relates chiefly to mineralogy. An account of the author will be found in the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*. Early representations of the Scottish bagpipe (A.D. 1400 to 1500) in Roslyn Chapel and in Melrose Abbey will be found illustrated in Sir John Graham Dalyell's *Musical Memoirs of Scotland*, 1849, plates i., ii., etc. Other satires on the bagpipe—one in stone—occur in J. F. Campbell's *Popular Tales of the Western Highlands*, 1862, vol. iv., p. 56. In January, 1904, Dr. Daniel Ferguson read a paper on folk-song before the Incorporated Society of Musicians at Glasgow, and was disposed to think that the choro upon which the Scots played in the twelfth century was the bagpipe, since "it would have been a sorry sight to witness a Highlander wandering in his native straths and glens with a harp in his hands," and that the backwardness of

Scotland's musical development was due, not to the pipes, but to the nation's long isolation.

The Chinese bagpipe resembles closely the Scottish, without the buzzing of the drone. On one occasion a Highlander playing his bagpipe was parading the deck of an Indiaman, when a sailor was tempted by the mere spirit of mischief to take a young pig in his arms, which, being pressed to his side, emitted sounds at least as loud if not as musical as those of the pipes. While the action was irresistibly comic, and shouts of laughter echoed through the ship, the Highlander was with difficulty prevented from visiting summary vengeance on the author of the jest (*The Chinese*, by John Francis Davis, F.R.S., 1836, vol. ii., p. 270).

Camden in his *Britannia* says that about the year 1566 the "wild Irish" used the bagpipe in their wars instead of a trumpet. As late as 1732 mention is made, in the London *Evening Post* of June 17 in that year, of a "noted Irish bagpiper" who was concerned in a quarrel in a brandy-shop by Mermaid Court, near Charing Cross.

From Chaucer's time, and probably before, up to the sixteenth century, it was in England an instrument of national rustic use, so simple in its structure that Fuller, in his *Worthies*, describes it as being little more than "an Oaten pipe, improved with a Bag, wherein the imprisoned wind pleadeth melodiously for the Inlargement thereof" (*Lincolnshire*, ed. 1662, p. 152). But no example of the Lincolnshire bagpipe survives. It was, however, in use as late as Drayton the poet's time, for the following lines occur in his *Polyolbion* published in 1613 (ed. 1793, Song xxv., p. 507):

From Wytham, mine own town, first water'd with my source,
As to the eastern sea, I hasten on my course,
Who sees so pleasant plains, or is of fairer seen,
Whose swains in shepherd's grey, and girls in Lincoln green?
Whilst some the ring of bells, and some the bagpipe ply,
Dance many a merry round, and many a hydegy.

A later allusion to the Lancashire bagpipe occurs in Heywood's *Lancashire Witches* (1634, Act III., Scene 1): "She has spoke to purpose, and whether this were witchcraft or not, I have heard my Aunt say twenty times, that no Witchcraft can take hold of a Lancashire Bag-pipe, for it selfe is able to charme the Divell, ile fetch him." The English county in which one finds the latest survival of bagpipe music is Northumberland, where James Allan, the celebrated player on the Northumbrian pipes at the end of the eighteenth century, only excelled as an exponent of this rustic music in a county where it was a common rustic acquirement. Allan died in 1810. See also Chappell's *Old English Popular Music*, 1893, vol. ii., p. 66.

In early illustrated manuscripts the bagpipe is of frequent occurrence. One of the fourteenth century depicts pipers attending two sword and buckler players (B. Mus., 14 E. III., f. 140). In another early fifteenth-century manuscript the bagpipe-player is shown with the shepherds watching their flocks by night, the figure in the heavens bearing the scroll upon which is written, "Gloria in excelsis" (18,213, f. 40). This scene occurs again in a Harleian manuscript of 1460—5,762, f. 62; in Eg. 2,045, f. 89, and 11,867, f. 38. See also Lans. 1,178, f. 222. Items in the Privy Purse expenses of Henry VII., 1493, are: "To Pudesey, piper on the bagpipe, 6s. 8d.," "To the King's piper for a rewarde, 6s. 8d." (1494); and "To hym that playeth upon the bagpipe, 10s." (1495). A very late notice of the old English bagpipe occurs in Best's *Rural Economy in Yorkshire in* 1641 (Surtees Society, 1857), where it is recorded that at "My Lord Finche's custome att Watton for Clippinge," the piper was allowed 6d. "for playing to the clippers all the day" (p. 96).

Bagpipes are being played by peasantry in a sixteenth-century representation of a pilgrims' procession to the church of Saint Willibrod à Epternacht, près Luxembourg (*Vie Militaire et Religieuse au Moyen Age*, par Paul Lacroix, 1873, p. 433). See also *Archæologia*, vols. iii., xvi. and xxii.; Walker's *Hist. Mem. of the Irish Bards;* O'Connor's *Dissert. on the Hist. of Ireland;* Emil Naumann's *Hist. of Music* (trans., vol. i., pp. 260-263); *Musical Myths and Facts*, by Carl Engel, 1876, p. 34; Tylor's *Primitive Culture*, 1891, vol. i., p. 210; Pennant;

Musical Instruments, Historic, Rare, and Unique, by A. J. Hipkins, F.S.A., 1888, where there is a beautiful illustration of the Northumbrian bagpipes; Miss Kathleen Schlesinger's *Researches into the Origin of the Organs of the Ancients*, of which a copy, though not in the British Museum Library, may, thanks to the courtesy of the late Dr. Murray, be seen in the Græco-Roman Department; *Primitive Music*, by Richard Wallaschek; Grove's *Dictionary of Music;* Descriptive Catalogue of Musical Instruments at the Royal Military Exhibition, 1891; Catalogue of Loan Collection and List of Musical Instruments, by A. J. Hipkins, 1885; Catalogue of the Musical Instruments, Ancient and Modern, exhibited at the Royal Aquarium, in September, 1892; of the Donaldson Collection of Curious Musical Instruments, exhibited at the Royal College of Music in 1894; of the Galpin Collection; and *Index Bibliographique* (of works on musical instruments), published by the Conservatoire National de Musique. Who the present makers of the French rural bagpipes are one cannot say, but the best makers of the more sophisticated "musette" were formerly Le Vacher, the Hotteterres, father and son; Nicolas and Jean, Lissieux, Perrin, etc., as will be seen, according to Grove's *Dictionary of Music*, by reference to Mersenne's *Harmonie Universelle;* Borjon's *Traité de la Musette*, and *Methode pour la Musette*, by Louis Hotteterre, 1737.

Anstey Church, Hertfordshire.

By W. B. Gerish.

I HAVE noticed that throughout the Eastern Counties the smallest and most secluded villages frequently possess churches of singular beauty and interest. The subject of this article is an instance of this. As Canon Davys once said, "we have here a miniature minster, perfect in its people's nave and aisles, its chapels in the transepts, and its ancient choir." It is indeed an excellently proportioned building, and in plan, size, and appearance closely resembles Wheathampstead, in Western Hertfordshire. Viewed from the Hare Street approach, it cannot fail to strike the visitor with admiration, and had the roofs only retained their original pitch, it would have seemed to be much in the same condition as in the early part of the fifteenth century. Closer investigation, however, reveals the fact that certain portions of the fabric urgently need repair, but, alas! as my friend the Rector explains, it is a very poor parish without a squire and with but a single resident landowner (absenteeism being as much a feature at Anstey as in the "distressed country"); and from its position, five miles from any railway or town, out of the track of the tourist, and in a purely agricultural district, any scheme of reparation is impossible without outside assistance.

The fabric undoubtedly owes its existence to the piety of the d'Anestie family, who held the manor at the Conquest. The previous Saxon owner is believed to have been one of Harold's huscarls, but whether he fell at Senlac or fled abroad there is no evidence to show. He was at any rate dispossessed, and the estate fell to the share of d'Anestie. The Saxon church that then existed upon the site of the present structure was, it may be assumed, a small rubble and flint building similar to that of Little Hormead, situated three miles off. All traces of the early church appear to have been swept away when the present building was erected.

The raised ground upon which the church stands has the appearance of being artificial. It slopes sharply on all sides, save the east, but the slope here has been altered to form a road.

When d'Anestie set to work to rebuild the church in the massive Norman style,* he was much hampered by the lack of stone. There is a tradition of a local quarry which produced a harder stone than clunch, but the majority of the material used internally appears to be Totternhoe stone. Tradition avers that much of the stone came from the destroyed castle, and in proof points to the

* I have a theory that the church as first built by d'Anestie was not cruciform, but a small building, of which the present tower is the only existing portion.

unusual transept turret, with its crenelle lights, as evidence of the use of the castle stones. There is little doubt that the partial destruction, and, later, entire ruin, of the fortress gave material for additions and repairs to the fabric. At this date portions of worked stones are to be seen in the stepping-stones to the cottages in the vicinity, and some fragments lie in or near the castle moat.

To what saint the church is dedicated is not known, but it is generally assumed to be St. George. One of the bells is inscribed:

"Sancte George, ora pro nobis,"

and this doubtless gives currency to the belief.*

The principal entrance to the churchyard is now at the south-east corner, but formerly it was through a lych-gate at the south-west end. The road from the east originally ran past this entrance, but it has been diverted, and only a footpath remains. The lych-gate is an interesting feature; few original gates survive in the county. The oak frame is, I think, early Jacobean, but the brick shed at the side is a later addition—it probably replaced a similar structure of wood.

The south porch is a late addition of the Perpendicular period. It has two windows of four lights each on either side, but the innermost of these are blocked, and appear always to have been thus. This period seems to possess many features of this kind; architectural devices without apparent utility are by no means uncommon. On the sills of the windows are several of the sundial marks which are of frequent occurrence in porches, on buttresses, and on quoins, but no satisfactory reason has been adduced for their appearance. I was inclined to regard them as the work of idle youths, but the deep scoring of the stone renders this rather improbable. In the *St. Albans Archæological Society Transactions*, part iii., vol. ii., there is an article dealing with these, but I do not agree with the theories there set forth.

* The full inscription is "Sancte George, ora Pro Nobis Ser Richard Pantan depute." There are also two Maltese crosses, two shields—one having the rose-en-soleil, and the other the Plantagenet arms—and the founder's stamp. The date is probably 1510, and it is said to be the earliest-known mention of a deputy rector or curate.

The nave, when it possessed its high-pitched open timber roof, naturally presented a better proportioned appearance to what it does to-day with its ugly flat ceiling. It was re-roofed in 1830, but this consisted in lowering the pitch by cutting off the decayed beam-ends and plastering it over. The four bays of severely plain piers, the arches of which are unusually straight, and the clerestory, belong to the later Early English period, the Geometrical as distinguished from the simple Lancet. Both the arcades and clerestory probably owe their existence to the material acquired from the final destruction of the castle. It is tolerably certain the keep of the castle was in existence in a more or less ruinous condition until about the year 1400, although Henry III. had ordered Nicholas d'Anestie to take down as much of the castle as had been built since or during the Barons' Wars.

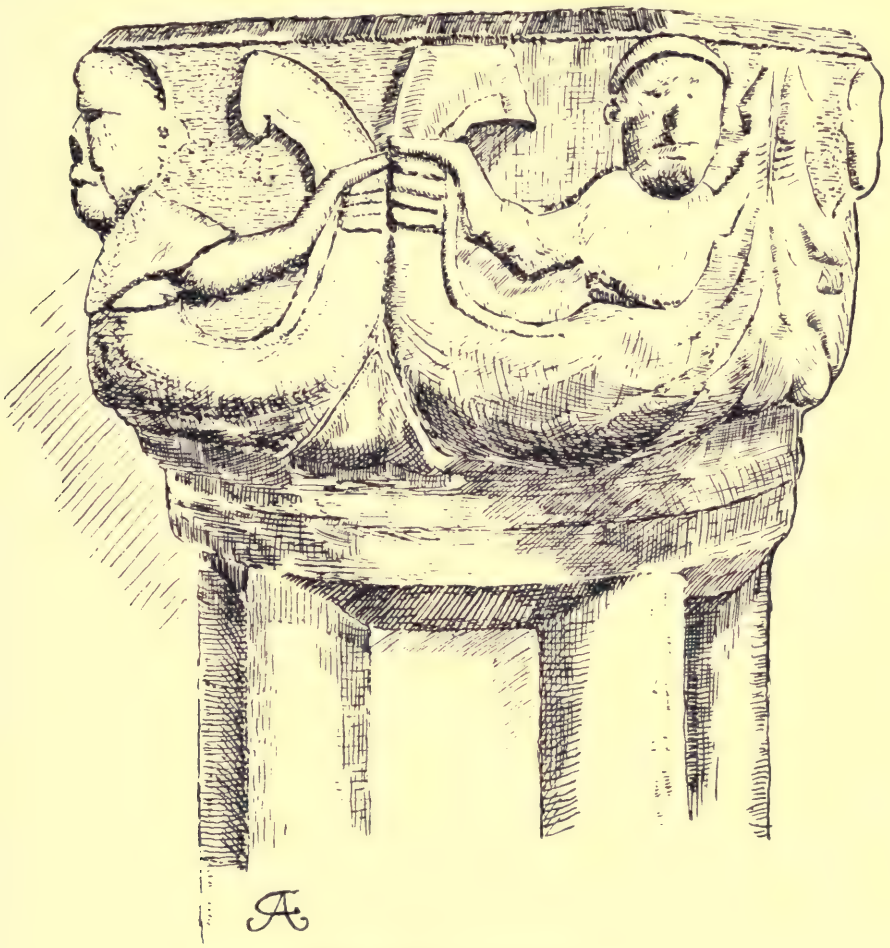
The font, according to Cussans, belongs to the Early English period, but I am of opinion that it is earlier. My friend Mr. Whitford Anderson dates it from the early part of the twelfth century, assigning as his reason the peculiar shape and the symbolical use of carving as distinct from the sacred numbers of which so much use was made in later times. The octagonal bowl is ornamented at the corners with men grasping in either hand the prow of a boat, probably a Norman galley. It apparently symbolizes either the ark or waters of baptism, and is, I think, the work of a Norman mason, who copied it from some similar design in use in Normandy. Hulme, in *Symbolism of Christian Art*, says: "The early fathers write of their flocks as pisciculi, since they became new creatures as they emerged from the waters of baptism." Both Tertullian and Durandus take the same view, the former saying, "We are born of water like a fish," and the latter, "The fish is the emblem of the Christian as being born again of water, hence sculptured on fonts." The Rural Dean, I understand, makes the suggestion that the figures are symbolical of the admitted believer to baptism in the ark of Christ's Church. I should be glad of information respecting similar fonts elsewhere.

The bowl rests upon a central column surrounded by five smaller shafts, but I am

inclined to think these supports are a comparatively recent addition.

The aisles are of a later date than the nave. The work of taking down the walls of the nave and replacing them with arcades must have occupied a considerable time, and it is probable that funds for the enlargement came in but slowly. Hence the next period of architectural style had well advanced before the aisles were completed, and the Decorated style appears in the windows and doorways. In the heads of the windows north and south of the west door are a few fragments of heraldic glass, probably Tudor. How this escaped the attention of Robert Aylee, the Bishop's Stortford glazier, who is responsible for so much destruction in our Eastern Hertfordshire churches, I am unable to surmise.

The tower, from its situation at the junction of nave and chancel, is an interesting feature. The four piers and arches are Transition Norman, and are of exactly equal height and span. The arcades rest on plain capitals and the typically massive piers of the period, and are supported on the west side by two semi-detached columns, the shafts of which



ANSTEY CHURCH: THE FONT.

are ornamented at the top, centre, and base with a collar, while a string of small columns over the arch constitutes a hood-moulding. There are Early English doorways in the north and south faces of the tower, level with the floor of the upper story of the transepts (now destroyed). That in the south transept is blocked with large fragments of stone, but that in the north transept is still used to give access (by means of a step-ladder) to the belfry. Its height is reduced at the crown by the ceiling of the transept, which was made flat at the same time as the nave. There are no traces of any rood-loft; the rood may have been affixed to a bracket upon the wall. Part of what is said to be the old rood-screen is utilized as a partition in the transept to form a vestry. The upper portion of the tower belongs to the late Decorated period. I am inclined to think the original upper story of the tower had become unsafe or perhaps fell down, as was frequently the case; hence the different style. There are six bells, which are rung from the floor of the church.

The north transept I have previously referred to as being used for a vestry. This contains an interesting vestment chest of 1½-inch oak, with plain iron bands, having a drop-handle at the side and eyes at the ends, where other similar handles have been. It has roughly-wrought oak bearers, and has two locks, one of which is still in use. There is an oblong slit in the lid which seems to indicate that it was once used for offerings. There is also a massive post-Reformation communion-table in the vestry dating from about the time of Queen Anne.

The transept is lighted by but one window to the north, but the blocked west window was similar to those in the south transept, except that on its inner face are two upright mullions, which are evidently original, as the heading bonds in the window-head. Mr. Anderson thinks that it is only a rear-arch serving to carry the inner face of a thick wall. There was apparently no window on the eastern side, but the wall here may have been of later construction, as at one period there was a building, possibly an extension of the transept, to the east of it. The ends of the beams which supported it project from the wall a little above the ground-level outside, and the position of the roof or another story is indicated by four projecting corbels which exist on the north of the chancel. This building, which may have been a priest's residence or sacristy, extended as far eastwards as the chancel. It was a later addition, and blocked up three of the chancel windows, the eastern of which was opened up at the restoration of 1830. There is a large aumbry on the exterior wall of the chancel, so that the theory of the lower portion being a sacristy is probably correct.

The south transept was used as a chantry chapel and a burial-place of the d'Anestie family. There is a recessed tomb in the south wall decorated with crocketed pinnacles, the western of which has been sawn off level with the window-sill, and this seems to indicate that the windows are later than the tomb. In the recess is an effigy of a lady, judging by the hair close-bound to the face and the kerchief over, with two babes, twins, on either arm. The lady's head reclines on a pillow, and her feet rest on a lion couchant. Above the recess is a female head; I should suggest as the approximate date 1300 to 1350.

Adjoining the recess is a fine projecting column and bowl piscina, and there are traces of a reredos in the shape of an image bracket under the eastern window. The altar stone, I am told, lies on the ground immediately beneath its former situation, but is now hidden from sight by the wooden floor.

At the south-west angle of the transept is the entrance to the stone staircase contained in the exterior turret. This led to a room which extended over the transept, and was probably the abode of the chantry priest. It was lighted by a small window, still *in situ*, immediately over the large south window.

The windows on the south-east and west are curiously arched inside, the crowns of the arches being much lower than the head of the windows themselves, the space between gradually sloping inwards, thus giving a maximum of light.

The chancel was to a great extent spoilt by the destruction of a beautiful geometric Early English window, which was replaced by a modern perpendicular one in 1830. The excuse for this vandalism was that the former was decayed, but if this was the case,

how is it that windows of the same period in other parts of the fabric are still sound? On either side of the east window are the remains of what I think must have been lofty niches, but merely one side of each remains, and the niches have been filled up.

The grotesque heads at the terminals of the north and south lancet windows are curious; several of them seem to have been purposely defaced. The triple sedilia, graduated for the priest and his two assistants who were not in priest's orders, are later than the rest of the chancel. The westernmost sedile is surmounted by an arched canopy,

On the north side of the chancel is a door, now blocked. The doorway is cut diagonally through the wall, and it is possible may have been intended to afford the priest in the sacristy a view of the altar, he himself being unseen. An examination of the underside of the door-arch reveals traces of a winding staircase which once existed, and communicated with the upper floor of the sacristy. There is a dolphin's head at the extremity of the hood moulding very well executed.

On the north and south of the chancel are twelve miserere stalls (six on each side), four

ANSTEY CHURCH: SOUTH PORCH AND TURRET.

and to the right of the eastern seat is a tapering lancet opening which communicates with a fine piscina. This opening, Cussans says, was evidently made to enable the priest, sitting in his recessed seat, to view the high altar. This is, I am of opinion, incorrect, as no such view is obtainable. I regard it as a merely decorative device, and in this Mr. Anderson agrees with me. The piscina has a double drain, showing that it was inserted not later than the thirteenth century. In the upper part is a credence table, supported on a plain circular arch, and it has a cinquefoil head.

of those on the south being respectively carved with two fools' heads, a grinning face, birds and foliage, while from the remaining two the carving has disappeared. The six on the north side are simply ornamented with oak and sycamore leaves and fan tracery, executed with considerable skill, the spray of four oak-leaves on the third seat from the east being particularly well executed. Some of the bench-ends of the choir-stalls have been preserved, and good copies of these have been made where the originals had disappeared.

The chancel is noticeably long in propor-

tion to the nave, the lengths and widths (outside measurement) being as follows:

Chancel	- -	36 feet long,	18 feet wide
Nave	- - -	46 „ „	18 „ „
Aisles	- - -	46 „ „	10 „ „
Transepts	- -	18 „ square.	

I was informed that at the 1881 restoration the east end of the chancel, which had been raised some four steps, was altered by graduating the steps to the entire length of the chancel, but I am inclined to think this alteration took place a couple of centuries earlier. At the same time, it was found necessary to underpin the south wall, and while so doing the workmen discovered a reliquary containing human (or mammalian) blood in a putlog hole in the wall. Various theories of its origin were started—that it was a Crusader's blood (akin to heart-burial), that it was the relic of a saint (like that of St. Januarius), or that it was a charm, but nothing very satisfactory has been adduced therefrom. Among the church property at the rectory are some eighteenth-century tally-sticks, used for keeping the church accounts, and a good velvet seventeenth-century altar-cloth, dated 1637.

The church plate is modern, but there is a tradition that the ancient plate is buried somewhere in the rectory grounds, hidden thus to escape confiscation at the Great Pillage. It is supposed that prior to the purchase of the present communion set a pewter one was used, and a pewter flagon still exists in the vestry.

I have not been able to ascertain what churchwardens' books exist, but the registers are in good preservation, and date from 1558.

To the Rev. R. O. T. Thorpe, Messrs. A. Whitford Anderson, R. T. Andrews, and G. Aylott I am indebted for suggestions and assistance, and especially to the latter for his kindness in preparing sketches to illustrate this paper.

Hazlitt's "Bibliographical Collections and Notes": Supplement.

THE accompanying items were received too late to find their place in the volume just published by Mr. Quaritch, and as the majority are of unusual rarity, including the contents of a recent find, it was thought desirable to print them in the *Antiquary*.

ALEXANDER DE VILLA DEI.

Textus alexandri cum sententiis et cōstructionibus. [A large woodcut of master and pupils. Col.] Libro doctrinali Alexandri vigilanter correcto Richardus Pynson finē feliceum imprimere iubet. Anno dñi. M.CCCCC.XVI. 4°, A—C in eights; D—P in sixes; Q, 7 ll. O 7 with the page device on both sides, Q 8 having been probably blank.

The only copy which has occurred was Crossley's, which was imperfect.

AUGUSTINE, St., *Bishop of Hippo.*

The Glasse of vaine-glorie: Faithfully translated (out of S. Avgvstine his booke, intituled, *Speculum peccatoris*) into English by W. P. Doctor of the Lawes. [An emblematical print with *Sic transit gloria mundi* at foot.] Printed at London by Iohn Windet, dwelling at the signe of the white Beare, nigh Baynards Castle. 1585. [Col.] Imprinted at London by Iohn Windet, dwelling in Adling streat, at the signe of the white Beare. 1585. Sm. 8°, A—D in twelves, D 12 with the colophon surmounted by a large woodcut bearing Windet's initials and the motto: *Non Solo Pane Vivet Homo. B. M.*

The *Glass* ends on D 4. On D 5 begins "The complaint of a sorrowfull Soule, . . . faithfully translated into English verse, by W. P.," in 8-line stanzas, which is followed by *A Psalme of Sion*, introduced by a separate preface. The whole volume is dedicated to Edmund Hasselwood of Ringestone, co. Lincoln, by W. P. ? W. Prideaux, since in a later impression the initials are expanded into *W. Prid.*

BALDWIN, WILLIAM.

A treatise of Morall phylosophye, . . . [Col.] Imprinted at London in fletestrete at the sunne ouer againste the conduite by Edwarde Whitchurche. . . . Sm. 8°, A—Q 4 in eights. *B. M.* (imperfect)

B. W.

The Yellow Book: Or A Serious Letter sent by a Private Christian to the Lady Consideration, the first day of May, 1656. Which she is desired to communicate in Hide-Park to the Gallants of the Times a little after Sun-set. Also, A brief Account of the Names of some vain persons that intend to be there, whose company the new Ladies are desired to forbear. London, Printed, and are to be sold by Mr. Butler in Lincolns-Inn-Fields, neer the Three-Tun Tavern, by the Market-place, 1656. 4°, A—C in fours.

The Trial of the Ladies. Hide Park, May. Or, The Yellow Books Partner. London, Printed, and are to be sold by Mr. Butler in Lincolns field, near the three Tun Tavern, by the new Market place. May the first, 1656. 4°, A—F in fours.

BARCLAY, JOHN.

Ioannis Barclaii Poematvm Libri Dvo. Editio postrema aucta. Oxonii, Excudebat G. Turner, Impensiis Guilielmi Webb. CIↃIↃCXXXVI. Sm. 8°, A—C in twelves: D, 4: E, 12: F, 6. The last leaf is blank.

BARLOW, WILLIAM, *D.D.*

A Sermon preached at Paules Crosse, on the first Sunday in Lent; Martij. 1600. With a short discourse of the late Earle of Essex his confession, and penitence, before and at the time of his death. Whereunto is annexed a true copie, in substance, of the behauiour, speache, and prayer of the said Earle at the time of his execution. At London Printed for Mathew Law, dwelling in Paules Church-yard neere Watling-streete. 1601. 8°, A—E 7 in eights, E 8 having been apparently blank.

This copy seems to vary from the one previously described by me.

BODENHAM, JOHN.

Politeuphuia. Wits Common-Wealth, Newly corrected and amended. . . . London. Printed by R. Young, for J. Smethwicke. . . . Sm. 8°, A—R in twelves, R 12 blank.

BONNER, EDMUND, *Bishop of London.*

An honest godlye instruction, and information for the tradynge and bringinge vp of Children, set furth by the Bishoppe of London. Cōmaundying all scholemaisters and other teachers of youthe within his Diocese, that they may neither teach, learne reade, or vse anye other maner of A B C, Catechisme or rudimentes, then this made for the first instruction of youth. Mense Januarij. 1556. Cum priuilegio. . . . [Col.] Imprinted at London, by Robert Caly, . . . The xxviij. day of Nouember. M.D,L,V. Sm. 8°, A—B in eights. *B. M.*

BRETNOR, THOMAS, *Professor of the Mathematics, and Student in Physic in Cow Lane, London.*

Bretnor. 1617. A Newe Almanacke and Prognostication for the Yeare of our Lord God. 1617. Being the first from Leape yeare. . . . Cum priuilegio. 8°, A—C 7 in eights (C 8 having probably had the colophon).

(*To be continued.*)

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

On March 3, in the course of the sale of the Townshend heirlooms, the most important lot was the beautiful Bacon cup. It is a plain silver-gilt cup and cover, 11½ inches high, 41 oz. 5 dwt., with the London hall-mark, 1574, the maker's mark, a hooded falcon in shaped shield, by Thomas Bampton, of the Falcon. The only decorations on the almost hemispherical bowl are three coats of arms and the following inscription round the rim: "X . A . THYRDE . BOWLE . MADE . OF . THE . GREATE . SEALE . OF . ENGLANDE . AND . LEFT . BY . SYR . NYCHOLAS . BACON . KNYGHT . LORDE . KEEPER . AS . AN . HEYRELOME . TO . HIS . HOWSE . OF . STEWKEY . 1574." The cover, of flattened form, is surmounted by a knop, inscribed, "Firma . X . Mediocria," above which is a three-handled cup in miniature dominated by a hog. Bidding began at £500, and ultimately the cup was knocked down to Messrs. Crichton Brothers, of Bond Street, at £2,500. Of

the other two cups made from the Great Seal, one is destroyed, the other is said to belong to Mr. Wodehouse, M.P.

The King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard have had a striking history, which is well worthy of setting on record. The task has been suitably undertaken by Colonel Sir Reginald Hennell, D.S.O., their Lieutenant, who has devoted himself for the last nine years to studying the records of the creation of the "Guard" in the fifteenth century and its history down to the present day. These Yeomen were in perpetual attendance on the Kings and Queens of England, and their history throws sidelights on some of the great questions of past times. The volume in which the results of his labour will appear will be illustrated with some sixty plates in colour and photogravure, some of them taken from the private collection of the King. A limited edition of 300 copies will be published by Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co.

In February Sir Robert Hunter presided over a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. It was announced that the conveyance of "Marmers," the Kentish hill-top presented to the Trust through Miss Octavia Hill, was completed, and that the sixteenth-century house known as Judge Jeffrey's lodgings, Dorchester, had been acquired by an honorary member of the Trust. Among other matters dealt with were the proposed extension of Brockwell Park, the Cheddar Cliffs, the Avon Banks, and the Purley beeches.

Recent additions to the Colchester Museum include a fine specimen of that fast-disappearing agricultural implement the sickle, and a still rarer implement, a straw-splitter, used in the now extinct Essex industry of straw-plaiting, both of which have been given by Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, of Loughton. Mr. G. H. Joslin has given a curious spit or skewer with movable prongs, and a fine set of steel and brass spits and ladles has been deposited by the Hon. Curator Alderman Henry Laver, F.S.A.). It is intended eventually to fit up an old-fashioned fireplace in the museum, and gifts of andirons, spits, tinder-boxes, or any relic pertaining to the fireside of olden times will be much appreciated by the museum authorities.

SALES.

MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the following: Milton's Paradise Regained, 1671, £27 10s.; Defoe's Fortunes of Moll Flanders, 1721, £19, and The Fortunate Mistress, 1724, £10 5s.; Francisci de Verulamio Summi Angliæ Cancellarii Instauratio Magna (containing the first edition of the "Novum Organum"), 1620, £15 10s.; Hakluyt's Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation, with facsimile of the Molyneux Map, 3 vols., 1599-1600, £24; Stow's Chronicles of England, 1590, presentation copy to William Lambarde, £6 5s.; Natura Brevium, etc., R. Pynson, 1525, £14 15s.; Chippendale's Cabinet-makers' Director, 1754, £17 10s.; Rowlandson's Loyal Volunteers of London, £23 10s.; Creighton's Queen Elizabeth, £13; Engravings from the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 3 vols., £30 5s.; and a complete set of the Archæologia Cambrensis, 1846-1902, £25 10s.—*Athenæum*, February 27.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold on the 29th ult. and the 1st inst. a selection from the library of the Rev. J. J. W. Bullock, of Radwinter, Saffron Walden, amongst which were the following: Breviarium Romanum, 1482, £18 10s.; Breviarium Sarisburiense, Paris, Regnault, 1555, £29 10s.; Chronicon Nurembergense, 1493, £24 10s.; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1817-30, £14 10s.; Enchiridion Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis, Paris, 1528, £60; Erasmus Enchiridion Militis Christiani, first edition, 1533, £23; The Germ, original issue, 1850, £21; Horæ Romanæ, printed upon vellum, Paris, Hardouin, 1516-30, £54; Manuale ad Usum Sarum, Paris, 1515, £50; Missale ad Usum Sarum (imperfect), Paris, 1510, £38 10s.; another, 1516, first page facsimile, £17; another, Paris, 1533, £23; another, Lond., J. Kyngston, 1535, £16; another, Paris, 1555, £21; First Prayer-Book of King Edward VI., 1549, *mense Martii* on title, *mense Junii* at end, £77; Second Prayer-Book of the same (2 ll. facsimile), 1552, £20; Liber Precum Publicarum, 1560, £18 10s.; Salisbury Primer (imperfect), 1532, £25; Hilsey's Primer, 1539, £30 10s.; Salisbury Primer, 1543, £17 10s.; Salisbury Primer in Latin, with English Rubrics, 1557, £38; Primer in English and Latin for the Use of Salisbury, 1557, £20; Processionale ad Usum Sarum, 1544, £52; another, Rouen, 1555, £20.—*Athenæum*, March 5.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold yesterday porcelain, objects of art, and decorative furniture from various sources, including a small collection sold by order of the late Mr. John Chester, of 1, Brick Court, Temple, E.C. The few lots of note included the following: An old Worcester oviform vase, painted with dragons and flowers in the Oriental taste, and shaped panels, on dark-blue, scale-pattern ground, 6 inches high, £22 1s. (Wills); a Chelsea vase and cover and a pair of beakers, painted with birds among branches, and richly encrusted with coloured flowers and lake scrolls, 7¾ inches and 12¼ inches high, £33 12s. (Harding); an old Chinese *famille verte* dish, enamelled with a basket of flowers in the centre, surrounded by groups of lotos, chrysanthemums, and birds, 15 inches diameter, £32 11s. (Walters); a Lowestoft mug, painted in blue, with the inscription: "Add to knowledge temperance II. Peter James last of Saxmundham, 1769," £17 6s. 6d. (Levine); a salt glaze tea-pot and cover of unusual size, curiously decorated with a bacchanalian figure seated on a barrel, etc., painted in brilliant green and red, £35 14s. (Spyer); and an old Dresden group of lovers seated, with garlands of flowers, lambs at their feet, 6¼ inches high, £50 8s. (Salamons).—*Times*, March 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February* 11.—Mr. W. Gowland, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. R. Brown, jun., communicated some descriptive remarks on a pictorial manual of alchemy exhibited by Mr. Albert Hartshorne.—The Earl of Yarborough exhibited a silver-gilt standing cup and cover, given by the town of Enkhuysen to William the Silent to commemorate the defeat of the Bourbon or Spanish fleet under the Comte de Bossu in 1573.—Mr. G. Grazebrook exhibited a number of miscellaneous antiquities found in the Thames at Cookham.—Mr. G. M. Arnold exhibited a leaden seal found at Milton-by-Gravesend, Kent.—Mr. A. J. Copeland exhibited and presented a leaden seal found at Waynflete, Lincs.

February 18.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. P. H. Newman communicated a memorandum on the preservation of some ancient wall-paintings, giving details of a process successfully applied by him to wall-paintings at Eastbridge Hospital (Canterbury), Harbledown, Aldermaston, and elsewhere.—Mr. Reginald A. Smith read some notes on the ornament of a silver treasure discovered deep in a stream-work near St. Austell, Cornwall, in 1774. It consisted of a silver chalice, a scourge or "discipline" of plaited silver wire, a penannular brooch, three silver bands and polygonal pin-head, with remarkable ornament enriched with niello, all of which were presented to the British Museum in 1880 by Mr. J. J. Rogers. A filigree pendant of gold and two ornamented silver finger-rings included in the find had disappeared before that date, but all were illustrated by the Society in *Archæologia*, vol. ix. (1789). There were, besides, 114 silver coins, of which the latest were two of King Alfred, so that the deposit was evidently made about 875. Cornwall was in a disturbed condition at the time, and the treasure may have been hidden for security by an Armorican saint, as intercourse with the opposite Frankish coast was frequent. Contemporary ornament in metal is rare, but niello-work and similar decorative motives exist on the hoop of the ring of Ethelwulf, and at the side of the bezel of the ring of Ethelswith, sister of Alfred the Great; on a silver-strap end in the Cuerdale hoard (about 910); and on the handle of a sword found at Wallingford, Berks; while the gold ring of Ahlstan, Bishop of Sherborne (823-867), offers some points of resemblance. In all these examples there is a marked absence of Irish influence, which is so manifest in many of the illuminated MSS., and no obvious connection with either Carlovingian or Scandinavian art. They may therefore be described as Anglo-Saxon, showing a considerable advance on the productions of the pagan period; and the style can perhaps be traced through the Norman period to the naturalistic foliage of Early English architecture.—The Rev. Edmund Farrer exhibited a mutilated alabaster tablet of the fifteenth century, representing the beheading of St. John Baptist, from Rushworth College, Suffolk.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on March 2 a paper by Dr. Russell Forbes on "Some Recent Discoveries in the Roman Forum" was read by Mr. R. E. Goolden, F.S.A. The paper gave an account of primitive tombs, containing cinerary and ex-votive vases, very early Italian pottery and bronze articles, below the pavement of the Sacra Via. In one tomb was a skeleton, with three jars containing wheat and husks of beans—offerings to the Manes. In connection with this subject Dr. Forbes quoted Ovid:

> Scatter fruit and a small grain of salt,
> With corn soaked in wine, and loose violets;
> A jar holding these leave in the middle of the way.

Other discoveries were the remains of buried children, animal and fish bones, a hut-shaped cinerary vase similar to those found under the lava in the Alban hills, the remnants of a burnt hut, such as shepherds in the Campagna still use, and the skeleton of a colt, the last-named covered by a tumulus. The Sabines sacrificed horses to Mars. An interesting question as to the boundaries of the ancient city is raised by some of these discoveries, as bodies were rarely buried within the walls. Sir H. Howorth, F.R.S., who presided, said he could not but think that after the destruction of Rome by the Gauls a large rearrangement of the city took place.—The second paper read was on "The Serpent Column of the Delphic Oracle," by Mr. T. Cato Worsfold.

Mr. Compton presided at the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on February 17.—Mr. I. Chalkley Gould said the Association had done some good by going to Sheffield last year, when they sent a petition to the Duke of Norfolk with regard to the preservation of the old British camp at Wincobank. This, with some additional land, had been presented to the town by the Duke on his marriage.—The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to His Grace, which was carried by acclamation.—Mr. W. J. Nichols then read a paper on the Chislehurst Caves and Dene Holes. The modern entrance to the caves, he said, was in a piece of woodland. Experience went to show that the chalk galleries were the work of successive ages, and the alcoves corresponded to them in width and height. He considered that the oldest part was constructed by the Druids for religious purposes, and was used also as stores for grain. The services of the Druids were mostly processional, and it was reasonable to look on these caves as places for religious teaching and refuges from an implacable foe. Another series he regarded as Roman, and thought that materials had been there obtained for the walls of the Roman city of Augusta. The third series was of later date. No articles of archæological interest had been met with.—Mr. R. H. Forster dealt with the same subject from an entirely different point of view, and exhibited plans of the underground passages, which extended over 20 acres. Broadly speaking, the three groups might be considered contemporaneous, though the one in the middle was probably the oldest. He entirely rejected the granary and refuge theories for these passages, and looked upon them merely as early chalk mines, and supported his opinions by arguments

drawn from methods of mining in the North. In conclusion, he referred to the great interest of the subject, for very little was known about the archæology of mines and mining.

Dr. Robert Munro presided at the February meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The first paper was a description, with plans and drawings, of the ancient forts in the parishes of Kilmartin, Kirkmichael Glassary, and North Knapdale, Argyllshire, by Dr. David Christison, secretary. —Mr. Andrew W. Lyons described most of the surviving examples of the very quaint style of decorative painting so prevalent throughout Scotland from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century. Most of these tempera-painted roofs are in castles, mansion-houses, or small churches, which, after disuse for worship, were converted into mausoleums, and usually bear evidence by dates, armorial bearings or badges, of having been executed after the union of the Crowns in 1603. The work generally is exceedingly good, its characteristic features being simplicity, breadth, and boldness of treatment, both in design and execution. Carefully-executed coloured drawings of each of the following existing examples of painted ceilings were exhibited and described, viz. : Aberdour Castle, Fifeshire, dated about 1636; Collairnie Castle, Fifeshire, 1607; the chapel of Falkland Palace, 1633; Earlshall, Fifeshire, 1620; the chapel of Stobhall Castle, Perthshire, 1633; the Church of St. Mary, Grandtully, Perthshire, 1636; Balbegno Castle, Kincardineshire; Cessnock Castle, Ayrshire; Nunraw House, Haddingtonshire; and Pinkie House, Musselburgh, about 1613.—Mr. W. M. Mackenzie gave descriptions, illustrated by photographic views, of a number of structures of archaic type, stone circles, etc., in the Island of Lewis. As to the origin of these structures, the author was inclined to differ from Captain Thomas's view of their comparatively recent erection, and to assign them to an earlier period, as the shielings of a people semi-pastoral in their modes of life. He then went on to describe the stone circles of the Island of Lewis, including the magnificent example at Callernish, with its central cairn and avenues of standing stones, and the two smaller but interesting groups further up the shores of Loch Roag.

At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, held on February 23, Mr. J. R. Garstin presiding, Mr. M. J. MacEnery read a paper on "A Diary of the Siege of Limerick Castle, 1642," in which he described the events which led up to the siege and the defence made by Captain Courtenay and his garrison of about 250 men. The paper was illustrated by lantern views of ancient maps of the city of Limerick, which are at present in Trinity College.—Mr. P. J. O'Reilly read a paper on "Inscribed Stones and Crosses in the Barony of Rathdown, County Dublin." He dealt with the leacs found near Rathmichael, which were inscribed with longitudinal numbers and vertical markings and cup-shaped hollows. Numbers of these stones were marked in the shape of a cross. They were evidently ancient marked stones used in comparatively modern times as gravestones for some persons of note. As to the round conical stones placed on many of the ancient crosses found in this district, the speaker said they were evidently revered grave-marks present when the crosses were being erected, and therefore placed on top of them. He thought that, although all recollection of heathen urns had apparently become extinct before the tenth century, these ruder stones were a pre-tenth-century memento of an unrecorded tradition, and their resemblance to an inverted urn for ashes was really striking. The speaker concluded with an explanation of the protuberances found on the plinths and wheels of crosses, which were evidently sculptures of human faces.—Mr. Ball, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Coffey, and Mr. Langrishe joined in the discussion which followed.

Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., presided at the February meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Mr. Edward Wooler read a paper on "Ancient Piercebridge, the Roman Magis," and said Piercebridge (Priests' Bridge) stands on the site of the Roman station Magis, which was garrisoned by the Pacenses of Lusitania, the ancient name of Portugal and some adjacent territory. Some 233 yards distant, on the east of the station, the Roman military way entered the county palatine of Durham from Caractonium (Catterick) and passed on to Vinovia (Binchester). The station contained 10¾ acres within its walls, being 610 feet wide and 765 feet in length—an unusually large size for a Roman station. Possibly this was due to the existence of the large British camp at Stanwick. From time to time a large number of Roman coins had been found at Piercebridge, and as recently as last year Mr. Priestman Gordon, whilst digging in his garden near the present bridge, turned up a couple of Roman coins in excellent preservation, as well as the bowl and a considerable part of the stem of a Roman pipe. The bowl, which is of good white clay, is about half the dimensions of an ordinary "churchwarden," and to it is attached about 3 inches of the stem. Bruce surmised that such pipes were used for smoking narcotics, most likely hemp. Numerous pieces of Samian ware, with its beautiful glaze, have been found at Piercebridge, as well as plain biscuit-ware of an earlier date. Mr. Wooler also referred interestingly to numbers of inscribed or sculptured stones which had been found, and to the stone coffin, evidently of great antiquity, found, at the end of December last, by Mr. Pierson, farmer, of Catterick, whilst cutting a drain. The coffin, which was formed of slabs of stone, was found about 100 yards due west of the west gate of the Roman station. On removing the cover, the partially ossified remains of a man were exposed, and the occupant is surmised to have been one of the Pacenses who formed the garrison at the station of Magis.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*February* 17.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., President, in the chair.—Forty-four new members were elected, and thirty-six applications for membership received.—Exhibitions: By Lieutenant-Colonel Morrieson, a silver half-pound piece of Charles I., of the Shrewsbury mint, which bore clear indications of having

originally been of Hawkins, Type 3, but restruck from the dies of Type 1.—By Mr. Hoblyn, F.S.A., a variety of the crown or medal of Henry VIII., the bust being full instead of three-quarter faced.—By Mr. Bernard Roth, a groat of Henry VII., second coinage, weighing 45·6 grains. and having m.m. obv. escallop, rev. heraldic cinquefoil.—By Mr. Ogden, as further evidence in support of the President's chronological arrangement of the coinages of William I. and II., a silver penny, originally of Hawkins, 233, but restruck at Hereford from the dies of 234.—By Mr. Caldecott, a guinea issued at Port Philip, Australia, in 1853.—By Mr. Baldwin, a *mule* halfpenny from the obverse die for 1718 and the reverse die for 1719.—By Mr. Lionel Fletcher, a Clanerough Irish token of 1667.—By Mr. Wells, a plated contemporary forgery of the reign of Edgar, silver penny of Ethelred II., of the Stamford mint (Hildebrand, Type D), with bust to right instead of left, and specimens of the Northampton and Peterborough mints of William I., Type 234.—By Mr. Hamer, a Halifax medal and private token, which he presented to the Society.—The paper of the evening was a monograph by Mr. Nathan Heywood on the first coinage of Henry II. The writer demonstrated by historical evidence that the issue of this type extended from 1158 to 1180, and, after analyzing the various finds which have contained it, he described the various deviations in type, and appended an exhaustive list of all its known readings of mints and moneyers.—The members present agreed with his deductions, and Mr. Ogden exhibited a tray of the coins, including the only known example of the Shrewsbury mint, a specimen struck by the Bishop of Lincoln at Newark, bearing ecclesiastical amulets on the bust, and a variety having Greek crosses instead of the usual crosses potent on the reverse. Mr. Ogden also drew a comparison between the five crosses on the reverse of these coins and the symbolical five crosses on the altars of the period.

On February 23, at the invitation of the THOROTON SOCIETY (the Antiquarian Society of Notts), Viscount Dillon read a paper on "Armour" to a gathering of some seventy members, held in the Nottingham Council Chamber. This was the first occasion since the formation of the Society in 1897 on which an arrangement of this kind had been made, and hopes were expressed that the plan would be adopted in future winters. The Society was fortunate in securing the services of so eminent an authority on the subject as Lord Dillon, who was listened to by an attentive and appreciative audience. At the close some interesting lantern slides, illustrative of the subject, were thrown on the screen, and Lord Dillon was cordially thanked for his kindness in coming to Nottingham for the purpose.

A paper was read before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on February 12, by the Rev. Bryan Dale, on "John Hall, Medicus, of Kipping."—At the next meeting, on February 26, Mr. Percival Ross read a paper on "The Turrets and Mile-Castles of the Roman Wall in Northumberland." Stations or barracks having areas from three to five acres each were built every four or five miles for the soldiers; between these were placed castles or forts at intervals as near to a Roman mile as the selection of a suitable site permitted; they were built in the form of a square, 20 yards each way, and having thick walls like the great wall. They have their modern representatives in the block-houses of the South African War. The intervals between the mile-castles were divided up by turrets or watch-towers, from which the enemy could be espied, and the news signalled to the castles and stations. Since Horsley published his "Britannia Romana" in 1732, it has been considered that there were four turrets between every two mile-castles. Mr. Ross believes there were only two, and the reasons for that belief he gave in his paper. There are the remains of only five in existence. A fine specimen one was destroyed a few years ago through quarrying operations. Horsley, in his description and on his map, mentions fifteen. It was pointed out that Horsley never saw three consecutive turrets with certainty, he only thought he did; nor was he sure he saw two consecutively. He measured the distance between two where he thought it was surest, and it was found to be 308 yards, but he does not say where the two were, nor does he mark the position of them on his map.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

THE FIRST OF EMPIRES. By W. St. Chad Boscawen. With maps and many illustrations. London and New York: *Harper and Brothers*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xxx, 356. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Such a work as this was really needed. During the last few years immense strides have been made in knowledge of Eastern ancient history. Explorers, with pickaxe and spade, have opened up layers of history, so to speak, which not so very long ago were undreamed of, both in Egypt and Chaldea; and, following hard on the explorers, the decipherers of the records unearthed have made wonderful additions to our knowledge of the lives and thoughts and beliefs of the people of those lands thousands of years ago. Scholars and students know, in greater or less degree, the extent and the value of what has been accomplished. Others have but vague ideas on the subject. Mr. Boscawen, who is one of the few men who can really speak with authority on these matters, in the volume before us gathers together, presents and elucidates in a most readable form the results of the work of both explorers and decipherers with regard to the *First of Empires*—that is, the early kingdom of Babylonia—and in describing the early history and culture of ancient Babylonia, he specially refers to that of Egypt, and proves more completely and un-

answerably, perhaps, than any of his predecessors the undoubted Babylonian origin for much of the details of the earliest Egyptian culture. We wish we had space to go through this most attractive volume chapter by chapter. Their titles will show the scope of Mr. Boscawen's work. They are: "The Lands of Nimrod," "Beginnings of Babylonian Civilization," "Egypt and Chaldea," "The City Kingdoms," "The Garden of the Orient"—a striking chapter on the dawn of agriculture, in which the early sickle set with teeth is shown to have had its origin in the jaw of an ox or sheep—"The Beginnings of Literature," and three most important chapters on Khammurabi and his wonderful Code of Laws, which appears to have been the source of the Mosaic Law. Mr. Boscawen translates not only the "Laws," but the introductory matter in the code text, which is of great importance both from the historical and the religious or mythological point of view. The code itself abounds in interesting points, such as the precautions against bribery, the care for purity in the administration of the law, the importance attached to the sanctity of an oath, and especially the Draconian severity of the penalties imposed. With regard to the last point, we note that no less than thirty-six offences were punishable by death in one form or another. The Mosaic principle of "an eye for an eye" existed in this code 1,000 years before Moses—"If a man destroy the eye of a man, his eye they shall put out" (p. 248)—and similar laws follow. Again, Mr. Boscawen points out (p. 206) that "the most striking and unique element in this wonderful legislation is the high position and privileges accorded to women. Neither in the Aryan nor Hebrew codes is anything approaching it to be met with; the nearest affinities are to be met with in the Mohammedan codes," and he proceeds to give instances. But we have not space for further comment on this great legal monument. Besides the sections we have named, the volume contains several important appendixes and three indexes—general, mythological, and authorities referred to. The numerous illustrations are well done and most helpful. The one blot on the book is the strange carelessness in proof-reading which has allowed the text to remain disfigured by a multitude of misprints, some serious, others simply irritating. Apart from this defect, which should be set right in subsequent editions, we have nothing but commendation for Mr. Boscawen's work.

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NEOLITHIC MAN IN NORTH-EAST SURREY. By Walter Johnson and William Wright. Many illustrations and maps. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. Large 8vo., pp. viii, 200. Price 6s. net.

This is a fascinating book. Let anyone who imagines, or who has been told, that archæology is a dry-as-dust study, far removed from such things as sentiment or enthusiasm—let such a one read the chapter in this volume on "The Pleasures of 'Flinting,'" and he will assuredly see reason to revise his ideas, even if he does not catch the contagious enthusiasm of the writers. There is little that is absolutely new in the book, save the actual finds made and recorded by the authors, but the whole work is engrossingly interesting. The district which Messrs. Johnson and Wright evidently know so well, and have explored with such minute carefulness, is the corner of Eastern Surrey lying between the Thames and a line roughly drawn from Box Hill to Oxted. Considering that part of this area is occupied by London, and a still larger part by the endless suburbs of the Metropolis, it would not at first sight seem a very hopeful field for such careful exploration, but the authors here show what trained observation and genuine enthusiasm can accomplish. In these pages they show how numerous are the links with the far-distant past still to be observed and found in North-East Surrey; and in reconstructive chapters they bring the life of neolithic man vividly before the present-day reader. The pictures they draw are no mere fancy-sketches; they are based on accurate information, close observation, and a good knowledge of the best archæological authorities. We turned with especial interest to see what Messrs. Johnson and Wright had to say about the so-called "Cæsar's Camp," preferably known as "Bensbury," adjoining Wimbledon Common. The age of this old circular encampment, which the late Mr. Drax, M.P., so wantonly destroyed—later we think, by the way, than 1871, the date given here—has been much discussed. Mr. Ralph Nevill, in the *Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society*, some years ago, came to the conclusion that it was constructed after the Roman departure. Messrs. Johnson and Wright "believe that the features all confirm the conclusion that Bensbury is of Neolithic age," and they make out a fair, though not too strong, case for their contention. Other camps of the Surrey corner, barrows, and prehistoric trackways are all discussed with knowledge and in the most interesting manner. The book is a contribution to archæology of genuine value, both from the scientific and from the popular point of view, for it has much to interest the veteran antiquary, while the intelligent general reader will find it most illuminating and suggestive. The many drawings, by Mr. S. Harrowing and Mr. F. P. Smith, mostly illustrate the finds made by the authors. At the end of the book is a chapter worth careful study, written from a chemical standpoint, on "The Constitution and Alterations of Flint with Reference to the Subject of Flint Implements," written by Mr. B. C. Polkinghorne, B.Sc. Lastly, there is a good index.

* * *

EVIDENCES RELATING TO EAST HULL. By Thomas Blashill, F.R.I.B.A. With key map and illustrations. Hull: *A. Brown and Sons, Limited*, 1903. 8vo., pp. vi, 83. Price 3s. 6d. net.

In January, 1903, Mr. Blashill read some notes on the eastern part of the city of Hull to the local Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club. These notes were drawn from sources in the main hitherto untapped, and from them, with the aid of further research, has grown the present well-produced volume. Mr. Blashill's name is a guarantee for careful, sound work, and in these pages his researches in the East Riding Registry at Beverley, among the York wills, the charters in the Stow Collection at the British Museum, the Rolls publications, and papers in the Record Office and elsewhere, are turned to good account. The districts now included within the extended eastern boundary of Hull are Dripole, in the parish of Sutton, once famous for sugar-baking; Stoneferry; the West Carr pasture and the Sutton

Ings meadow, both closely associated with the history of Meaux Abbey; Southcoates, including the Summergangs pasture; and Drypool in Swine. Mr. Blashill is intimately acquainted with the topography of all this part of Holderness, as well as with the history of the various manors contained therein; and although the book will primarily interest local students, it may be warmly commended to all antiquaries interested in manorial history and customs. Many matters of general interest are noticed incidentally. For instance, the parish registers of Drypool in Swine tell us that in 1677 Mr. Martin Frobisher, of the South Blockhouse, was buried. "This bearer of a distinguished name," remarks Mr. Blashill, "may have had no connection with the great sea-captain, for the name was in common use for a person who furbished up arms or utensils. Among the expenses of the Corporation about 1522 was one shilling paid 'to the Frobisher for scouring the Sword.'" Dr. Murray's great *Dictionary*, we may note, has no example of this mode of spelling "furbisher."

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THE PARISH CLERK, AND HIS RIGHT TO READ THE LITURGICAL EPISTLE. By Cuthbert Atchley, L.R.C.P. London: *Longmans, Green and Co.*, 1903. 8vo., pp. 33. Price 1s. 6d.

This is volume iv. of the Alcuin Club Tracts, and appears very opportunely with one of the issues for 1903 of the Henry Bradshaw Society publications —*The Clerk's Book of* 1549, wherein the status and duties of the parish clerk are duly set forth. The purpose of the former tract is to vindicate the right of parish clerks to read the Liturgical Epistle. In the earliest ages of the Church the reader was not necessarily a presbyter, nor, indeed, any one of the clergy. But soon enough the setting aside with a special blessing of a capable member of the congregation for the purpose of reading to the rest came into vogue. Hence, lectors or readers reckoned as an inferior order of the clergy. Out of reverence for the Holy Gospel, it soon again became a custom that not the ordinary reader, but a deacon or priest, should with ceremony chant it. The Epistle of its nature is no more than a lesson. At a comparatively recent date it was thought fitting to reserve it to the sub-deacon, third of the sacred ministers at Mass. This, however, was not and is not now essential. Where there is no sub-deacon, it is evident enough that in this respect any clerk may take his place.

* * *

Mr. Elliot Stock has issued a cheap edition (price 2s.) of Mr. W. H. Pinder's *Alfred the Great*, which the sub-title correctly describes as a "Chronicle Play in Six Scenes." It appeared a year or two ago as part of the literary fruit of the Alfred millenary celebration, and is written partly in prose, partly in blank verse. The frontispiece is a good picture of the Winchester statue of King Alfred.

* * *

Two interesting pamphlets are before us. In *Prehistoric Pile-structures in Pits*, Mr. L. M. Mann, F.S.A. Scot., reprints from the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* a paper which he read before that society last May, and in which he gives a very full and interesting account, with a number of capital illustrations, of the sites recently excavated by him in Wigtonshire. These pile-structures in silted-up pits present several interesting problems, which Mr. Mann discusses fully and cautiously. We can only wish that the many other remains and indications of prehistoric sites in Scotland, which have been so often destroyed from mere careless ignorance, could have received the same careful, patient investigation which Mr. Mann has bestowed on these Wigtonshire pits. The other pamphlet is a paper by the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, M.A., reprinted from the publications of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, entitled "Extracts from the Two Oldest Registers of the Parish of Syderstone, Norfolk." Syderstone has associations with the unfortunate Amy Robsart, who lived there in early life, and whose father, Sir John Robsart, owned the manor; but there is no reference to Amy in the registers, from which Mr. Astley here gives many extracts of interest. Syderstone possesses an unusually complete record of briefs from 1707 to 1746, and Mr. Astley illustrates his list by notes on the custom of issuing these warrants to collect. The list, like others of its kind, is eloquent of the havoc wrought by fire in country parishes, and of the systematic way in which such parishes were made to bear or share one another's burdens. The name "W. S. Cooper" on p. 7 is a slip for "H. S. Cowper."

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We have received the *Architectural Review* for February and March. The former number is the first issue of the new series. It is considerably increased in size, appears in a new and effective cover, and the price has been raised to one shilling net. The purchaser certainly gets excellent value for his money. The editorial desire to produce, *inter alia*, articles of historical and critical research is well illustrated by Mr. Reginald Blomfield's first article on Philibert de l'Orme, interesting as an architect, and on account of his marked personality, of whose work many excellent illustrations are given. The Rev. W. J. Loftie sends a second fully-illustrated paper on the attractive old town of Stamford, and Messrs. Prior and Gardner contribute another chapter of their important study of "English Mediæval Figure-Sculpture." There are also two reproductions in colour of frescoes discovered in the cathedral of Clermont-Ferrand, and, besides other matter, there is an extensive section, lavishly illustrated, allotted to "Current Architecture." The *Review* in its new form makes a good beginning, which is well maintained in the March issue, where, besides the continuation of "Philibert de l'Orme" and of Mr. Loftie's "Stamford," there is much other good matter and a wealth of illustrations. The frontispiece is a remarkable drawing, having every appearance of being an authentic contemporary sketch, showing the dome of St. Peter's in the course of construction. The *Genealogical Magazine*, March, has for its frontispiece a portrait of the late Sir Albert Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms, with a brief paper on his career and peculiarities. Mr. Fox-Davies writes on "The King's Peerages," and Mr. C. Sandford-Thompson deals with a fresh subject in "The Heraldic Side of Philately." Besides the continuation of one or two serial articles, there is the conclusion of "An Old

Scottish Manuscript," and a caustic little article on "The Archiepiscopal Atmosphere." We have also received the *East Anglian*, September, and *Sale Prices*, February 29.

Correspondence.

A NOTE AND QUERY RESPECTING AN ELIZABETHAN COAT OF ARMS IN WINSLOW CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

In St. Lawrence's Parish Church, Winslow, there is a brass sunk in a recumbent tombstone (dated 1578), bearing these arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a fess between three fleurs-de-lis; 2nd and 3rd, on a bend three molets, pierced.

It seems peculiar, as in the 2nd and 3rd quarters the bend is transposed, that in the 2nd being a dexter bend, while that in the 3rd is sinisterwise.

I should be glad of any information as to whether these two quarters represent the arms of different families, or whether they were merely transposed by the caprice of the craftsman If the former, it will be interesting to know what two families bear a coat so very similar; if the latter, the reason for reversing the ordinary.

The tombstone commemorates "Thomas ffige & Janne his wyfe."

The coat appears to have been elaborately wrought, and, I suppose, may originally have shown the tinctures, all traces of which have now vanished. The field of the 1st and 4th quarters is irregularly grooved, and shows in one place remains of plaster, while the fleurs-de-lis and fesses are formed of lead sunk in the brass, as is also the field of the 2nd and 3rd quarters, while here and there on the lead are traces of hammered-in brass wire in such irregular lines that it does not seem likely, though possible, that they may have been intended to indicate tinctures in the heraldic manner.

Any light on the subject would be very acceptable.

LLEWELYN LLOYD.

Blake House,
Winslow, Bucks.

THE DUMBUCK "CRANNOG."

TO THE EDITOR.

Roma locuta est; causa finita est! Dr. Munro evidently still regards himself as the "infallible Pope" in this controversy, and his *ipse dixit* is to close the matter! He says (*Antiquary*, March, 1904, p. 65): "I realized that the arguments of my opponents were not worth powder and shot." The Russians have tried the same plan in Eastern Asia, and they are now beginning to find out that "the arguments of their opponents" are likely to be worth a great deal of "powder and shot"!

Perhaps, if Dr. Munro would condescend to study the arguments of his opponents, he would hold a better position in the scientific world than he occupies at present.

However, I must not take up your valuable space with going over the old ground, but will merely say here, on this point, that my "arguments" are brought to a scientific conclusion in my recent paper on "Portuguese Parallels to Clydeside Discoveries," reported in your issue for March, which will shortly be published.

With regard to Dr. Munro's statements as to myself, I beg to say, first, that I never knowingly "misstated" or "misrepresented" his "views," as I explained in the *Athenæum* (April 29, 1899). If there was any mistake, it was due to his own obscurity of language. And, secondly, his paper in the *Reliquary* of April, 1901, which consisted more of abuse than argument, was fully answered and refuted by me in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, new series, vol. vii., pp. 229-257. I am still at a loss to understand why personalities should ever have been obtruded into a scientific discussion.

H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY.

East Rudham,
February 27, 1904.

THE "CHI-RHO" MONOGRAM.

TO THE EDITOR.

In your January number Mr. McGovern states, in his article on the Chi-Rho, that there is preserved in the chancel of St. Just Church a stone, found in a watercourse near St. Helen's Chapel, on which is the Chi-Rho. I think he is mistaken, and must be referring to a stone which has been lost for many years. The stone referred to by Mr. McGovern as "the third Cornish stone" is evidently the well-known stone inscribed with the Chi-Rho and the name Selus. This has not been in the chancel for many years, but is at the west end of the north aisle.

I am afraid the reverend gentleman has committed the common error of taking his facts from other people's books.

CORNU. BRITON.

March 7, 1904.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

The Antiquary.

MAY, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

THE members and friends of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society are celebrating the society's coming of age by holding an "Old Manchester and Salford Exhibition." The objects shown are arranged as nearly as possible in chronological order. Flint and stone implements are followed by a collection of Roman coins and pottery, and the interesting bronze statuette of Jupiter discovered during the excavations made in Tonman Street, Deansgate, prior to the erection, in 1839, of the Hall of Science, afterwards used as the first municipal free library in Manchester. The Norman and mediæval periods are represented by copies of charters, deeds, and seals, showing the holding and transfer of the land on which the city of to-day is built. Coming down to more modern times, there is an exhaustive collection of autographs of well-known men, engravings and water-colour views of old buildings and streets, portraits, newspapers, old playbills, broadsides, chapbooks, and other articles, all of interest and value to the student of local history. Amongst these is the only copy known to exist of Richard Cobden's pamphlet *Incorporate your Borough*. Altogether the exhibition, which will remain open till May 11, includes nearly 700 items. The members of the society are much to be congratulated on a happy idea successfully carried out.

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Reports reached Berlin at the beginning of April that, while a path was being made through a field at Diebach, near Büdingen, the remains of a mammoth were unearthed. Dr. Dörmer, of Hamburg, was entrusted with the direction of the further operations, and was successful in recovering an enormous tusk over 2 metres long and 20 centimetres in diameter. It was broken in two, and was full of earth and stones. The fact that this earth was of a different nature to the soil surrounding the remains, and that the various remains lay scattered apart, indicates that the animal must have been floated to where it became buried. Two molar teeth were also found, one being 30 centimetres long and weighing 11 pounds. Amongst the other remains, the ribs, thigh, and pelvic bones were best preserved. The remains of another mammoth are also reported as having just been found at Orlau, near the Silesian frontier.

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The Selden Society's publication for the current year will be a first volume of *Select Borough Custumals*, edited by Miss Mary Bateson, which is already well advanced. Provisional arrangements have been made for the following publications: In 1905, *Year-Books of Edward II.*, vol. ii., edited by Professor Maitland, whose brilliant work in the first volume has been widely appreciated; in 1906, *Borough Custumals*, vol. ii., or *Star Chamber*, vol. ii.; and in 1907, *Year-Books of Edward II.*, vol. iii.

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The Somerset Archæological Society will hold its summer meeting at Gillingham. The meeting will open on July 19, and will extend over four days, during which Bruton, Stavordale, Cuckington, Shaftesbury, Mere, Stourton, Pen Pits, Tollard Royal, the Pitt-Rivers Museum, and King John House, will be visited. The president is Mr. T. H. M. Bailward, of Horsington Manor, Templecombe.

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Mr. G. A. Macmillan, Hon. Treasurer of the Cretan Exploration Fund, recently wrote a long letter to the *Times*, appealing for further funds for carrying on Mr. Arthur Evans's important excavations on the Knossos site. The results have already been so remarkable that additional assistance should readily be forthcoming. It is also desired to carry out further work at Palaikastro. "The work

done there last year," says Mr. Macmillan, "yielded most interesting results. A considerable town was discovered, regularly laid out in streets and blocks. The general plan and parts of the houses seem to date from the latter part of the Kamáres period, but there was extensive rebuilding during the Mycenæan period. House fronts in ashlar masonry, bathrooms, drainage arrangements, and a great variety of domestic utensils, indicate widespread prosperity and comfort. The inhabitants had wheat and peas; they made oil, and probably wine. They imported obsidian from Melos, green porphyry from the Peloponnese, and liparite from the Lipari Islands. Their wealth was probably derived from trade with Egypt. The yield of pottery, especially rich in marine designs, was exceptionally large."

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The manuscript of the first book of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which was offered by auction recently, and failed to reach the reserve price, has now been sold privately to an American collector, who, with a modesty rare among book-collectors, does not desire —for the present, at all events—his name to be made public. The price paid has not been divulged; but as the manuscript was bought in at the auction at £5,000, the last bid being £4,750, the sum paid is presumably over £5,000. The book is a thin quarto of seventeen leaves.

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A baker's shovel (*pala*), such as is still in use for putting bread into the oven, says the *Athenæum*, was discovered at the bottom of a recently-excavated Roman well in the Saalburg. Similar instruments are represented on Roman frescoes, but this is the first one that has been found. It is of beechwood, and is made in one piece. A silver coin of Antoninus Pius, a bronze coin of the Empress Faustina, and a well-preserved leather shoe, were among the further contents of the well.

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The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland have issued an interesting preliminary programme of their forthcoming archæological cruise around the Irish coast. The steamer engaged will leave Belfast on June 22, the cruise ending at Kingstown on June 30. Among the places to be visited are Rathlin Island, Tory Island, Inismurray, Clare Island, the Aran Islands, Galway, the ancient city of Fahan, with its beehive structures, the Blasquet Islands, Glengariff, Cork, Ardmore, and various places in county Wexford.

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The foundation-stone of the library to be erected at Athens in memory of the late Mr. F. C. Penrose, the eminent architect and archæologist, was laid on March 16 by Mr. Bosanquet, the President of the Institute of Archæology. An address was delivered by Dr. Dörpfeld. The British Minister and several well-known archæologists were present at the ceremony.

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An interesting report, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, is to hand from the valley of the Tigris, where an expedition is at work, under the auspices of the German Orient Society, excavating on the site of the ancient city of Assur, the capital of the Assyrian monarchy. The expedition has partly unearthed several buildings, among them five palaces and a temple, together with numerous bricks covered with inscriptions, and throwing much light on the period from 1900 to 600 before Christ. Of special interest are inscriptions from the reign of Sardanapalus. One of the best finds is a carved basaltic column with a rough portrait of King Salmanassar II., and a somewhat lengthy inscription reciting the deeds of this monarch. The explorers were much astonished to discover a relief of Hercules clad in a lion's skin. The walls of the palaces were decorated with coloured drawings of high artistic value. The German Orient Society also publishes reports from its Babylonian expedition, in which the leader writes that he has discovered a palace, in a room of which several inscribed bricks were found containing valuable information regarding the trading habits of the Babylonians.

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The Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., contributed to the *Athenæum* of April 2 and 9 two papers of interest to ecclesiologists, entitled "Among the Norfolk Churches." Norfolk is the county of fine churches, and Dr. Cox described many examples seldom visited. One

paragraph in the first article emphasized a point that is sometimes apt to be lost sight of. The lofty fourteenth-century tower of Crostwight Church, said Dr. Cox, "is, alas! showing obvious signs of decay; the cracks on the western front are ominous of speedy collapse, unless the necessary repairs are quickly undertaken. Here, as in several other cases, the cruel, tearing ivy is allowed to work its destructive course unimpeded. There is a notice warning visitors that the tower is dangerous; half an hour's work with the saw on the stout ivy limbs would remove one of the worst elements of danger. But the foolish and absolutely unreal notion that ivy holds up an old building is one of the fond superstitions that cling to Norfolk."

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The *Builder* of April 9 contained a full report of a paper on "How the Governments of Europe and America preserve their Ancient Monuments and Natural Scenery," which was read by Mr. Nigel Bond, Secretary of the National Trust, at a meeting of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club. It is a very handy summary which shows in what very varying degrees the different Governments act as protectors of ancient monuments. The issue of the *Builder* for the following week contained two excellent antiquarian articles. One was on the church of the Kentish village of Orpington, which, besides some other features of interest, possesses a remarkable canopied tomb in the western porch, a very unusual site for such a memorial. The other article was on "Our Town Walls and their Gateways."

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The death occurred at Dorchester on March 13 of Mr. Henry J. Moule, for more than twenty years Curator of the Dorset County Museum. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Moule, Vicar of Fordington, and was born at Gillingham in 1825. He first became tutor and secretary in the family of the late Lord Wriothesley Russell, and later was librarian and secretary to the late Earl Fitzwilliam. In 1881 he returned to his native county, and was appointed to the curatorship of the new County Museum. His literary work included *Old Dorset* and *Dorchester Antiquities.*

Mr. W. B. Gerish, of Bishop's Stortford, is issuing sundry brochures dealing with local folk-lore. The second, lately published at the price of 1s. net, is entitled *A Hertfordshire Robin Hood; or, The Story of Jack o'Legs, the Robber-Giant of Weston.* The title has rather a "penny dreadful" sound, but the hero of the story had a real existence, and Mr. Gerish has brought together and carefully examined the various narratives of Jack's prowess, habitation, and death. We may also mention that the East Herts Archæological Society, of which Mr. Gerish is honorary secretary, is about to issue the *Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, by Professor Skeat. The book will be issued in a limited edition at the price of 3s. 6d., or, interleaved with plain paper for notes, 4s. 6d.

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Among Messrs. Methuen's announcements we notice a new series of small books on "Ancient Cities," which promises to be attractive. Instead of mixing up the history of a number of periods by describing the objects in a city as they are met with in the course of a walk, the history of each city will be given in sections, each section being succeeded by an account of the objects belonging to the period. The first volume will be *Chester*, by Dr. B. C. A. Windle, F.S.A.

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Leek, in Staffordshire, possesses a fine prehistoric monument in the shape of a rounded hill called the Cock Low, some 15 feet high, and 50 yards in diameter. The Low was explored fifty years ago, and proved by Mr. Bateman and Mr. Carrington to have been a sepulchral monument. It was formed by heaping up a large mound of sand, upon which a great fire was laid, and upon that the body to be consumed, with an earthen pot and some flint implements, traces of which were found by Mr. Bateman. After cremation, the whole was covered with an envelope of earth, thickest on the top of the mound. The private ground on which the mound stands was lately bought by a Mr. Burton, who, not knowing the character of the monument, had begun to remove it, but stopped the work on hearing what the mound really was from the Rev. W. Beresford. The mound is an unusually fine one, and greatly

resembles that at Pilsbury Castle, near Sheen, where part of an ancient British camp has been destroyed to form it; and the fact that in the latter case a Roman camp closely adjoins it seems to hint that the heroes thus commemorated died in defence of Britain against Rome. The Town Council have resolved to do nothing in the matter, and the price—nearly £500—asked for the mound by Mr. Burton prevents anything being raised towards its preservation by private subscription, so we suppose that it will now be demolished—a consummation much to be deplored.

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Several discoveries have to be chronicled. Excavations carried out by Mr. William Riley, of Bridgend, in the sand-dunes at Merthyr Mawr, on the Glamorganshire seaboard, have lately resulted in some interesting revelations. The opening of a tumulus, 160 feet in circumference, and 21 feet in height, was completed early in April. The skeletons of three persons of the Neolithic Age were discovered. Two were of males, and one of them bore evidences of hasty and careless burial, and nearly all the bones were broken. Stones were found in the sand around the latter, and it has been suggested that death in this case was due to stoning. All the bodies were in a sitting posture, with the chin touching the knees, and by each was a food vessel of pottery. The jaw of the other skeleton, which was that of a woman, was broken. At Mitcham, during the first week in April, there was unearthed a group of ten skeletons, with spear-heads lying near. At the left side of one skeleton, which had spurs at the heels, was found the blade of a two-edged broad sword, about 18 inches in length, and on the chest were several 3-inch lengths of brass or bronze rod, with eyelets at the extremities, and fragments of a black-brown glazed vase, about 6 inches high and 4 inches in diameter at the mouth, finely scored from top to bottom parallel with the circumference.

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Roman relics have been found at one or two places. At Camelon, Stirlingshire, which is rich in Roman remains, an altar was unearthed towards the end of March by some workmen in excavating sand at a point in the ditch or fosse on the south of what had formerly been found to be a Roman camp. The altar is in an admirable state of preservation. The meaning of the Latin inscription which it bears has not been definitely fixed, but it is supposed to be an altar raised by a soldier of the Second Legion of Augustus to his particular deity. The altar is now in the hands of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Fragments of another altar have been found at Benwell, Northumberland, near which there was a Roman station. The fragments have been presented to the museum of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. Two Roman coins have been found in the course of railway excavations near High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. The first is of the date A.D. 322. The obverse has a bust to the right, with the inscription "Crispus Nobil. C." In its centre the reverse has a decorated altar, inscribed "Votis XX.," around it "Beata Tranquillitas," and below "P. Lon." The second coin shows the bust of the Emperor Galerius, an extremely distinct and well-executed figure. The inscription, which is particularly clear, is "Maximianus Nob. Cæs." On the reverse is a standing figure representing the genius of the Roman people, with the inscription round it, "Genio Populi Romani."

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A valuable collection of coins has been unearthed between Bonvilstone and St. Nicholas, near Cardiff, by a labourer named Elward, employed in repairing a bank at Sheep Court Farm. The coins, which are in an excellent state of preservation, include three large gold coins about the size of a four-shilling piece, but very thin, eight guineas, one half-guinea, forty-two sovereigns, twenty-seven shilling pieces, three sixpences, three large silver coins, and several half-crowns. Many of them are dated 1676; the others are of the reigns of James II., of William and Mary, and Queen Anne.

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Professor Paul Vinogradoff, who succeeds Sir Frederick Pollock as Corpus Christi Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, is the author of *Villainage in England: Essays in English Mediæval History*, published by the University Press in 1892. Dr. Vinogradoff was then a professor in the University

of Moscow, and Sir Frederick Pollock was one of those who read the proofs of the book.

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The crypt under the Savings Bank in the High Street at Guildford, mentioned in the report of the annual meeting of the Surrey Archæological Society, which appears in another part of this month's *Antiquary*, is a building of exceptional interest. It is of early fourteenth-century date, and without doubt originally formed the undercroft of a merchant's town house. "It is entirely vaulted," says Mr. Thackeray Turner in a letter to a Surrey paper, "with somewhat massive ribs, supported by two columns, thus dividing the vaulting into six compartments. There are no wall ribs, and the vaulting springs from large and finely-carved corbels, in all cases but one consisting of the head and shoulders of the human figure. We may take it for granted that it could have been used for no other purpose than stores, from the fact that it is, and always was, approached from the High Street by a flight of steps leading down into it, and also from the fact that it only has one small window (now blocked) giving light from the High Street. The suggestion that it was used for religious purposes can, I think, gain no support. It is sincerely to be hoped that this comparatively unknown piece of mediæval work may be accessible to the public in the future, and that the custodians may be able to make some arrangement by which access may be given upon payment of a small fee."

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The Rev. C. V. Goddard writes from Baverstock Rectory, under date April 9: "In the *Antiquary* for June, 1903, there is figured 'A Tip and Swing Holder for Kail-pot' from Yorkshire. Allow me to say that similar tip-hooks (but not hinged, like this one, with a a fork) are common in Wilts, where they are known as 'kettle-jacks.' But they are mostly to be found now on blacksmiths' scrap-heaps, with the racks for burning clay pipes clean and other out-of-date things. Only to-day I obtained a toasting-fork with legs, for standing on the hearth—not unlike the Yorkshire example, but with two prongs instead of the swivel rack."

An exhibition of historical portraits was opened in the Examination Schools, Oxford, on April 12. Many valuable paintings, belonging to the University, the colleges, city authorities, noblemen, and others, are included. The exhibition covers the period to the end of the reign of James I., and includes the foundation and early history of most of the Oxford colleges. There were eighteen colleges in 1625, and eleven founders' portraits are in the collection. The painting attracting most attention is a Holbein, lent by Viscount Dillon, representing Archbishop Warham. Christ Church contributes many from its rich store. The kings and queens take up a considerable space. Queen Elizabeth is represented by seven paintings, and it is the opinion of Dr. Woods, the former President of Trinity College, who has taken much interest in the exhibition, that, out of the whole collection, all but a few were painted within the last hundred years of the period after 1525. The exhibition will remain open till the end of May.

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A party of members and friends of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society visited the Guildhall Library and Museum on March 26. Mr. Charles Welch, the Librarian, addressing the company, said that the Library of the Corporation of the City of London dated from the time of Sir Richard Whittington, at which period it consisted entirely of MSS. He regretted to say that, with one exception, not a single tome of that early collection was in the possession of the Corporation. The first building existed for 125 years, but nothing now remained of it, although it was the first free library established in the country. Its demolition came about in a peculiar way. The Duke of Somerset "borrowed" all the books, and within a month the Corporation, despairing of having them returned, pulled down the building, and turned the site into a cloth-market. The real founder of the present library was Mr. Lambert Jones, and the date of the foundation was 1824.

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On leaving the museum to enter the crypt the party came across some old Roman stone sculpture of an early period, obtained

from a bastion in Camomile Street. Mr. Shore drew particular attention to this. Being an officer of the Corporation, he said, Mr. Welch could not say anything regarding the neglected storage of this stonework. It was the grandest collection of ancient Roman remains we had, and yet it was placed in the basement of the crypt, inaccessible and uncared for. He suggested that the society should ask the Corporation to recognise the archæological treasure they possessed in this collection. He ventured to say that not £20,000 would purchase these relics. Mr. St. John Hope also protested against this treatment of these relics. If the whole of the Roman pottery in the museum were turned out to give place to this stonework a good exchange would be made. Roman pottery was plentiful, but little of this class of work was to be obtained. Not every British workman, he continued, knew the meaning of the holes in the stone (which he pointed out), or that the use of a lewis was familiar to the Romans.

In a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at their meeting on April 11, Mr. F. Haverfield, referring to the inscribed tablet discovered in 1895 during the Society's excavation of the Roman Camp at Birrens, which bore to be erected in honour of the Emperor Antoninus Pius in A.D. 158, by the First Cohort of Tungrians, under a Governor of Britain whose name, owing to the imperfection of the slab, had not been recovered, went on to show that the missing name was now revealed by the discovery in 1903 of another slab in the river Tyne at Newcastle, which had been erected to the same Emperor by a draft of three British legions sent over specially from Germany, under Julius Verus, Governor of Britain. The Birrens stone was not the only one which thus received elucidation by the completion of its inscription. A slab found almost at the same time as the Newcastle slab in the Roman fort of Brough in Derbyshire bears to have been erected by the First Cohort of the Aquitanians, under Julius Verus, and another found at Netherby long ago, and preserved in the Carlisle Museum, seems to bear the same Governor's name. These stones are all in or nearly in the territory assigned to the Brigantes, a tribe which Tacitus describes as the most populous in Britain, and the activity of Julius Verus in Britain may have consisted in subduing the semi-independent Brigantes, and planting forts in suitable places to hold them down. Of Verus himself little is known. He was Governor of Syria about A.D. 161 to 165, a fact which consists with his British governorship in A.D. 158.

Neolithic and other Remains found near Harlyn Bay, Cornwall.

By J. P. Arthur.

(*Concluded from p.* 110.)

II.

REFERENCE has been already made to the flattened skeletons found in the Harlyn burial-ground. These were discovered beneath a wall, upon the western side of the cemetery; the wall itself is about 3 feet in height, and is thicker at the top than at the bottom; it is built of rough slabs of slate and boulders of quartzite showing no traces of mortar. Underneath the wall was found a heavy slate slab, measuring about 4½ feet by 2 feet, which covered, and had completely flattened, two skeletons, one being that of an adult, the other that of a child, for both adult and milk teeth were found amongst the fragments of the broken skulls. A bronze ring was associated with the skeletons. The discovery of these remains raises several questions of interest. First, what was the purpose with which the wall was built? It has been suggested that it formed a part of the original boundary of the burial-ground, but this theory, if correct, disposes of the hypothesis advanced by Rev. D. G. Whitley, that the burial-place belongs to the Neolithic period, because the skeletons, being *beneath* the wall, must have been buried before the structure was built; and as a bronze ornament (which could not be a later intrusion) was found with the remains, the period at which the wall was built cannot be earlier

than the Age of Bronze, though it may be much later.

It is, of course, possible that the wall was built at a late period in the history of the burial-ground, and that some of the interments are much older than the flattened skeletons, in which case it may have been intended by those who built it to mark the limits of their cemetery. The peculiar shape of the "wall," however, suggests that it may be in reality an altar, though its length—rather under 7 yards—tells against this hypothesis.

In the second place, the condition of the skeletons and their position suggests that we have here a case of human sacrifice. It is well known that in many parts of the world a custom prevailed of burying human victims beneath the foundations of a building in order to secure the stability of the structure. The story of Odhran's burial at Hy is often quoted as an example of this superstition, though it is due to the memory of Columba, who is held to have consented to the sacrifice, to say that the incident is not recorded in Adamnan's *Life* of the Saint, but is first mentioned in the later Irish *Life;* moreover, the end of the story suggests that Odhran was put to death for heresy. It has been maintained by some authorities that human sacrifice was part of the esoteric teaching of the early Irish Church, and the story of St. Patrick and the virgins of Cruachan is quoted as a case in point.* The survival of the custom amongst the Jews is illustrated by 1 Kings xvi. 34 and Josh. vi. 26; also by the sacrifice of Isaac, Gen. xxii.

An example of human sacrifice in connection with a burial-ground may be found in Mr. Stewart Macalister's *Report on the Excavation of Gezer*, p. 72. This case offers some interesting points of similarity to that of the Harlyn sacrifice. Mr. Macalister shows that "the evidence at present available indicates that the normal human sacrifices in Palestine were those of very young infants," but in one case the victim seems to have been a girl of about sixteen. A number of the skeletons found associated with the latter seem to have been buried in the "crouching posture," and to have belonged to the Bronze Age, when flint was still very commonly used.

* Stokes, *Ireland and the Keltic Church*, p. 89.

A modern instance of human sacrifice at the inauguration of buildings is mentioned by Sir R. Burton, *Mission to Dahomey*, vol. i., chap. v., etc., from whose account it appears that the name Dahomey is explained by the natives as indicating that the royal palace was built upon the body of Dah by his conqueror (Dahomey = Dah's belly).

That human sacrifice and the mutilation of the dead and other dreadful rites once prevailed in the Harlyn neighbourhood is indicated by evidence even stronger than that afforded by the flattened skeletons. In many cases portions of a skeleton are found in unnatural positions, though the remainder shows that the bones were buried while still clothed in flesh—*e.g.*, a skeleton uncovered by the writer had evidently remained undisturbed since burial, but the lower jaw was resting upon the pelvis. In the case of the round cist, two femora were found separated from the skeletons to which they belonged by a slab of slate, and the skulls were quite separated from their respective trunks. Many skulls seem to have been violently broken, and some are found resting upon stones, as if to facilitate this process. Further evidence will be found in Mr. Bullen's pamphlet.

Some of these cases might be explained upon hypotheses other than that of deliberate mutilation, but no such explanation is possible in the case of the remains discovered by Dr. Penrose Williams, which it is convenient to deal with at once. The site of the discovery is a small promontory united to the mainland of Constantine Bay by low rocks, which is known as Constantine Island. Upon this little peninsula several interesting discoveries have been made by Mr. Mallett and others, some of which are referred to below; but Dr. Williams' find is perhaps the most significant of all. The island, whose upper surface is about 18 feet above the present high-water mark, is covered with sand overgrown by turf, and the low cliffs fall almost perpendicularly into the water. Toward the seaward end of the island, the writer observed traces of a wall, which may have formed part of a hut, but he was not able to make a thorough examination. Dr. Williams, however, was more fortunate, and close to the wall, and in a raised beach which underlies the turf and sand, he found "the

remains of a skeleton arranged in a neat little heap between two small slabs of slate, all the bones being chopped up into small pieces. The bones must have been bare of flesh when buried to be contained in so small a compass." I here quote Dr. Williams' description written at the time of the discovery, but have since examined the remains, and noticed that the bones had been split longitudinally, and bore clear marks of some cutting instrument. No fragment exceeded five inches in length, and the whole of the remains might have been contained in a basin 8 inches in diameter. Associated with the skeleton were large pieces of quartzite of the "shield shape," apparently worked, a quantity of flint-flakes, and a fragment of black hand-made pottery.

This find affords the clearest proof of the mutilation of the dead, and were it not for the fact that high authorities have declared that there is no evidence of cannibalism amongst the early inhabitants of this country, I should have no hesitation in saying that the condition of the bones points to the existence of that custom; and even against this weight of authority I am disposed so to regard them, especially as one piece of positive evidence is worth any quantity of negative. There is, however, no doubt that the practice of removing the flesh from the bones before burial prevailed amongst many tribes.* Space forbids any detailed discussion of the object of such mutilations, but, considering that bodies buried in the crouching posture were often tied with thongs, and that the bodies of the dead, or the faces of their surviving relations, were often disfigured in order to prevent the ghost from recognising its former tenement or from haunting its former friends, it may be worth suggesting that the mutilations are analogous to such customs, and due to a desire to insure that the dead should not "walk." The breaking of the skulls may be either a survival of the older custom of killing the sick and aged, or a method of insuring that the body to be buried was really dead. Whatever may have been the idea underlying these horrible rites, it is clear that human sacrifice, the mutilation of the dead, and probably cannibalism also, prevailed in the district of Harlyn.

The traces of a hut upon Constantine Island have been already mentioned, but in the case referred to the indications were very slight. On the diagonally opposite corner of the island, however, a hut was found two years before Dr. Williams' discovery, and has been described by Mr. Bullen. On the mainland, opposite the low neck of the peninsula, similar remains exist, and one hut was in August, 1902, fairly complete except for the roof. This was explored by Dr. and Mrs. Penrose Williams and myself, and was found to be pear-shaped, the entrance being at the narrow end. The length of the building seems to have been about 10 feet and the breadth about 4 feet; there was no conclusive evidence as to its height, as the roofing slabs had disappeared. Within and outside the hut were traces of hearths, and underneath the walls, but visible in the face of the cliff there is a layer of ash and charred matter 8 inches or more in thickness; from this ash-bed I obtained a bone arrow, made from a rib (deer?), a bone awl, four pieces of thick black pottery, a quantity of charred bones and teeth, flints, and a few shells. The arrow, which is barbed, is very well made, and the awl shows distinct traces of cutting. The fragments of pottery are large enough to enable one to judge of the size and form of the vessel to which they belonged, which was hand-made. The shells were chiefly limpet, but dog-whelk and cockle were also found. All these relics are in the Harlyn Museum. A close search revealed no trace of metal. Of a second hut only one wall remained, the rest of the building having evidently fallen away with the cliff. A hearth, however, was traceable near the wall, and on the opposite side of it Mr. Mallett, in 1901, found a deposit of grass seed—since identified as *Triticum perenne*—which seemed to have been enclosed between slabs of slate. The condition of this seed tells against the theory that it had been deposited for any great length of time. On the other hand, the dryness of the sand and the complete exclusion of light must be taken into consideration, and it is well known that to this day certain tribes use pounded grass seed as

* Stevens, *Flint Chips*, p. 371 *et seq.*

food. Near the same spot the writer found a slate implement, one end of which was black, rounded and pointed, while the opposite, or handle, end was lighter in colour, flat, and of the "fishtail" shape. The bevelling near the flat end looked suspiciously fresh; but the implement was deeply buried in the sand, some six feet or more below the surface, and was close to the inner wall of the hut.

Close to these huts there are traces of a kitchen midden or shell mound; such heaps are common in the neighbourhood, but that near the ruins of Constantine Church deserves special mention. The mound, which is of considerable extent, is covered with close sea-turf, but upon the south side this has broken away, and a section of the hillock is thus laid bare. As long ago as 1864 Mr. Spence Bate, F.R.S., read a paper before the British Association at Bath in which he described a skull, pottery, and other objects found here. A further exploration was made in 1901 by Rev. R. A. Bullen, Mr. Reddie Mallett, and Mr. G. Bonsor, when various interesting relics were recovered. On several occasions in July, 1902, Rev. Percivall Pott and the writer investigated this mound, and found pottery of various dates, of which the earliest was coarse, black, and hand-made, and the latest neatly glazed and probably mediæval; the latter occurred on or near the surface. A portion of a human skull was also found, but no other relics of importance. It has now been proved that beneath the shell layer in which we hunted there are a number of slate cists containing skeletons buried in the extended position and lying with the feet to the east. This discovery was made by Dr. Williams, who, on August 5, found four of these coffins, and subsequent investigation showed that a large number of interments have been made here. It seems clear that these are early Christian burials, and that the skulls found by Mr. Spence Bate and the writer also belonged to early British Christians. All the cists were in the position above indicated, and were broader toward the end where the head lay; they were covered with slate slabs, and in one case the covering was pierced with two circular holes about 1 inch in diameter and 4 inches apart. These holes had been cut with a narrow chisel, and the slab was worked from both sides. The skeleton in this cist was well preserved, and, curiously enough, the sand had not penetrated to any great extent, so that the greater part of the skeleton was uncovered. The position of the arms was remarkable, the left being folded across the breast, while the right was bent beneath the body, a position which was found to obtain in the case of several other skeletons. The skull was of a low type and much "underhung"; under the neck was a fragment of iron greatly decayed. The qualities of sand as a preservative are shown by the discovery of a small cist, about 30 inches by 10, containing the skeleton of a child between one and two years of age; the bones when found were quite complete.

With the exception of the iron object mentioned, no ornaments or implements were found in the cists, but some pieces of quartzite were discovered both within and outside them. One skull, which I have not seen, is described by Dr. Williams as being of a lower type than any of the others, and exhibits a suture extending from the nasal bones to the occiput. The teeth were, as usual, in excellent condition.

That these bodies were buried at a period long subsequent to that of the formation of the shell mound is indicated by the quality of the pottery found with the shells. The deposit which holds the latter also contains quantities of charcoal and burnt matter, and it is probable that this spot was once dedicated to the worship of heathen deities, in which case the shells, animal bones, etc., which are found here, may be the remains of sacred feasts, an hypothesis which is strengthened by the following considerations.

Near the west end of the ruins of the church there is a small boulder of water-worn Cataclew stone, so placed as to be literally a stumbling-block to anyone entering the church. It has been suggested that this was a sacrificial stone in pagan times, and that, the spot having been considered sacred by many generations before the introduction of Christianity, the early Christian missionaries selected it for this reason as the site of a church. That they often adopted such sites is a well-established fact—*e.g.*, the early Christian settlements in Ireland at

Derry, Durrow, and Kildare, in all of which there were sacred oak groves (*daire* = oak, O. Irish). So, too, Gregory advises, "Fana idolorum destrui minime debeant"; they should, he says, "be purged, supplied with relics, and used as Christian temples—"ut anglorum gens ad loca quae consueverit familiarius concurrat."

The form of the enclosure in which the church stood is also significant, being nearly circular, and there is running water close by, likewise the remains of a raised causeway, all of which are quoted by Rev. Elias Owen, F.S.A., as indications of a connection with pagan rites. These things taken together—namely, the presence of the boulder; the early pottery, burnt bones and shells in the kitchen midden; the form of the enclosure, etc.—certainly make out a strong case for the theory that the site upon which St. Constantine's Church stood was formerly used for the celebration of pagan rites.

Of the church itself but little now remains, and it is difficult to say to what period the ruins belong. The saint to whom it is dedicated was son of Cador, King of Cornwall, according to Gildas (A.D. 516-570), who calls him "the tyrannical whelp of Devon, that unclean lioness" (Ep., § c), but Guest thinks he was the third son of Emrys Wiedig. According to tradition he was converted by Petroc (who had a cell near Bodmin), and retired to a hermitage on the sands near Padstow, "where was a holy well." Possibly there was a shrine already built here when Constantine retired from the world, but the church dedicated to his memory would naturally be built near the cell in which he dwelt. The date of his death is between A.D. 576 and 600, and from this it would seem that a church and churchyard may have existed here for 1300 years or more; but the encroachment of sand eventually obliged the people of the district to build themselves another church further inland, and Constantine's shrine thus fell into decay and ruin. The same thing has happened in the cases of the shrines at Perranzabuloe and St. Enodoc.

Near the church is a round space free from sand, upon which stand the ruins of a modern building. This space has yielded abundance of flint flakes, and would repay further investigation. The occurrence of flints in such profusion in the district is remarkable; from this and other circumstances one cannot but conclude that this region, now so sparsely populated, once supported a large population, some few generations of which have left behind the relics above described. Summing up the evidence briefly, we may say that some of the flint flakes and cores are the remains of Neolithic man, though others are later—*e.g.*, the barbed and stemmed arrow-head found by Mrs. Williams; the Bronze Age has left traces in the barrows on Cataclew Point; the Early Iron is represented by the later interments in the Harlyn Cemetery. All the typical methods of burial are found here. The urns described by Mr. Bullen are the relics of a race which practised cremation; burial in the extended posture and without coffins is shown by the skeletons found on the south-west side of the bay; that in the contracted in the Harlyn Cemetery. In fact, various races and very many generations have succeeded one another here, so that it is difficult to determine to which some of the relics belong; but the district is so rich in antiquarian treasures that it is most desirable that it should be scientifically and systematically examined.

My best thanks are due to Rev. R. A. Bullen for permission to reproduce those photographs which are his copyright; to Mr. Reddie Mallett for much information; and especially to Dr. Penrose Williams and to Mrs. Williams for allowing me to share their labours and to profit by the results of their knowledge and skill.

Italian Discovery in Crete.*

By Friedrich von Duhn; Translated by Mary Gurney.

SINCE Mycenæ and Tiryns were unearthed by the enthusiasm and fortunate skill of Schliemann, displaying before our eyes the reality of a great epoch (so ancient as to be veiled in the nimbus of departed heroic glory to the

* From *Deutsche Rundschau*, September, 1903.

Homeric poets), the expectations of archæologists have never risen so high, and surprises have never followed in such quick succession as in the last few years. The deliverance of Crete from the barbarian, and her return to the circle of lands of culture, has made discovery possible; indeed, it has imposed the duty of renewed work, and with astonished gaze we behold the Greek buildings and works of art, which, arising from the virgin soil of the "Island of a Hundred Cities," by their grandeur, perfection and high intent, cast into the shade the creations of a long succession of later centuries.

Many minds had already anticipated discovery in this island of mixed races, as is shown by the prophetic book of Arthur Milchhöfer on the origins of art in Greece, published twenty years ago. He traced further, last year, what has since been accomplished by English energy and self-sacrifice at Knossos, the palace of Minos (see *Deutsche Rundschau*, 1902, vol. cxi., p. 341).

Whilst the English are still working at the various points to the east of Crete, the Italians are working at the south. Italian savants had commenced their Cretan work even during the Turkish rule. By his strong will and powers of endurance, Federico Halbherr, of South Tyrol, Professor at the University of Rome, had even then succeeded in triumphing over apparently insurmountable difficulties, and in bringing to light rare and valuable treasures from the classic period; amongst others an important Greek Code of Laws, the laws of the city of Gortyn, written on stone. But these and other undertakings (such as the exploration of several sacred caves, containing numerous votive offerings, and giving clear insight into the religion and art of 2,000 years) sink into insignificance when compared with the work of the last two years—the unearthing of a large regal palace (a worthy counterpart to Knossos), and much besides.

Crete closes in the Ægean Sea, like a long bolt. Its central mountain ridge rises at east and west almost to snow-level. The only available harbours are on the northern coast; the best is Suda Bay, without either ancient or modern city of any importance; the smaller harbours having been equally well suited for the commerce of the ancients, and, later on, for the galleys of Venice.

These small harbours, Canea, Retimo, and Candia, are now the only real towns of the island. Candia, in the centre of the northern coast, formed the direct communication of the great city of Knossos with the sea. The cultivated lands around are fruitful, though of limited area. They extend into the mountain clefts, and are well watered, the summits of the mountains being covered with snow during a great part of the year. The grass and corn-fields show a rich abundance of flowers and fruit. But the produce of the immediate vicinity did not afford enough support for a large population. As the villages came closer together, and became more densely peopled, Crete depended more and more on foreign communication, and on gaining a command over foreign markets. The shores of the Ægean Sea were her natural sphere of expansion, and the ancient writers of later days justly referred to the far-reaching rule of Minos and to the tribute sent from Athens.

The south coast differs from the north. On the east and west there are hardly any towns within reach of the sea; the few existing are where the island is narrow and the north coast is easy of access. The aspect of the coast is steep and unapproachable to voyagers from Italy to Egypt. But this appearance is deceptive as regards the centre of the island. At its broadest part, protected by a girdle of bare rocks which form a barrier towards the sea, lies the long and broad fruitful plain of Messarà, the largest in the island, well watered and exceedingly productive. On the north border, stretching down towards the plain, once rose the powerful city of Gortyn, the capital of Crete from the time that her independent rule of the sea had become a thing of the past and the princely dwellings of Knossos lay in ruin. As late as Imperial times Gortyn was still the centre for the Roman cohorts. It is there, by means of long and patient excavations (unfortunately, yet incomplete in the most important direction) that the Italians have discovered numerous important buildings, with the monuments of eight centuries. The north coast is approached from the Messarà plain by means of steep,

wretched mule-paths, paved with slippery round pebbles. Until some change occurs, the north and south must remain apart, as it is easier and cheaper for the north to obtain its supplies of grain from Asia Minor or from South Russia than from the fertile plains of its own island. And as the small port at the west end of Messarà has no adequate supply of modern conveniences for lading and unlading, and is quite unprotected from the winds of the south and south-west, the greater part of the beautiful plain remains untilled until better days dawn. A chain of hills governs the sole and natural outlet towards the west: whoever possesses this chain closes communication with the sea. The plain and its products belong to him. From his heights he overlooks the whole outstretched level as far as its eastern boundary, seen in the blue distance, the southern range of the Dikte Mountains, the most eastern elevation of the backbone of the island. Should he turn his gaze backwards, he gains an open view over the broad blue sea, with here and there an island—usually a rocky mass. From his post of observation he commands towards the west the whole south-west of the island, protected by its hill-ranges and gullies from the approach of any ship, whether friendly or otherwise, and of every pirate. Towards the north extends the massive mountain of Ida, with its long valleys and supporting ranges of hills; then follow the passes at its side, and, further towards the west, the White Mountains of wild Sphakia, the chief centre of the numerous insurrections of the last century; in the far east appears lofty Dikte. He possesses a prominent watch-tower, better protected and much more impressive than Knossos. But the wilderness of the African Sea, and the mountain barrier cutting off the beautiful island world to the north condemned the lords of this citadel to the subordinate position of military chiefs, at the time of the first great contests for a sunshiny spot. The northern side of the island alone afforded room for a true prince who should leave his mark on history.

From this dividing chain one long ridge with three rocky summits stretches towards the east, its base surrounded by water. The pass is very narrow, through which, on the northern side of this ridge, river and road make their way from the plain to the sea. Here lay Phæstos. The site of this royal palace on the eastern and the lowest summit of the ridge, and yet commanding the whole plain, was discovered in a most skilful manner by the Italian archæological mission under Halbherr and Pernier (Fig. 1).

This extensive and remarkable site was the centre of a long historical development, like the palace excavated by Evans at Knossos. On the southern declivity of the hill we find the ruins of prehistoric houses, and also the important remains of an earlier palatial building belonging to the substructure of the later great palace. The hill was originally far steeper towards the east than now, and the building level had been broadened by laboriously constructed terraces, long since partially destroyed, with the buildings once erected upon them; whilst towards the west the rock was not only wide enough to bear the buildings placed upon it, but at some spots had even been hewn away. The palace of Knossos is also built on uneven ground, and there also both levelling and the erection of terraces had been found necessary. Both palaces are distinguished by unusual regularity of building, and by the straight lines of their enclosures, with further development from various quadratic and other rectilineal ground-plans. No greater contrast can be imagined than would exist between such a scheme and that of a German castle of the Middle Ages, designed to harmonize with its hilly fastness, in charming picturesque irregularity as well as in the personal and individual character of its style. This can be explained only by the differing characteristics of German and Southern races. The mathematical feeling for regularity of form and symmetry of proportions, and for the complete development of a regular plan, without regard to the nature of the base, the introduction of wide courts, the spaciousness—all must have originated in a flat country, not in Crete, but in the Nile Valley, with which Crete was united by manifold relations. We are daily realizing more clearly (chiefly by means of the wonderful discoveries in Crete) how the streams of culture during the third and second millenniums before

Christ flowed from Egypt towards the Greek Archipelago.

Even more distinctly than at Knossos, the rooms of the palace of Phæstos are disposed around the important central court, 20 metres in width and over 40 metres in length. The space intended for domestic quarters for the numerous dependants, and for bath-rooms, kitchens, etc., is divided by a broad passage from the store-rooms, containing, in numerous and carefully-enclosed cells, the treasures and stores. These rooms are again cut off from the private dwelling-rooms of the family, which are approached by minds of travellers in Greece, or still more in the Turkish east. The dwelling-rooms are connected, by partially-concealed passages, with great state-rooms, grouped together, and wide open towards the west (Fig. 2). From the west a most convenient flight of steps, 13 metres in breadth, leads to a spacious columnar hall, with court and entrance-hall. The steps commence on a broad terrace at the side of a large, open space, which up to the present time has been considered the most ancient construction for dramatic and orchestral representations in the Greek world.* Whilst suitable

FIG. 1.—THE ACROPOLIS OF PHÆSTOS.

a beautifully-arranged entrance, flanked with niches and half-columns, resembling those seen many centuries later in Imperial Rome. The spacious dwelling-rooms, the rich columnar halls, with hidden approaches, the airy sleeping-rooms, the open terraces on the cool northern side, with views over the grand mountains, show us that men already knew how to live; such beautiful bathing-rooms, such excellent drainage, with water-supply in earthen pipes, which could not now be better laid, such a well-adapted sanitary system (as was found also lately by Evans at Knossos), now, after the lapse of 4,000 years, raises sad reflections in the space for the assembled spectators was found on the long side of the area, on a broad open terrace spreading outside the hall and the other rooms, the short side was occupied by eight comfortable ranges of seats, with still another gallery above for the public. Representations of musical or dramatic art have their origin in religion, and deal in the first instance with ceremonial, and traces of this ceremonial are not wanting on the described spot; for on the open space im-

* At Knossos, also, Mr. Evans's successful excavations in his last campaign have brought to light what can only be regarded as a theatrical area, the royal theatre (Von Duhn).

mediately before the regal terrace two deep sacrificial pits have been found, the contents proving that the date and use of these pits was considerably before the epoch of the palace now discovered.

I cannot describe the strange peculiarities of the palace more in detail, lest I should weary my readers. I will only observe that, in opening out a bath-room, a charred wooden column was found lying on the ground, of a distinct typical form, smaller at the base than above, as is seen on the Mycenæan lion portal, and in numerous representations on reliefs, paintings, and

FIG. 2.—VESTIBULE AND PORTICO, WITH MOUNT IDA.

engraved stones. The forms of classic buildings in stone can be traced back to building in wood; the stone column replaced the wooden column in comparatively recent times with varied developments. We supposed that the wooden column was on a low rough stone base, but this we did not see. Another interesting development of classical art—the triglyph frieze—is seen on the front side of stone benches, as also frequently along the walls of the rooms at Knossos and Phæstos. In the Mycenæan time the decorations consisted of raised and sunken surfaces, disposed in a manner special to the period; in one of the rooms at Phæstos the narrower surfaces are raised and the broader are sunk. All are adorned with cross-lines, either perpendicular or horizontal; thus triglyphs and metopes are clearly distinguished, and are decorated accordingly. The farther we attain in the knowledge of Mycenæan, and even of pre-Mycenæan ornament, the more clearly we find in it the roots of the leading artistic ideas of Doric and Ionic decorative art. Later periods of art have inaugurated changes and improvements—as, for instance, a return to a geometric style—but the fundamental idea has remained, and exists until the present day, through the numerous decorative styles of the classical and Middle Ages and of modern times.

The principal foundation walls carrying the beams and the columns are erected of carefully-squared stones; they show numerous traces of masons' signs, chiefly letters, adapted from older hieroglyphic writing. Where square stones were not needed we see rubble walls, devised with much skill, and covered with plaster. Unfortunately the cement of the palace does not show such figure paintings as those of Knossos, now the most fascinating and dazzling possessions of the Cretan Museum at Candia.

We have, however, the union of gay linear and leaf decoration similar to the patterns on clay vessels, and also a few isolated bits of finer wall colouring, as, for example, some small coloured scales in smalt, which when placed together must have had the effect of a mantle over the wall.

I find it impossible to describe many interesting isolated discoveries; these can best be appreciated by drawings. Our still scanty knowledge of the plastic art of the period (the wood-carving being all destroyed) has received much amplification. We owe more to Knossos, especially lately from the discovery of two wonderfully vigorous and elegant ivory figures of hovering boys, analogy for which can be found in Egyptian wood and ivory work, with further illustration from the agonistic representations of Mycenæan art (as in bull-fights). Numerous vessels of stone and of pottery would furnish admirable topics for interesting discussion on the form and practice of religious worship (in pottery we have a remarkable altar, with six jars fixed upon it, and also an embossed relief, cut from a shell, with dæmonic figures). But we must turn to a second series of discoveries, carried out during the last year by the fortunate hand of Halbherr, who tracked out fragments of broken ware after the main outlines of the palace of Phæstos were unearthed.

He found a small building, 6 kilometres nearer the sea, at the edge of the same chain of hills, on a height crowned by the Byzantine chapel of the Holy Trinity (Hagia-Triada), after which the district is named. The exact spot is marked by a Venetian chapel of St. George. Where men have vanished gods and saints remain, being proof against malaria and other human miseries. This is the same to-day as in the ancient East.

Halbherr called the ruin a small summer palace of the Princes of Phæstos. Meanwhile the area of excavation has gradually extended, and the existence of a larger settlement is surmised. The suggestions of a summer residence arose naturally from the vicinity of the sea, and from apparent joy in nature in the decoration of the walls. We often ask ourselves how it can have been possible that so many ancient buildings have disappeared without the possessors having contrived to save the contents. By degrees we are finding many things of real value (especially when their age is considered), as, for example, a wonderful "royal gaming table" of ivory, rock crystal, gold, and precious stone, of considerable size, worked in costly intarsio, a crowning jewel amongst the finds of Evans at Knossos. The only possible explanation lies in sudden and radical catastrophes, either from natural causes or from war, resulting in the uprooting of the original lords and in complete destruction of their personal surroundings. Anyone who, since the last rebellion, has ridden through many a ruined Cretan village, its only inhabitant a frightened cat or a wandering dog, all around dead and still, the palms and fruit-trees burned, the olive-trees cut down, the aloe hedges destroyed, can comprehend the heavy tread of history in such a blood-besprinkled district.

The catastrophe at Hagia-Triada was so sudden that to the right and left of the entrance the stone candelabra, about ½ metre in height, placed at the corners of the door for the purpose of nocturnal illumination, remained unmoved; the beautiful gradually widening shaft and the capital manifesting the same feeling for form as the Doric pillars of the classical period.

(*To be concluded.*)

Johann Schott: A Tale of Low Germanie.

By S. H. Scott.

AMONG the finds of the bibliophile who writes this article none has been of greater interest (of course, from a personal standpoint) than the discovery a few years ago of a thin octavo volume which contains the oration preached at the funeral of a worthy gentleman of "Low Germanie," described on the title-page, with true Teutonic pomposity as "The noble, valiant, and right learned Johann Schott,"

who died and was buried at Büdingen in Hesse in the year 1661.

This volume is curious in itself, setting forth with glowing rhetoric the virtues of the deceased, glorifying his highly respectable but not very distinguished ancestry, and ending with the Latin poems and epigrams which were contributed by his friends.

Now, it so happens that among the genealogical papers which have been handed down for some generations in the writer's family there is an account of the life of this very gentleman of Büdingen, written, apparently in his own handwriting, about the year 1653.

Johann Schott was born in 1590 at Catzenfurth, a little village of black-and-white timbered houses by the river Dill in Hesse, a stream which joins, near the old free city of Wetzlar, the sluggish Lahn, flowing through a fertile valley to meet the Rhine.

It is a fair country, a land of wooded hills and cornfields and green meadows, of storied castles perched on those precipitous little hills with which Dürer and his contemporaries have familiarized us. The surrounding country is steeped in historical tradition. Johann's ancestors had lived not far away under the shadow of the romantic castle of Braunfels, a pile of gray walls and towers which crown the summit of a hill fashioned by Nature for the purpose. A miniature town straggles up to the gateway of the Castle, the older houses being enclosed by the great walls of the Burg. On the other sides of the hill are grassy slopes and noble trees; green swards below and beyond the splendid forests which clothe the rolling hills.

Hard by is the venerable nunnery of Altenberg, whither the saintly Elizabeth of Hungary trudged barefoot with her little daughter, and away to the north stood the Castle of Dillenburg, home of the noble House of Nassau, the birthplace, too, of William the Silent, the deliverer of the Netherlands.

Johann Schott claimed descent, as his name implies, from early Scottish settlers in Germany. After some wanderings they settled and had remained for the last three hundred years in this corner of Hesse, where they generally occupied the small official positions which were so numerous under a government of petty princes.

The father, Conrad, was Bailiff of Catzenfurth, and his wife's name was Elizabeth Jungen. In his youth Conrad had travelled in France, and previous to his marriage had lived in Lorraine, in the household of his cousin, who had been knighted by the Duke.

The young Johann's troubles began early. In 1598 his father died; "relictis nobis parvulis," writes Johann, who was eight years old at this time. Conrad was buried in the churchyard at Dillheim, standing prettily on a bluff over the river Dill, a mile from his home at Catzenfurth. One of the dreaded pestilences was sweeping over Germany at this time, and the boy Johann was removed from one school to another to escape the contagion.

At Leun he learnt "fundamenta pietatis et linguarum." From Leun he was removed to Braunfels, from Braunfels to Herborn, where he was placed "ad primam classem"; from Herborn he was sent further away to Siegen, in the north of Hesse.

When the lad was seventeen years old he was sent for three years to the Netherlands, and when he came to man's estate he followed in the footsteps of his forefathers, and obtained a position in the Chancellery of the Counts of Solms-Greiffenstein, the suzerains under whom he had been brought up.

Three years later Johann took service with the Count of Isenburg and Büdingen, lord of the little principality of Isenburg, near the Rhine, and of the territories of the Counts of Büdingen to the north-east of Frankfort.

In due course he was appointed the Count's "Amtmann," the receiver of his not too considerable revenues, the dispenser of the princely justice.

Büdingen remains to-day very much what it was at this time, and the appearance of the town from without the walls is almost exactly similar to the view depicted by the engraver Merian in 1646.

The fifteenth-century walls of red sandstone still surround the town, making a charming contrast to the brilliant green of the grass which fills the moat by the "Jerusalem Gate" and the moss which has grown over the turrets. At the "Mill Gate" the moat is still filled with brackish water, and is crossed by a bridge protected by a picturesque guard-house.

The "Amtsgericht," the official residence of the Amtmann, is a handsomely decorated building of stone, with a spacious court-yard. At the corner an oriel window projects so that it makes a little chamber in itself, with a view over the pretty tiled roofs of the two streets that run at right angles and the vine-clad hill beyond.

The Castle has not changed since Merian portrayed its quaint irregularities. The princely phaeton still rattles over the cobbles; a general air of dilapidation attests the fact that blue blood is not to be rated by outward appearances.

As soon as he was settled in his new occupation, Johann Schott married Annen Immel, the daughter of a neighbouring official. In this year (1613) Johann paid a visit to his cousin, the Procurator of the Court of Justice at Heidelberg, to witness the state entry of the Elector's English bride, the young Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, who married the ill-fated Frederick of the Palatinate.

Several children were born to the Amtmann, and all went happily till the tide of war rolled towards the peaceful little town of Büdingen.

The seventeenth century was a sad time for Germany. The Thirty Years' War, "the cruell wars in Low Germanie" of old Scottish ballads, broke out in 1618.

From the year 1625, Johann Schott had "exercised his office amid the manifold terrors of a great war." Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, the champion of the Protestant cause, was killed in his last great victory at Lützen in 1632, and henceforth the Protestants met with only intermittent success. At the Battle of Nördlingen in 1634 they were completely defeated, and a Catholic army marched on Büdingen, whose prince had unluckily become embroiled. The Count was obliged to fly. "Lord and vassal," writes Johann Schott, "were driven into exile and poverty." The Amtmann fled with his lord, "scorning, like a loyal servant, to take service with the usurper."

The walls of Büdingen were in no state to withstand a siege, and Count Mansfeld gave the town over to the tender mercies of his brutal soldiery, largely composed of Croats, the "savages" the people called them.

Büdingen suffered the horrors which were too familiar at this time. The people were murdered or carried off by the soldiers; the houses were rifled; even the tombs of the Counts in the choir of the church were broken open in search of any precious ornaments that might be there.

The plague, the scourge of these times, followed in the wake of the war. "Much sorrow, peril of life and limb, famine, lack of the necessaries of life, and the dreadful pestilence," beset Johann Schott during his time of exile.

His eldest son, just grown to manhood, was away fighting in the Protestant ranks. He became a Captain-Lieutenant* in the Dragoons, which his cousin, Colonel Immel, commanded. The boy next in age, who afterwards became a cavalry officer too, was only fourteen years of age at this time, and was away at school.

The other three children were still younger, and none of them survived the hardships of this time of wandering. They died within a few days near Gleiberg in 1635, "to the grief of their heart-broken parents."

At last the Count of Isenburg managed to settle the feud between himself and his particular enemies. He was allowed to return, and Johann Schott returned also to the Büdingen lands. He has left behind him a detailed account of his various promotions, doubtless of great interest to the Amtmann, but a little tedious to the reader. No sooner, however, had he become once more comfortably settled than he lost his wife, "the half of his heart, and the faithful companion of all his sorrow and adversity." She died March 12, 1653, "leaving him in his loneliness, even as our Father in Faith, Abraham, after much sorrow and great pilgrimages, at last lost his Sarah."

Here the Amtmann ends his narrative, but in a later hand his story is continued, with the prosaic admission that he was consoled two years later, and married "The honourable and virtuous Margaretha von Germenthen," daughter of the Amtmann of Hirschberg. Six years later Johann died at Büdingen, and was interred with great

* The field officers were also captains of troops. The lieutenant of a colonel's (double) troop was styled "captain-lieutenant."

honours, at the Count's expense, in the choir of the parish church at Büdingen. The funeral procession was ordered by the Count's Master of Ceremonies, and the whole Court attended to do the last honours to a faithful servant.

This is his epitaph :

Johannes recubat sub muta Schottius urna.
Ysenburgiacus Satrapa, quique fuit.
Præses Consilii sacri, qui munere functus
Justitia, comitis proximus a latere
Hicce fatur vitæ mortalia corporis ossa
Linquens & terram Cœliga Regna petit.

So ends the troubled career of the excellent Johann Schott. Let us be thankful that we live in days when life runs more smoothly !

Funeral Garlands.

By William Andrews.

THE custom of carrying garlands at the funerals of maidens has prevailed for a long period, and was in bygone times maintained in almost all parts of the country, and even now in a few rural places the poetical practice still lingers. It is a charming usage, which may be traced back to remote times. Flowers formed a touching feature at Anglo-Saxon burials. In later ages artificial flowers were made into garlands, because they retained their beauty for a longer period than real flowers. It was customary in many counties when an unmarried woman died who had led a blameless life for her friends to construct in her honour a garland, consisting of a framework of light wood decorated with flowers, ribbons, emblematical articles, such as gloves, and often poetical inscriptions. The garland was carried with much ceremony before the coffin, and after the burial service was concluded it was suspended in the church often over the seat the deceased had occupied.

Old poets and playwriters have many allusions in their productions to this custom. In *Hamlet* (V., 1) Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the priest these words :

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants,
Her maiden strewments and the bringing home
Of bell and burial.

Crants is a term used for garland.

William Sampson, a Derbyshire poet, writing in 1636 on the death of a maiden, says :

. . . the Temple was with garlands hung,
Of sweet-smelling flowers, which might belong
Unto some bridall ! noe ! heaven knowest the cause,
'Twas otherwise decreed in Nature's Lawes ;
Those smelling sweetes with which our sense was fed,
Were for the buriall of a maiden dead.

Writing in 1605, Marston says in his *Dutch Courtezan :* "I was afraid, i' faith, that I should ha' seene a garland on this beautie's hearse." A ballad of a later date has references to funeral garlands, and is as follows :

But since I am resolved to die for my dear
I'll chuse six young virgins my coffin to bear ;
And all those young virgins I now do chuse,
Instead of green ribbands, green ribbands, green ribbands,
Instead of green ribbands, a garland shall wear,
And when in the church in my grave I lie deep,
Let all those fine garlands, fine garlands, fine garlands,
Let all those fine garlands hang over my feet.
And when any of my sex behold the sight,
They may see I've been constant, been constant,
They may see I've been constant to my heart's delight.

Miss Anna Seward was born at Eyam, Derbyshire, in the year 1742, and in one of her poems refers to this custom in her native village as follows :

Now the low beams with paper garlands hung,
In memory of some village youth or maid,
Draw the soft tear, from thrill'd remembrance sprung ;
How oft my childhood marked that tribute paid !
The gloves suspended by the garland's side,
White as its snowy flowers with ribands tied ;
Dear Village ! long those wreaths funereal spread,
Simple memorials of the early dead.

The foregoing lines first appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of September 25, 1792, and Miss Seward appended a note to the poem, saying that "the ancient custom of hanging a garland of white roses made of writing paper, and a pair of white gloves,

over the pew of the unmarried villagers who die in the flower of their age prevails to this day in the village of Eyam, and many other villages in the Peak." The garlands remained in Eyam Church only for a few years after Miss Seward had written her poem. Early in the nineteenth century the church was repewed, and the "Simple memorials of the early dead" were taken down and destroyed. Mr. William Wood, the local historian, writing in 1860 about the last funeral garland carried at Eyam, says it was borne before the corpse of Miss Alice Heathcote, a young woman under twenty years of age, who died about 1840. In this instance the garland and two baskets were thrown in the grave on the coffin; or, rather, most of the flowers were strewn between the church gates and the church door, and the remainder with the garland into the grave.

Pictures of five garlands hanging from the roof of Ashford Church, Derbyshire, have several times been published, and are among the best-known in the country. "Within living memory," says Dr. T. N. Brushfield, "there were seven." One of the garlands bears the date of April, 1747, and on another are the following lines:

> Be always ready, no time delay,
> I in my youth was called away,
> Great grief to those that's left behind,
> But I hope I'm great joy to find.
>
> ANN SWINDEL,
> Aged 22 years,
> Dec. 9th, 1798.

In another Derbyshire church, South Wingfield, near Alfreton, is preserved a garland recalling a sad story. It was carried at the funeral of Ann Kendall, who died of a broken heart on May 14, 1745. In the village Psalm cix. is known as Miss Kendall's Psalm, as she desired it to be read to her before her death. The heartless conduct of her lover killed her, but, according to local tradition, he did not long survive her death. She had only been laid a short time in her grave, when, as he was riding past the churchyard on horseback, the church bells commenced to toll, and the unexpected sounds startled his horse so that it stumbled, throwing him to the ground, and breaking his neck by the fall. The families of the deceived and the deceiver are now extinct in the village, but the tale is still told of Miss Kendall's fall and her lover's tragic death.

Rhodes, author of *The Peak Scenery*, writing in 1818 about Hathersage, gives some interesting notes on this theme. "In this church," says Rhodes, "we observed the traces of a custom that once generally prevailed in various parts of the kingdom, but is now almost totally disused. When unmarried women died they were usually attended to the grave by the companions of their early years, who, in performing the last offices of friendship, accompanied the bier of the deceased with garlands tastefully composed of wreaths of flowers, and every emblem of youth, purity, and loveliness that imagination could suggest. When the body was interred the garlands were borne into the church, and hung up in a conspicuous situation in memory of the departed. There is something extremely simple and affecting in this village custom, and we cannot but regret that it is now almost entirely discontinued. In Hathersage Church there are several of these memorials of early dissolution, but only one of recent date; the others are covered with dust, and the hand of Time had destroyed their freshness." Since Rhodes wrote the garlands have disappeared, and no vestige remains of this beautiful custom.

Considerable sums of money were often expended on ribbons, artificial flowers, and other costly materials for making garlands. It is recorded that at Glossop on one occasion the young men of the place gave £30 for a garland to be carried at the funeral of a maiden beloved by them all.

Dr. T. N. Brushfield, at the Congress of the British Archæological Association, held at Buxton in July, 1899, read a carefully-prepared paper on "Derbyshire Funeral Garlands," and exhibited a photograph of six garlands which are preserved in a cupboard of Matlock Church. In 1859 two garlands were added from this church to Mr. Thomas Bateman's museum; but after his death they appear to have been lost sight of altogether. "The curator (Mr. E. Howarth) of the Public Museum at Sheffield, to which Mr. Bateman's collection

was lent in 1876 (and purchased by the Corporation in 1893), informed Dr. Brushfield that neither of the garlands could be found when the transference from Lomberdale House was effected." Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., saw them, and made excellent drawings of them to illustrate an article of great interest in the first number of the *Reliquary*, issued July, 1860. It was the first exhaustive paper published on this subject. Traces of funeral garlands have been found in many Derbyshire villages, including Ashover, Bolsover, Darley Dale, Fairfield, Hope, Tissington, and West Hallam. William Howitt, the popular author, was a Derbyshire man, and was born at Heanor in 1795. He wrote some charming notes on this subject. Mr. Howitt never saw one carried at a funeral, but recollected seeing them in the church of his native village. His mother in her younger days assisted in making them for her friends.

Old usages linger long in Yorkshire, and we have been able to trace many references to the custom in the county. A novel issued in 1819 entitled *My Old Cousin* contains a detailed account of the funeral of a maiden in Yorkshire about 1725, and is of unusual interest. It is well worth reproducing, as the work is little known; indeed, we were not aware of it ourselves until Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., drew our attention to it. Referring to the burial of a young maiden, the author says: "Her funeral was conducted in strict conformity with the customs of old times—customs which had never yet been neglected at the interment of any of her family.

"As such solemnities are now very differently managed to what they were in the instance of mortality before us, we shall venture on concisely detailing some particulars, which may serve as a record of the period when publicity seemed studied, instead of privacy, and even the tender sex had philosophy enough to follow the relicts of a friend to their last abode, and shed the tender tribute of affection *in propriâ personâ* (not by proxy) at the side of an open grave.

"Every individual resident in the village of Napperton received an invitation to dine at the Abbey on the day of the funeral.

"Precisely at noon the oaken tables of the great hall groaned beneath the weight of old English hospitality.

* * * * *

"The board of this capacious apartment was sufficiently extensive for the comfortable accommodation of the tenantry, principal farmers, and relations.

"In the servants' hall and large kitchen were entertained the lower orders, classed at the respective tables with as correct an attention to their several situations in life as can be observed at the strictest court in Christendom.

"A bell, which had hung for centuries in one of the angular turrets of the Abbey, announced the conclusion of the substantial repast, and was almost immediately succeeded by a tolling from the steeple of the parish church, which gave notice that preparations for the burial were to commence.

"Three venerable matrons, in the deepest weeds, but closely hooded with white silk, now entered the great hall, the first of whom bore a basket, lined and covered with napkins of snowy whiteness, and containing hoods, hatbands, and gloves sufficient for the supply of the whole company.

"One of her followers held a massive silver salver with spiced wine and funeral biscuit, and the other presented to each visitor a sprig of rosemary with its end neatly enfolded in black-edged writing-paper.

"These ceremonies were gone through amidst the profoundest silence; and when each person was served, the taciturn old ladies proceeded to the company assembled in the inferior apartments with loads nearly similar to those they had recently distributed in the great hall.

"This done the directress of the solemnity, an ancient family nurse, made her appearance, solemnly inviting the guests to pay a farewell visit to the remains of her departed mistress, which, surrounded by the bearers, and profusely adorned with flowers and aromatic plants, were laid in state in the venerable spinster's parlour.

"This last tribute of respect being paid, the coffin-lid was closed, and its really and justly lamented inmate for ever excluded from the light of the sun.

"In a short time the melancholy procession to the church began, the corpse, borne

on *towels** of fine white linen by unmarried women, preceded by the whole choir of village minstrels, chaunting Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Ninetieth Psalm.

"At the head of the coffin was carried, by two young girls, a garland of white paper, delicately cut in imitation of flowers, in the centre of which was suspended a pair of gloves, inscribed with the name and age of the departed, and stating that she died a virgin.†

* * * * *

"At the conclusion of the church ritual, the company cast their sprigs‡ of evergreen into the grave; the young women deposited their paper coronal over the vacant seat§ of the deceased; and after listening to a funeral sermon from the tenth chapter of the Book of Proverbs—'The memory of the just is blessed'—the procession returned to the Abbey in the same order it had quitted its gates.

"When the principal guests had entered the old mansion, a dole was distributed in bread and money to the necessitous poor, who immediately departed to their respective homes."

In St. Mary's Church, Beverley, are the remains of a funeral garland bearing on it "Elizabeth Ellinor, died ye 14 of August, 1680, aged 21." It was customary in bygone times in the East Riding, in the rural districts, at the burial of a maiden, for a pair of white gloves to be borne at the head of the funeral procession, by a girl about the same age and as much like the deceased as possible. The gloves bore the maiden's name and the date of her death, and were afterwards suspended in the church. We have traces of garlands at Topcliffe Church, Thirsk, and in other Yorkshire churches, including several in the Deanery of Craven. In a little volume now out of print and, we presume, seldom seen, called *Gleanings in Craven*, there is an impressive account of a village funeral of a little over a century ago. "I heard a funeral dirge swelling from the distance," says the author, "and looking through a little window I could see a procession wending along a lane which made an angle with the principal street, and, as it was not far from the inn, I could distinctly hear the Psalmist's truthful words:

> But howsoever fresh and fair,
> Its morning beauty shows;
> 'Tis all cut down and wither'd quite,
> Before the ev'ning close.

The procession now passed the door, preceded by two children dressed in white, holding between them a chaplet of white flowers; they were followed by six young women dressed alike in white, singing, with much feeling, the Ninetieth Psalm; they were to relieve the six young women who followed them, holding the pieces of ribbon attached to the handles of the coffin of their young friend. There were no relatives following, for she was an orphan. . . . I followed the procession, remaining at some distance from the grave, which was happily situated under the only tree in the churchyard. The clergyman, an elderly gentleman, read the beautiful service very impressively, until his voice was drowned in the grief of his listeners, and it was only by the inclination of the heads of those at the graveside that I could tell all was concluded. At last came the heavy fall of earth—the signal to the living that they are left—and all parted to their several homes in silence and in sorrow." The strewing of flowers and the singing of psalms formed a beautiful feature in the Craven funerals of gentle and simple, which yet lingers in the more remote parts of the district. Mr. W. H. Dawson, in his poem "The Burial of the Craven Yeoman," says the funeral was impressive:

> Not with gaudy, not with gloomy
> Rites they bore his corse along,
> But the way was bright with flowers,
> And the air was sweet with song.

In the Eastern and Southern counties are traces of this old-time custom. One remains at Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk; it is to the

* The appellation given in many parts of the north of Yorkshire to long pieces of fine linen, exclusively employed in carrying the dead to their graves.

† Though Mr. Brand says that this ancient custom is entirely laid aside in the North, yet the author has seen many specimens of these virgin crowns in the remote villages of the Yorkshire Wold, particularly at a place called Bishop Wilton.

‡ Upon her grave the rosemary they threw,
The daisy, butter-flower, and endive blue.
GAY.

§ To her chaste mem'ry flow'ry garlands strung,
On her now empty seat aloft were hung.
GAY.

memory of Mary Boyce, and bears the date "ye 15th November, 1685." At Abbots Ann, near Andover, the custom is still kept up. "On the decease," says the vicar, "of a young member of the church, whose reputation is unblemished, a chaplet or crown—here called a 'garland'—is made in the form of a mitral crown, to be carried before the coffin to the church and grave, and afterwards hung up in the church. It is ornamented with paper rosettes, with five white paper gloves or gauntlets attached to it. These gauntlets represent a challenge thrown down to anyone to asperse the character of the deceased if they can. No one being able to do so, the glove or gauntlet is supposed to be taken up and attached to the crown as a proof that the purity of character of the deceased is unassailable. The gloves are fastened to the crown, which, suspended from a small rod or wand, is borne by two girls, habited in white with white hoods, at the head of the funeral procession. At the service in the church it is placed on the coffin, also at the grave, till the committal of the body to the ground. After the funeral it is carried to the church and placed near the west end, so that all entering the church on the following Sunday pass under it. After which it is hung to the wall-plate of the church, with a small scutcheon, recording the name, age, and date of the young person's funeral. It is intended to represent a virgin's crown. Most of the chaplets are to young women; but the other sex is not excluded, provided they pass the same ordeal, as is shown by several scutcheons bearing the names of men or lads. The present church was built in the year 1716, and the oldest 'garland' now existing approaches that date. One or two have fallen down of late years from old age. Nearly forty 'garlands' still are on the walls. Not many years since chaplets were existing in some of the cupboards of the church that were taken from the old church on the building of the present one." This poetical usage may be observed in other villages where display has not swept away simple rites, but Abbots Ann is the chief place in this country where the old custom lingers.

Anglo-Saxon Remains at Newark.

By Thomas Sheppard, F.G.S.

IN the year 1837 the late George Milner, F.S.A., of Hull, presented to the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society two Anglo-Saxon sepulchral urns which had been found at Newark in that year. One of these is a large plain globular vessel, 10½ inches high, 11 inches in diameter, with a rounded base, and 5½ inches across the top. The other is smaller, and more of the general type of the Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn,

FIGS. 1 AND 2.

and is 6 inches high, 6½ inches wide, and nearly 4 inches across the top (Figs. 1 and 2). Both examples contained the cremated human remains which had originally been buried with them.

At the time they were presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. Milner read a paper on cemetery burial generally. In 1845 he enlarged this, and included some additional remarks about more modern methods of interment. This paper was read before the members of the Mechanics' Institute for that year. During the following year it was published in book form, and is now a scarce work. From it we learn that numerous vases were found in Newark in 1835 and 1837 during excavations for a

house. They evidently represented an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, as they were found at equal distances from each other in rows.

In his book Mr. Milner figures an Anglo-Saxon vase of an exceptionally elaborate type which he stated was then in his possession. On the Corporation taking the museum over from the Literary and Philosophical Society, the two vases presented by Mr. Milner were duly recognised, and are now exhibited in the case of Anglo-Saxon antiquities. For some time an effort was made to trace the other vessel, but without avail. It was, however, recently brought to the museum by Dr. Milburn, who knew nothing of the previous vases, and on referring to the illustration in the book it was recognised as the missing Newark urn. It was filled with

FIG. 3.

calcined human bones, and, on examining these, one of Mr. Milner's cards was found amongst them, with the information written upon it that the vase was from Newark. From an antiquarian point of view this early example of earthenware is of exceptional interest and importance (Fig. 3). There are several features in connection with it which are worthy of remark. In the first place, the ornamentation is of an unusually elaborate character. The vase is divided about midway by a couple of irregularly incised lines which extend round the circumference. At the bottom of the neck of the vessel are two other similar lines, between which is a well-marked ridge, having punctures on each side at a distance of about $\frac{1}{3}$ inch apart. The space between the two sets of encircling lines is occupied by three button-like bosses at equal distances apart, between each of which there are three elevated ridges occupying a vertical position. Each of the bosses is surrounded by six or seven impressions made by the end of some circular tool nearly the size of a sixpenny piece. Series of diagonal lines complete the ornamentation of the upper portion of the vase. The lower half is divided into six parts by upright lines, the space between each being relieved by an impression from the same tool that made the ornament surrounding the bosses. The most remarkable fact in connection with the vessel is that it has a well-made flat base, which is very distinct from the ordinary form of Anglo-Saxon vase, which has a rounded base. The vessel is 7 inches high, nearly 5 inches wide across the top, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the bottom, and is 9 inches wide in the middle.

In his book Mr. Milner figured bronze tweezers, small iron shears, a portion of a bone comb, and other objects found in the Newark urns, but these have so far not been traced.

Hazlitt's "Bibliographical Collections and Notes": Supplement.

(*Continued from p.* 121.)

C., T. [? THOMAS COGAN.]
An Hospital for the diseased. Wherein are to bee founde moste excellent and approued medicines, as well Emplasters of speciall vertue, as also notable Potions or Drinkes, and other comfortable Receptes, bothe for the Restitution and the Preseruation of bodily healthe. Very necessary for this tyme of common Plague and mortalitie, and for other tymes when occasion shall require. With a newe addition. Gathered by T. C. Imprinted at London for Edward White, at the little North dore of Paules Churche, at the signe of the Gun, and are there to bee solde. 1579. 4to, Black letter. Title and "To the Reader," 2 leaves; B—L 2 in fours.

CANCELLAR, JAMES, *one of the Queen's Majesty's most honourable Chapel.*

The pathe of Obedience, compiled by James Cancellar, . . . Imprinted at Londō by John Wailande, at the signe of the Sun in Flete-strete ouer-agaynste the Conduit. Cum priuilegio. 8°. Dedicated to Queen Mary.

The present copy ends imperfectly on E 3.

CATECHISM.

Catechismvs paruis pueris primùm Latinè qui edificatur, proponendus in Scholis. Londini Apud Iohannem Dayum Typographum. An. 1574. Cum priuilegio. . . . 8°, A—B in eights. Woodcut on title of a master and pupils.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE.

Cæsar and Pompey: A Roman Tragedie, Declaring their Wars. . . . *Secunda Editio.* London: Printed in the yeer, 1652. 4°, A—K 2 in fours, A 1 blank.

CHILDREN.

A fruteful and a very Christen instructiō for childrē w̄ a Dyalogue wherin the chyld asketh certayn questions answeryng to the same with a generall confession. And thre maner of loues, The saying of Salomon in the. vi. of the Prouerbes, And also many godly lessons whiche we ought dayely to haue in our remembraunce M.D.XL.vii. God saue the kyng. [Col.] Imprinted at London by Rychard Kele dwellyng in Lombert streat at the syne of the Egle. Sm. 8°, A—B in eights.

CHURCH, NATHANAEL.

Cheap Riches: Or A Pocket-Companion, Made of Five hundred Proverbiall Aphorismes, &c. . . . London, Printed for John Rothwel, . . . 1654. Sm. 8°, A—F in twelves, F 12 with *Imprimatur.* Dedicated to Vice-Admiral William Penn.

COBHAM COLLEGE.

An Abstract Containing the Substance of the Rules and Ordinances of the New-Colledge of Cobham in the County of Kent; Of the Foundation of the Right Honorable the Late Lord William Baron Cobham. Reprinted in the Year 1687. By the Order and at the Expenses of Sir Joseph Williamson of Cobham-Hall in the said County Knight, One of the Presidents of the said Colledge. 4°, A—B in fours + title: *Morning and Evening Prayers,* with a new title, 4 leaves.

Sotheby's, February 6, 1904, No. 862, printed on vellum, accompanied by a chain to secure it to a certain place for reference.

COFFEE.

The Maidens Complaint Against Coffee. Or, The Coffee-House Discovered, Besieged, Stormed, Taken, Untyled and laid Open to publick view, in a merry Conference between Mr. Black-burnt the Coffee-man, Mr. Suck-soul the Userer, Mr. Antidote the Mountibank. . . . Being Very pleasant and delightsome for Old and Young, Lads and Lasses, Boyes and Girles. . . . Written by Merc. Democ. at his Chamber in the World in the Moon, for the benefit of all the mad-merry-conceited people under the Sun. London, Printed for J. Jones. . . . 1663. 4°, 4 leaves.

The Coffee-Mans Granado Discharged upon the Maidens Complaint against Coffee. In a Dialogue between Mr. Black-burnt and Democritus; Wherein is Discovered severall Strange, Wonderful, and Miraculous Cures performed by Coffee, . . . Also Some Merry Passages between Peg and Cis, two Merry Milkmaids of Islington, touching the rare Vertues of Chocolate. Written by Don Bellicosoe Armwhag, to confute the Author of that Lying Pamphlet. London, Printed for J. Johnson, 1663. 4°, 4 leaves.

COLET, JOHN, *Dean of St. Paul's.*

A ryght frutefull monycion, cōcernyng the ordre of a good chrysten mannes lyfe, very profytable for all maner of estates & other to beholde and loke vpon. Made by the famouse doctour Colete, somtyme deane of Paules. Cum priuilegio regali. [Col.] At Lōdon, by Robert Copland, for Johan Byddell, otherwyse Salysbury. the. vij. day of January, And be for to sell at ȳ sygne of our lady of pyte nexte to Flete brydge. 1.5.34. Sm. 8°, 8 leaves, unsigned. With woodcuts unconnected with the work, and Byddell's mark on the v°. of last leaf.

CONCEITS.

The Booke of Pretty Conceits: Taken out of Latine, . . . Newly inlarged, corrected,

and amended. London, Printed by Miles Flesher. 1628. Sm. 8°. Black letter. *B. M.*

The only copy yet found ended imperfectly on B 3.

COWLEY, ABRAHAM.

The Learned and Loyal Abraham Cowley's Definition of a Tyrant, (Published by the present Lord Bishop of Rochester) In his Discourse concerning the Government of Oliver Cromwell. London: Printed in the Year 1688. A broadside.

CURA.

Cura Clericalis. Excusum Londini per me Winandum de worde, sub intersignio Solis commorantem, Anno M.D.XXXII. [Col.] Explicit iste liber gemmis qui clarior extat. 8°, A—B in eights.

At the end is the coeval autograph: "Ricardus Heth possessor hui' libelli."

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Rates of the Custome house . . . now againe newly corrected, enlarged, and amended. Wherunto is also added the true difference and contents of waights and measures, with other things neuer before Imprinted. 1590. At London Printed by John Windet for the Widdow of Iohn Allde, and are to be solde at the long Shop. . . . 8°, A—G in eights. *B. M.*

(*To be continued.*)

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received vol. ix., part ii., of the *Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society*. The longest paper is that on the "Taxations of Colchester, A.D. 1296 and 1301," in which Mr. George Rickwood summarizes and classifies the very valuable documents which have been used in varying degree, not only by every historian of the borough, but by many other writers, such as Thorold Rogers, Dr. Cunningham, and Mrs. J. R. Green, who have endeavoured to depict social town life in mediæval times. Mr. Rickwood's conveniently-arranged tables will be welcome to all students of that fascinating subject. In the opening paper of the part the Rev. F. W. Galpin gives an illustrated account of the "Fifteenth-century Vestry and Priest's Chamber in Hatfield Broad Oak Church," the details of which have been recently brought to light in the course of erecting a sanctuary organ as a memorial to the late Lord Rookwood. The other papers are a brief "Account of Some Records of Tilety Abbey preserved at Easton Lodge," by Mr. W. C. Waller; a description of the "Roman Remains discovered in making the Public Park at Colchester Castle" some twelve years ago, by Mr. H. Laver; and the continuation of Mr. Waller's useful lists of "Essex Field Names." The usual accounts of meetings and excursions and other business details complete an excellent part.

Part iv. (vol. xxxiii.), dated December 31, 1903, of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* contains, besides the usual "Proceedings," and a variety of miscellaneous notes, five papers. In the first Mr. G. H. Orpen discusses the question whether the house at Youghal, which is traditionally believed to have been the residence of Sir Walter Ralegh, was really also the home of the Warden of the College of Youghal, and comes to the conclusion that the identification cannot be sustained. He does not, however, attempt to question the tradition which associates the house with Ralegh—a tradition in support of which Mr. Westropp, in a note on p. 425 of this part of the *Journal*, points out the strong resemblance between Hayes' Farm in Devonshire, where Sir Walter was born, and the reputed Youghal residence. The next three papers all deal with the antiquities of Ardmore, County Waterford. Mr. Westropp writes an interesting, well illustrated general account, with special reference to the ruins of the cathedral; Professor Rhys discusses the "Ogam Stones"; and Mr. R. J. Ussher briefly describes the Ardmore Crannog, discovered by him in 1879. The last paper is the concluding part of the "Diary of Archbishop King," written during his imprisonment in Dublin Castle, edited by Dr. Jackson Lawlor.

The second part of vol. xxv. of *Archæologia Æliana* is a substantial volume. The most important paper is a very full and well-illustrated report, deserving careful study, of the excavations on the site of the Roman Camp at Housesteads, on the line of the Roman Wall, by Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A. Roman antiquities are well represented in the part, as there are also accounts by various writers of Roman altars, inscriptions, etc., discovered at Newcastle. Among the other contents are "The Early Monumental Remains of Tynemouth," by Mr. S. S. Carr; "The Sources of Testa de Nevill," by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.; "The Midsummer Bonfire at Whalton"—a curious survival presenting some unusual features—by the Rev. Canon Walker; and "Coupland Castle," by the Rev. M. Culley. The illustrations throughout are numerous and good. They include portraits of Mommsen, with obituary notice by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A.; and of Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, with notice by Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March* 10.—Viscount Dillon in the chair.—Two interesting papers, illustrated by lantern-slides, were communicated by Mr. O. M. Dalton; the first dealt with the crystal of Lothair, now in the British Museum. It was probably made in the first quarter of the ninth century by order of Lothair II., and was given to a French monastery, where it remained till the Revolution. It was then lost sight of, and, when purchased for a few francs of a Belgian dealer, it was said to have been fished out of the Meuse. It changed owners more than once before it was acquired for the museum. Mr. Dalton then discussed some early cloisonné brooches in the museum, which might be Lombard imitations of Byzantine work. He also traced Eastern influence in the famous Alfred jewel, especially in the floriated sceptre over each shoulder and formal tracery of what appeared to be the Tree of Life on the back.—Mr. P. Norman exhibited a sculptured head found at Newgate, probably from one of the six statues on the old gate, rebuilt at the close of the seventeenth century.—Mr. E. P. Warren described some antiquities found during excavations in Great College Street, Westminster. The most important was part of a twisted column from the tomb of Henry III. in the Abbey. This had probably been carried off at the Dissolution for the sake of the gold mosaic with which it was adorned.

March 24.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Durham exhibited the original Letters Patent of Edward I., 1303, granting to Kirkstead Abbey license in mortmain to hold lands at Covenham, Lincs.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Director, read notes on "Some Ancient Egyptian Figures of Gods in Silver." He stated that silver was a very rare metal in old Egypt, and during the early empire was considered the most valuable of the precious metals, sometimes standing before gold in old inscriptions. It was called *Het-nub*, or white gold. The rarest object he exhibited was the figure of a Sphinx of elegant form, representing Heru-Khuti, or Harmachis, to whom the Sphinx was sacred. The figure is of great rarity, not only on account of its metal, but on account of the cartouche upon its base of Seqenen-Rā, who was one of the warrior-kings of the seventeenth dynasty. It probably was the official seal or stamp of Tau-āa-qen, the third king of the name of Seqenen, who lived about 1720 B.C., and whose mummy was found near Deir-el-Bahari, and is deposited in the Cairo Museum. He also exhibited silver figures of Thoth, Bast, An-Heru, Taurt, and of a kneeling king, all of which he ascribed to the period of the eighteenth dynasty. The Director also exhibited two gold bars for coinage from Egypt, which were thus described by Mr. G. F. Hill: "These two bars are said to have formed part of a large number found, together with coins of Diocletian and earlier emperors, at Aboukir in the winter of 1901-1902. The first, which is solid, measuring 183 mm., bears two stamps: (1) .....ANTIVS [P]ROBAVIT and ACVEPPSIG, and (2) EPMOT-ERMV. The second (187 mm.) is boat-shaped, the mould having been tilted first to one end, then to the other; it bears the stamp (3) BENIGNVS-COXIT. The bars belong to the same category as those from the hoard discovered in Transylvania in 1887, consisting of bars stamped at the mint of Sirmium at some time between 367 and 383 A.D.; and the bars from Aboukir also probably belong to about the same period, although, if they were actually found with the coins mentioned, they may be earlier."—*Athenæum*, April 2.

News having been brought by mahogany-cutters to the Governor of British Honduras of the existence of extensive ruins deep in the impenetrable forest, His Excellency requested Dr. Gann, a colonial surgeon, to visit and report on the remains. Some of the results of his investigations were described in his report, which was read by Mr. Herbert Jones at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, April 6. He found two truncated platforms, the larger 300 yards long, 70 yards in breadth, and 18 feet or 20 feet high, and on it was the smaller, about 33 yards square and 33 feet high, faced throughout with squared blocks of crystalline limestone, and filled with red brick, evidently manufactured for the purpose. Three mounds rise from the surface, but probably the whole surface was covered with them, each bearing a temple to one or other of the gods of the forgotten race which erected such buildings for its worship that the modern explorer stands almost aghast when he contemplates even the ruins. Dr. Gann thinks that hundreds of men must have been employed for years merely to square the stones and lay them in position, but of the palaces of their kings, the dwellings of their priests, nothing now remains but these pyramids on which the temples were erected. The investigator expressed himself as simply appalled at the vastness of the undertaking, and urged that further steps be taken to open up the site.—A paper by Mr. H. P. Mitchell was also read, describing a mediæval chalice and paten of English workmanship. Dating back to the early part of the sixteenth century, it escaped the general destruction of church plate, and found its way to a little village on the coast of Iceland, whence, after four centuries' wear and tear, it has now been brought and fittingly deposited with the national collection of silversmiths' work at South Kensington.

At the March meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, Dr. R. Munro in the chair, Dr. Christison referred to the purchase of the ancient harp known by tradition as the Queen Mary harp, with a grant in aid from the Treasury of £400, the difference being made up by the society surrendering their annual grant of £200 for ordinary purchases for three years, which the society considered to be a very great hardship. The Hon. John Abercromby, secretary, read a paper, in which he submitted a proposed chronological arrangement of the beaker or drinking-cup class of urns in Britain.—Mr. F. R. Coles, assistant-keeper of the museum, gave a report of his last season's survey of the stone circles in Buchan; and Mr. Alan Reid described the old church at Glencorse and the churchyard monuments of its burying-ground.

The ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND met on March 29, Mr. J. R. Garstin, D.L., presiding. The Rev. Joseph Meehan, C.C., read a paper entitled "Extracts from the Diary of James Reynolds, of Mohill, co. Leitrim, 1658 and 1659." The father of the diarist was a captain in the Elizabethan army, and he it was who built the island castle of Lough Scur. The country round Mohill was full of traditions regarding this fortress, and was also studded with raths, duns, and giants' graves. The writer of the diary was a nephew of the famous antiquary, Sir James Ware, Auditor-General of Ireland; and as he lived practically all his time, from 1658 to 1660, with his distinguished uncle, he had an opportunity of not only hearing all the important news of those years, but of meeting many of the most noted men of the day. The lecturer then gave an interesting historical sketch of the family, and mentioned that the beautiful poem, "The Exile of Erin," was composed by George Nugent Reynolds, a member of the family. In spite of the fact that Duffy attributed the poem to Campbell, there was unimpeachable documentary evidence to prove that the poem was the work of Nugent.—The following papers were also submitted: "The Deff Stone, Moneyaig, County Derry," by the Rev. George R. Buick, LL.D., and "An Identification of Places in Tirechan's Collection," by Mr. H. T. Knox. The outer cover of the Sheskeil Molaise, made for its protection about seventy years before its transference to the Royal Irish Academy Museum, was exhibited by the Rev. Joseph Meehan, C.C.

On March 30 Mr. J. P. Gibson lectured to the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE on the Roman Station at Housesteads (Borcovicus) in the light of the most recent excavations on the site. Mr. R. Welford occupied the chair. Mr. Gibson exhibited a series of very fine limelight illustrations, and, in the course of his remarks, sketched the history of the excavations at Borcovicus from the very beginning. Coming to more recent times, he said the greatest thanks were due to Dr. Hodgkin. Had the latter not taken the trouble to gather the funds—something like £500—the work could not have gone on. Mr. Gibson also mentioned the valuable services of the late Mr. John Clayton, who found not merely money, but also brains, for the extensive operations he conducted.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*March* 23.—The President, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, in the chair. Thirty-five new members were elected. Exhibits: By the President, a series of 154 silver pennies of the first coinage of Henry II.; by Mr. C. E. Simpson, a sixpence of Elizabeth, dated 1602, but with the mint mark 1; by Mr. Maish, a Weymouth half-crown of Charles I., said to be the only piece bearing the arms of that town in full—namely, a castle and two lions, also a York half-groat, second issue, with an unrecorded m.m. lys; by Mr. Baldwin, a specimen of the "Hog money" shilling; by Mr. F. W. Marks, a portrait medal of Edward VI.; by Mr. Stroud, an ancient British gold coin in comparison with its prototype, a gold stater of Philip of Macedon.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence contributed the paper, namely, "Notes on the Coinage of Edward IV. suggested by a Recent Find of Coins." In this he adduced fresh evidence bearing on the subject, and exhibited specimens from the find in question in support of the facts.

March 25.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton presided. Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., was proposed as an honorary member, and fifty-two new members were elected. This was an exhibition meeting, and several hundred coins and curios were exhibited, amongst which were a series of 150 specimens of the earliest Irish silver coinage by the President; a variety of the gold coinage of Cunobeline by Mr. Webster, and a silver box bearing the name of Prince Rupert by Mr. Stroud; a silver badge of the famous Beefsteak Club by Mr. Fentiman; a unique penny token, struck by Samuel Ferris at Southwark, by Mr. Clements; unpublished specimens of the Anglo-Gallic coinage by Mr. Roth; a series of the early coinage of British possessions in America, including the sixpence of Lord Baltimore struck in copper, by Mr. Caldecott; rare specimens of English provincial tokens, including the two-penny piece bearing the arms of Norwich, by Mr. Carter; a remarkable trial-proof of the sovereign, crown, half-crown, and shilling of 1819 on a single piece of white metal, by Mr. Talbot Ready; a groat of Edward IV., with a rose on the left breast, by Mr. Bearman; specimens illustrating the methods of forgery by Mr. Lawrence; and a medallic portrait of Queen Anne on a contemporary silver box by Mr. Andrew.

The annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on March 23 at the Town Hall, Lewes. The Rev. Canon Cooper, of Cuckfield, was in the chair. The report explained that their former premises had been sold. The provision of suitable premises for the future was receiving careful consideration. Negotiations were now in progress for obtaining a piece of land on which a new library, museum, secretary's room, etc., could be erected. The necessary repairs were about to be undertaken at the Church of St. Thomas à Becket, Winchelsea, and, no doubt, under the able supervision of Mr. Micklethwaite, they would be carried out in a true conservative spirit, so as to preserve the ancient work in that most interesting church.—Mr. Crake read an interesting paper on the Guildhall, Chichester, the old chapel of the Grey Friars, now converted into a lavatory, attached to the cricket-field. Drawing attention to the deplorable condition of the chapel, Mr. Crake said he hoped to arouse interest in a building which, unhappily, was scarcely known outside Chichester, where, he regretted to say, its refined beauty had not called forth the love and respect it deserved. The settlement at Chichester, without doubt, grew out of the usual conditions. The Franciscans would arrive as missionary preachers, and settle probably in the crowded lanes within the walls, and set up their house in the ruins of the castle, dismantled after the wars of Stephen. The date Mr. Hamilton Thompson gave to the Guildhall was 1280 A.D. Mr. Hamilton Thompson added: "I do not know of a church which, while its minor details are so manifestly of a second pointed type, adheres so well in its main outlines to early pointed

work." That exactly pointed to a building of a Transition character, and was therefore to all students of the architecture of the Middle Ages a precious and venerable relic, every stone of which should be cherished. Other papers were read on "A Papal Bull found in Sussex," by Mr. Boyson; "Eastergate Church and its Old Glass," and "A Pre-Conquest Coffin-Slab from Arundel Castle," by Mr. P. M. Johnston; and "The Glass Industry in Sussex," by Mr. C. Dawson.

Viscount Midleton presided over the annual meeting of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Guildford on March 14. The Council reported that the excavations which had been carried out at Waverley Abbey, Farnham, had made it possible to draw a plan of the conventual buildings, which was the most complete of any which had as yet been made of a Cistercian house. The cost of the excavations amounted to £475, towards which £336 had been received. Lord Midleton, referring to Waverley Abbey, said it was claimed for it by many to be the oldest Cistercian monastery in England; but he had his doubts on the point, believing that the old Abbey of Rievaulx, Yorks, had fairly a right to challenge the priority of Waverley. However that might be, Waverley was not only one of the most ancient, but one of the most instructive abbeys in England. The report states that it is proposed to reproduce the plan referred to in colour, and on the same large scale that has already been adopted for Fountains and other abbeys, in illustration of a full account of Waverley Abbey which Mr. Harold Brakspear will contribute to the Society's collections. — Before the meeting closed Mr. Nevill and others spoke of the importance of preserving the crypt on the south side of High Street, Guildford.

Lord Hawkesbury presided at the meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 21. —A paper by Mr. Thomas Blashill, F.R.I.B.A., author of *Sutton in Holderness*, etc., on the condition of the countryside before the enclosures of the eighteenth century, was read by Mr. T. Sheppard, curator of the Hull Museum, in Mr. Blashill's absence. This was illustrated by excerpts from legal documents relating to particular farms in Sutton.—Lord Hawkesbury, after referring to the open field system, passed on to refer to the chronicle of Meaux Abbey, and said it would be extremely interesting to know the plan of the abbey if it could be discovered. It always seemed to be one of the objects of a society like that to bring to light things of that kind. One of their best works had been the excavations at Watton.—Mr. Cole said he had been carefully over the manors on the coast, and by comparing the number of parishes mentioned in Domesday with the number of acres now, it gave some idea of the destruction of the coast land and the quantity of land which had been lost out of different manors by the coast erosion.—Mr. Sheppard said Mr. Blashill had at first thought of comparing life in Holderness with life on the Wolds, which would have been a useful and valuable comparison; but he hoped they could get Mr. Cole to give his version of life on the Wolds, and they would then be able to make a comparison. With regard to the coast erosion, Mr. Sheppard said it had been ascertained that the average from Bridlington to Spurn was 7 feet per annum. He should like to lay particular stress upon the value of getting people to allow antiquaries the privilege of looking through old documents before they were destroyed. A plan of the river Hull, dated 1648, showing the fortifications of Kingston-upon-Hull, came to light after being knocked about at Beverley, and which otherwise would have been thrown out of a solicitor's office together with some other old documents. Personally, he thought the most interesting work the society could do in the near future would be to undertake a series of excavations of the site of Meaux Abbey, especially having regard to the admirable work of the society at Watton.—At the meeting on April 5, Lord Hawkesbury again presiding, the Rev. C. V. Collier read a paper on "Stovin's History of Hatfield Chase."

The annual meeting of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Winchester on March 24, Alderman Jacob in the chair. The report was a chronicle of much active work, while the statement of account showed a satisfactory balance. Mr. W. F. G. Spranger was elected president.—Mr. T. W. Shore outlined an interesting programme for the coming season.

The last meeting of the session of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on April 8, Mr. W. E. A. Axon in the chair. An interesting deed was submitted for the inspection of the members, for a grant of land at Saddleworth, that had belonged to Roche Abbey, by Henry VIII., for a consideration to two persons named Ashton and Gartside. A very fine specimen of the Tudor seal, although not perfect, was attached to the document.—The Chairman described three curious objects now in the Manchester Museum at Owens College—two votive rag branches and a prayer-stick. Rag branches are found in the neighbourhood of holy wells, the particular specimens under consideration having been brought from co. Cork. The practice of placing votive rags on trees by persons who had visited holy wells prevailed in many countries. The prayer-stick was used for the purpose of recording, by notches cut upon it, the number of prayers recited by the person to whom it belonged. —A paper was read by Mr. W. Harrison, the treasurer of the society, on "The Tithe Corn Book for Manchester" in 1584, and Mr. H. T. Crofton forwarded some extracts from the Newton Manor Court Roll, bearing date from 1530 to 1691.

The annual meeting of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on April 14, Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., the President, in the chair. A satisfactory report was presented. It was proposed during the summer to make excursions in the districts of Castle Hedingham, Rayne, and Rochford. At the close of the business part of the meeting a very interesting paper on "The Forestership of Essex" was given by

Mr. J. Horace Round, who subsequently read an interesting document relating to a mediæval Vicar of Coggeshall, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for fishing by night in the ponds of the Abbot of Coggeshall. The incident, he observed, illustrated the not always affectionate relations then existing between the secular and the regular clergy. Mr. Round also made reference to an ancient estate map of St. Osyth, which had recently come into his possession, and which showed the ownership of every field in the parish.—The President called attention to recent Celtic finds in the district, including a Celtic coffin, and he produced a stone axe-head found on the beach at Walton-on-Naze.—Mr. I. C. Gould exhibited an Exchequer order, dated 1701, with reference to the payment of verderers in Waltham Forest. He regretted that this forest should be known as "Epping," a name associated with rampant bean-feasts.—Mr. A. M. Jarmin produced some old Roman lamps and coins found near Colchester Priory.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

A Register of the Members of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. New Series, vol. iv., 1648-1712. By W. D. Macray, Hon. D.Litt., F.S.A. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1904. 8vo., pp. viii, 194. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This new instalment of Dr. Macray's work covers the end of the period of strife and the beginning of the peaceful, though torpid, times of the eighteenth century. It includes the Fellows intruded in 1687-1688 by James II., who were for the most part men of singularly undistinguished careers both before and after the short period during which they held Fellowships. This forms a marked contrast, as Dr. Macray points out, to the history of the intruded Fellows under the Parliamentary and Puritan régime. In the latter case "learning and ability are in most instances to be recognised." Many names of interest occur in the Register, and in every case Dr. Macray's biographical notes are marked by his usual careful thoroughness and unfailing learning. The Register, as in former volumes, is preceded by a most interesting selection of extracts from the registers and bursars' accounts. Here we find a note (pp. 10 and 11) of the expenses (1655-1657) of an undergraduate of what was known later as "gentleman commoner" rank, and there notes of housekeeping prices, wherefrom we learn, for example (p. 12), that in 1656 17 pounds of currants were worth 4s. 2d. Other items are an inventory of the chapel furniture, 1660 (p. 13), which included "a faire large greene velvet gold-laced carpet for the Communion Table with gold fringe"; a rent-roll of Oxford house-property, 1661 (pp. 14-18); purchases of trees and payments for work in the grove; the will of President Clerke, who died in 1687 (pp. 40-42); and a variety of other matters. The following is the bill of fare for a mid-Lent Sunday dinner in 1684: "A barrell of oysters, a dish of fresh fish, viz., a large jack, carp, tench and perch, with oysters and anchovys sauce, 4 large chick[en] boyld with bacon and knuckle of veall, br[east] of mutton, a tansy, baked wardens, symnell and cheese" (p. 35). It will be seen that the interest of Dr. Macray's work is by no means exclusively biographical. The volume is beautifully produced.

* * *

Siena and San Gimignano. By Edmund G. Gardner. With illustrations, a bibliography, plan, and index. London: *J. M. Dent and Co.*, 1904. Small 8vo., pp. xii, 391. Price 4s. 6d. net.

Mr. Edmund Gardner here performs for Siena the service which he has, in the same "Mediæval Town" Series, rendered to Florence with conspicuous success. This volume is equally full of careful and diligent learning; it is one which any visitor to "the most perfectly mediæval of all the larger cities of Tuscany" will needs take with him; while it will also be valued by those who, unable to visit Italy itself, look to tried Italian scholars like Mr. Gardner for information and delight. The useful bibliographical classified appendix to the book does not necessarily cover all the sources of Mr. Gardner's story, and it is abundantly clear that he knows as a familiar friend the haunts of which he writes. Naturally, a special chapter is devoted to "Saint Catherine of Siena," with another entitled "In the Footsteps of Saint Catherine," including a detailed account of her home, "The house of Catherine, the Spouse of Christ." The main bulk of the volume is divided between the stirring history of the town and its fortunes, and a critical narrative of its art treasures. Of the famous cathedral Mr. Gardner says that the peculiar beauty of its interior is due to the fact that we have "Gothic austerity tempered with the grace and fascination of the early Renaissance."

Two extremely interesting chapters are devoted to San Gimignano, the little town of "the Beautiful Towers," which is, indeed, now included in the province of Siena for administrative purposes, but, as Mr. Gardner tells by a multitude of instances, was more intimately connected with Florence. It was to this town that in May of 1300 Dante went, in his early manhood, as an ambassador of state before the days of his exile, and the walls of the council chamber are still bright with frescoes on which his eyes must have gazed. In the Pinacoteca of the Palace are many notable paintings, including a beautiful work of Pinturicchio.

Siena has here been illustrated by a number of dainty sketches from the sympathetic pen of Miss Helen James. In dedicating this book to her memory, author and publisher regret the loss of a conscientious artist. The reader will especially deplore the absence of drawings of San Gimignano, the colour of whose walls and vineyards can in no sense be suggested by photographic views. The writer has seen an artist's recent impressions of this beautiful little town, and

ventures to express a hope that this one defect may be remedied in any subsequent edition of this work.

* * *

THE CATTLE-RAID OF CUALNGE: AN OLD IRISH PROSE-EPIC. Translated by L. Winifred Faraday, M.A. Grimm Library, No. 16. London: *David Nutt*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xxi, 141. Price 4s. net.

The volumes of Mr. Nutt's Grimm Library have all been distinguished for their value as original contributions to the science of folk-lore. They have either been masterly studies in comparative mythology, such as Mr. Hartland's work on the *Legend of Perseus*, or scholarly translations, carefully edited, of fresh or hitherto unpublished material, such as the initial volume of *Georgian Folk-Tales* or the book before us. Miss Faraday's name is well and honourably known in connection with Keltic studies. She here translates the chief story in the heroic cycle of Ulster, a cycle which centres round the deeds of the Ulster King Conchobar and his still more famous nephew, Cuchulainn. The prose-epic, as Miss Faraday calls it, is difficult to follow as a narrative, for it abounds in episodical matter, in which the two heroes named are the leading figures. The feats performed by Cuchulainn provide the principal incidents. Miss Faraday, in a scholarly introduction, describes some of the manuscripts in which the story of the "Cattle-Raid" is to be found, and compares the various versions. The book, like its predecessors, is a contribution to folk-lore of marked and permanent value. It will also, naturally, interest many who share in the revived enthusiasm for Irish literature, but are not professed folk-lorists.

* * *

ANNALS OF A CLERICAL FAMILY. By John Venn, F.R.S., F.S.A. Map and many illustrations. London: *Macmillan and Co., Limited*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xi, 296. Price 15s. net.

The sub-title of this book describes it as "Being some Account of the Family and Descendants of William Venn, Vicar of Otterton, Devon, 1600-1621"; and we may say at once that the volume is an uncommonly good example of the class of publication to which it belongs. The author, in his preface, remarks that it "does not profess to appeal to many outside the circles of those connected by ties of consanguinity with the various persons mentioned, or of the few who, for biographical or other purposes, have occasion to consult family pedigrees." But this is too modest a claim. We venture to think that such a careful and thorough history as this of a family which has produced so many excellent and some notable men is likely to appeal to a wider circle than the author anticipates. The family name is carefully discussed, and is shown by evidence from mediæval records to have had, like so many others, a local origin. It originally indicated the place—the *fen* district—from which the first bearers thereof came. "Atte Fenne" and "de la Fenne" were common during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Later the "localizing particles" were gradually dropped. Mr. Venn writes briefly of the Venns of Broadhembury, Devon, from whom sprang the William Venn, Vicar of Otterton, 1600-1621, who may be regarded as the founder of the family, and gives biographies, very carefully worked out, of his descendants. Those of the earlier Venns are necessarily brief. But of the Richard Venn (ob. February 20, 1738-39) who was Rector of St. Antholin's, London—the church was destroyed when Queen Victoria Street was made—and who was a man of some distinction and great force of character; of Henry Venn, of Huddersfield and Yelling, 1725-1797; and of the still better-known John Venn, Rector of Clapham; Henry Venn, the famous Church Missionary Society Secretary; and John Venn, of Hereford, full and authoritative accounts are given. The author has here been able to draw on family tradition and other unpublished material, and not a few fresh and interesting anecdotes are included. Many pedigrees and other family details complete a volume which, besides its biographical and genealogical interest, throws many sidelights on the history of the Church of England and on the development of religious thought. Mr. Venn pays due attention to his references, and has produced a scholarly and deeply interesting book.

* * *

GERALD THE WELSHMAN. By Henry Owen, D.C.L., F.S.A. New and enlarged edition. Pedigree and map. London: *David Nutt*, 1904. 8vo., pp. vii, 206. Price 3s. 6d. net.

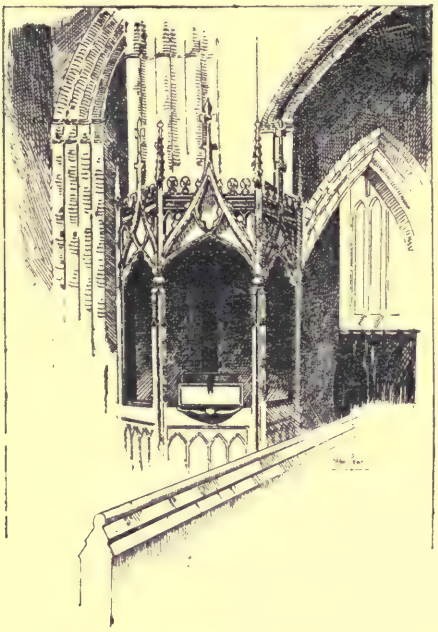
This new and considerably enlarged edition of Dr. Owen's account of the writer better known as Giraldus Cambrensis is decidedly welcome. Dr. Owen knows his Giraldus very thoroughly, and in this attractive volume, after giving a careful account of the Welshman's career, especially of the fight for the See of St. David's, which ended at last in the acquiescence of the Welsh Church in the supremacy of Canterbury, he briefly records Gerald's books and their editors, and then at considerable length, with much useful and suggestive comment, analyzes and summarizes the books themselves. Here those who may not be familiar with Gerald's voluminous works will find brought together much folk-lore, many stories and legends, and incidental matter of various kinds, all set forth in most readable form. The notes are learned and ample. We warmly commend this little book.

* * *

LITTLEHAMPTON AND ARUNDEL. By W. Goodliffe, M.A. "Homeland Handbooks." Many illustrations. London: *Homeland Association, Limited*, 1903. 8vo., pp. 108. Price 6d. net, paper; 1s. net, cloth.

This is the latest addition to the pretty and useful "Homeland" series. Littlehampton is taken as a centre, but the chief interest of this little book is to be found in the descriptions and sketches of Arundel Castle and Borough, and of the many picturesque little villages that sleep peacefully in the country surrounding the watering-place beloved of children. The various points of interest at such places as Sompting, with its most remarkable Saxon church-spire; Clymping, with its Norman fortress-tower, where the recesses for the ends of the drawbridge are to be seen on each side of the fine doorway; and many other attractive and retired spots, are indicated and illustrated. The illustrations are, as usual,

numerous and good. The one reproduced on this page, by the courtesy of the publishers, shows the stone pulpit in Arundel Church, with its elaborate canopy, which was formerly used as a pew, but is now



ARUNDEL CHURCH: STONE PULPIT.

restored to its legitimate use, and stands against the south-west pillar of the tower. This hand-book, like its predecessors, is admirably adapted to its purpose, and has the great virtue of being "pocketable."

* * *

Among the pamphlets before us is a reprint, from the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, of a paper on "Man as Artist and Sportsman in the Palæolithic Period," by Dr. Robert Munro (Edinburgh: *R. Grant and Son;* London: *Williams and Norgate*. Price 3s.). In his preliminary remarks Dr. Munro insists upon the importance of the attainment of an erect attitude by man as a point of departure for anthropological research. His hypothesis, first put forward some years ago, is that "the origin of the higher mental manifestations of man was primarily due to the attainment of the erect attitude." In this paper he describes and discusses certain very interesting relics of the men of the later palæolithic period in Europe, as illustrating his theory. He traces the evidences of progressive skill in human handwork in flint implements and in carvings of animals on the walls of palæolithic caves. Dr. Munro's mastery of his subject is known to all archæologists, and needs no comment from us. There are several illustrations in the text, including reproductions of cave figurings of horse, reindeer, wild-goat, and mammoth; and a series of eleven fine plates, with full descriptions.

* * *

From Mr. Henry Frowde comes the *Rules for Compositors and Readers* (price 6d. net) drawn up by Mr. Horace Hart for use at the University Press, Oxford. This is the first edition for publication. Mr. Hart has had the advantage of help from Dr. Murray and Dr. Bradley, editors of the *Oxford Dictionary*, and their and other footnotes make racy reading. We do not agree with all the dicta of the compiler—each penman is inclined to have little fads of his own—but the interest and usefulness of the booklet are undeniable. It should be on every writer's desk.

* * *

In the *Essex Review*, April, are, *inter alia*, continuations of Dr. Clark's paper on "Great Waltham Five Centuries Ago" and Mr. Miller Christy's "Some Old Roothing Farmhouses." The Rev. E. G. Norris describes "An Essex Village"—Writtle—with some pretty illustrations. Among the other pictures, more numerous than usual, we note especially one of the fine Jacobean mantelpiece in the library at Langleys. The *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, April, contains the continuation of a paper in which Mr. W. J. Knowles describes the present condition of various crannogs that have been discovered from time to time in Antrim and Derry; an instalment of Mr. Bigger's account of Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland; an annotated transcript, by Dr. Fitzpatrick, of one of the County Down Depositions of 1645; and other papers of varied interest.

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Mr. A. H. Garside writes briefly in the *Genealogical Magazine*, April, on "A Quaint Custom in Names"—*i.e.*, the Lancashire "Joe o' Pegg's," "Peter o' Nancy's," and the like. Among the other contents are pedigrees of "Ravenscroft of Bretton" and "Jackson of West Rainton Hall, County Durham," and papers on "The Precedence of Barons" and "Episcopal Style." The *Architectural Review*, April, has a first article on "10, Downing Street," by Rev. W. J. Loftie; the conclusion of Mr. Basil Champneys' "Hospital of St. Cross," treating more especially of the secular buildings; and another chapter of Messrs. Prior and Gardner's study of "English Mediæval Figure Sculpture," dealing with the recumbent effigies of the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. All these papers are beautifully and lavishly illustrated. The sections on "Current Architecture" are also abundantly supplied with pictures. We have also on our table Messrs. Williams and Norgate's *International Book Circular*, No. 138, containing an article on Herbert Spencer, with a good portrait, and classified lists of books on many subjects, including a modest bibliography of Japan and Russia; the *Gael* (Nassau Street, New York), April, containing several most attractive papers on Irish antiquities, including one on "Irish Pipes and Pipers," by Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood, which is specially interesting in view of Mr. MacMichael's paper in last month's *Antiquary;* the *American Antiquarian* for January and February, and March and April; *Architects' Magazine*, March; and *Sale Prices*, March 31.

Correspondence.

THE "CHI-RHO" MONOGRAM.

TO THE EDITOR.

A WRITER'S chiefest reward for his labours lies in the interest his efforts arouse. Happily I have no cause for complaint in this respect under and in connection with the above heading. Thus, in the March *Antiquary* Mr. James Watson kindly adds a suggestive pendent to my article by his note on the eight-rayed monogram or star. The parallel (for such it is) is new to me, and worthy of lengthy treatment in these columns, let me hope by Mr. Watson himself. My only contribution to the matter for the present must consist in a reference to the three-legged arms of Man, which are believed, with some show of reason, to be a development, or contraction, of the sun-wheel of the Chaldeans, and imported to the island from Sicily by Alexander III. of Scotland in 1206. These Manx arms, if this contention be true, would form a curious perpetuation or relic of ancient solar worship, as a variant of the sun-wheel.

Again, in the April *Antiquary* Cornu. Briton says I state "that there is preserved in the chancel of St. Just Church a stone, found in a water-course near St. Helen's Chapel, on which is the Chi-Rho." If he will refer to my article, he will see that it was not I, but Mr. J. Romilly Allen (*Early Christian Symbolism*) who is responsible for the statement. Of course I accepted it on his (no mean) authority, but it remains his nevertheless. I am obliged, however, for the correction, as I am a seeker after truth of all phases, but I must demur to the impeachment of having "committed the common error of taking my facts from other people's books." If error there be, I sin in goodly company. Our historians and antiquaries would be in woeful estate if, whilst verifying quotations easily enough, they had to personally verify facts in modern, not to say ancient, times. Where are most facts to be taken if not from "other people's books"—Mr. Allen's, or mine, or possibly Cornu. Briton's?

J. B. McGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
C.-on-M., Manchester.

THE BAGPIPE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. J. Holden MacMichael's interesting paper under this heading caused me to turn to my copy of Walker's *Irish Bards*, which assigns a remote possession of the bagpipe to Ireland. A quotation or two may serve as postscript to the article:

"The Bagpipe is certainly an instrument of high antiquity in Ireland, and mentioned by several of our historians under different names. . . . We cannot find that the Bagpipe was indigenous to the Irish. To the Caledonians, we believe, they must be content to owe it. We got it, as it were, in exchange for the Harp. . . . This instrument never received any considerable improvements from the Scots. It was reserved for the Irish to take it from the mouth, and to give it its present [1786] complicated form. . . . Being constructed on the chromatic system, it is the only instrument since the disuse of the Harp on which the native Irish music can be played to advantage. The Bagpipe has always been obliged to yield, in point of consequence, amongst the Irish to the Harp; but it has ever been a favourite instrument of the vulgar."

How the bagpipe fares now in Ireland I am unable to say beyond the fact that during a residence in Limerick of two years, and frequent visits since to other parts of the island, I never heard its (to me) melancholy notes even once.

J. B. McGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
C.-on-M., Manchester.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the interesting article on "The Bagpipe," by J. H. MacMichael, in the April *Antiquary*, the earliest known mention of a bagpipe and ἀσκαυλης is said to be in *Dio Chrysostomos* and in Martial. But Aristophanes, in his *Acharnians* (B.C. 425), describes bagpipers, Bœotians, "puffing up a dogskin with bone pipes." The enraged Athenian will have none of them; he calls them "bumble-pipers" (Arist. *Ach.*, 863-66).

W. C. G.

ERRATA.

In *Antiquary* for April:

Page 120, column 2, line 16, *for* "feliceum imprimere," *read* "felicem imponere."
Page 120, column 2, line 18, *for* "O," *read* "Q."
Page 121, column 1, line 21, *for* "May," *read* "May-Day."
Page 121, column 1, line 30, *for* "Impensiis," *read* "Impensis."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

JUNE, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

One of the most interesting features of the Shakespeare celebrations held in the week ended April 23 was the well-chosen and extremely attractive collection of Shakespeareana placed on view in the King's Library at the British Museum. There were eight cases, in which every item was worthy of attention. In the first were the Shakespeare deed of 1613; Norden's map of London (1593); one of the Ireland forgeries; the Manningham Diary, in which is described the production of *Twelfth Night* on February 2, 1602; and one or two other documents. The second contained manuscripts, including Killigrew's proposed emendations to *Julius Cæsar*, and letters of Theobald and Hanmer. In the third case were the books which contain contemporary notices of the poet—Greene's *Groatsworth of Wit*, *The Return from Parnassus*, Meres's *Palladis Tamia*, and the like. The fourth contained the works recognised as Shakespearean sources — Montaigne, Golding's *Ovid*, Painter's *Palace of Pleasure*, and so on. A collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century adaptations and manglings of the plays filled the fifth case. In the sixth was a full set of the eighteenth-century editions, by Theobald, Warburton, Steevens, Johnson, and their confrères; while the seventh contained the four folios, and the eighth case a selection from the quartos.

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Egyptian exploration, as Professor Flinders Petrie points out in a letter to the *Times* of May 10, is becoming yearly a more difficult task, so far as the revelation of fresh history is concerned. This is due partly to the fact that so many of the gaps of history have now been filled up and partly to the fewness of remaining sites of historic importance.

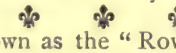
"The two or three places," he adds, "where fresh light might be obtained are all reserved to other nationalities, and it is hard to see where any reasonable prospect of more historic discoveries is open." With regard to the work during the past winter at the site of Herakleopolis, about sixty miles south of Cairo, Professor Petrie writes: "The objects found were not numerous, but two of them more than repay the cost of work. An exquisite statuette of the local god Hershefi, of the finest anatomical execution, bears on the base a dedication by Pef-dudu-bast, a king of the twenty-fourth dynasty, of whom not a single object was yet known, and it gives his throne name Nefer-ka-ra. This is in England, and will be exhibited in the usual July collection at University College. It was exchanged against some very valuable jewellery, left at the Cairo Museum from a past year's work. Beside this, a great group of figures in red granite was found, over 11 feet high and 8 feet wide, representing Rameses II. between the gods Hershefi and Ptah.

"In another line some solid work has also been done. Many burnt houses of Roman age were cleared, and can be exactly dated by the coins found in them. They are of various periods from the third to the seventh century A.D.; and in them were found dozens of terra-cotta figures and lamps, which thus have an historic value. Beside these, hundreds of figures and lamps were obtained on this site, and also from the neighbouring Fayum province. From all these I made a complete study of the varieties of Romano-Egyptian lamps, and photographed the series of each type—over 1,000 varieties in all—for publication.

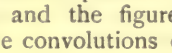
"At the close of the season Mr. Currelly made some trials at the great site of Buto in the Delta. But when I examined the ground it was evident that the whole region had sunk like Alexandria, so that there is now nothing above water-level before Greek times."

At the annual meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, held on St. George's Day, Lord Avebury was elected President, Mr. Philip Norman Treasurer, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price Director, and Mr. C. H. Read Secretary. The other members of council elected were: Mr. W. Paley Baildon, Sir C. Purdon Clarke, Mr. O. M. Dalton, Mr. Cyril Davenport, Rev. E. S. Dewick, Mr. Leland Duncan, Sir John Evans, Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Mr. W. Gowland, Mr. F. Haverfield, Mr. R. R. Holmes, Sir Henry H. Howorth, Mr. J. Seymour Lucas, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, Mr. W. Page, Sir Edward M. Thompson, and Mr. J. G. Waller.

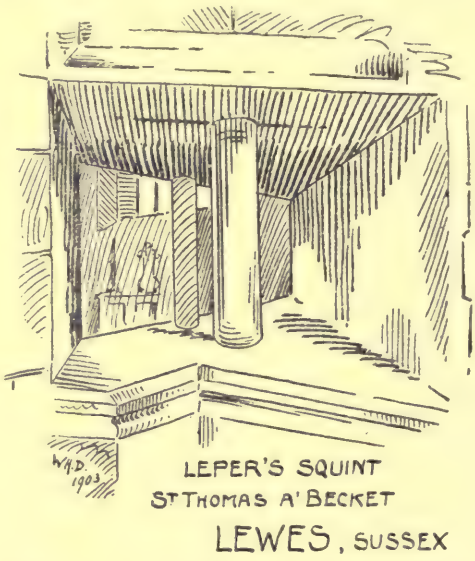
Referring to Mr. Gerish's article in the April *Antiquary*, Mr. W. C. Banks writes: "I beg to say that I made a sketch about five years ago of a font in St. Peter's Church, Cambridge, of which the square Norman bowl has very similar figures to those shown in the sketch Mr. Gerish gives of the Anstey font. The stem is no doubt an inverted pier-cap of the Edwardian period, but in a plaster model of this font that I bought about 1868 I find it has an apparently make-shift stem about 15 inches square, with a wide splay-stopped chamfer at each angle, and also a 6-inch plinth about the same size as the bowl. No doubt the present stem was used up from one of the demolished churches in the city. The bowl has suffered much in its roll and cable mouldings and the carving generally, but the two figures shown on the north side are fairly well preserved and are better executed and less grotesque than usual at this period. I should ascribe this bowl to a somewhat earlier date than the Anstey font."



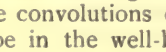
What is known as the "Rowberrow Stone" was removed a few weeks ago from the gable of the south porch of Rowberrow Church, Somerset, and placed inside for protection. The stone was dug up in the churchyard in 1860, and built into the outside wall of the gable of the porch. Lately a fund has been raised for its removal from this exposed position. It formed a panel of the shaft of a Celtic cross, and the figure carved on it represents the convolutions of an animal of the lizard type in the well-known alternate under and over style. There were present the Lord Bishop of Bristol, the Rector, and others. The Bishop made interesting and instructive remarks about the stone, and photographs, casts, and measurements were taken.



Mr. Warwick H. Draper, M.A., who sends us the sketch reproduced below, writes that it "shows a singular 'squint' on the south side of the chancel arch of the Church of St. Thomas à Becket at Lewes, Sussex, which I have been unable to find recorded elsewhere. The peculiarity of the type consists in the pair of pillars apparently necessitated by the unusual length of the 'cutting.' Such



squints are popularly, perhaps erroneously, associated with lepers, but there seems no reason for thinking that the persons thus enabled to see the elevation of the Host at the high altar from a transept or an aisle were limited to one class. At Bridgewater, however, in Somerset, there is a series of three openings through three successive walls, following the same oblique line, to enable a person standing in the porch—perhaps the ringer of the sanctus-bell—to see the high altar."



In the *Genealogical Magazine* for May, under the title of "If His Majesty be Graciously

Pleased," a novel suggestion is made. The writer suggests that, as His Majesty is known to take much interest in ceremonial and kindred subjects, he may be disposed to commemorate the happy conclusion of the Anglo-French Agreement by granting to His Excellency the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, an augmentation to add to his armorial bearings. There is no recent precedent, it is true, for the last occasion on which an English Sovereign showed a similar courtesy to a foreign Ambassador was three hundred years ago, when James I. granted to Nicolo de Moline, the Venetian Ambassador, the right to bear upon a canton arg. a rose of England gules, dimidiated with a thistle of Scotland. More recent precedents may be found in the history of other European countries. The matter is one entirely for His Majesty's discretion and pleasure, but the suggestion is decidedly interesting.

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In the course of the demolition of 24, Arthur Street West, says the *City Press* of May 11, the housebreakers opened up a remarkable well. This well, which is of a depth of 22 feet, has walls consisting entirely of chalk blocks, so neatly joined that the divisions are only represented by thin lines. The circle from top to bottom is perfect, and the entire structure, which must be several centuries old, is in an excellent state of preservation. A chalk well is a rarity anywhere, particularly in London; and no surmise has yet been made as to the builder of this special structure. When found it was covered in by a stone slab, over which was a layer of concrete. It is believed that at one time a passage ran over it from Arthur Street West to a lane at the rear. The premises themselves were of a very old date, the staircases forming a feature of the building, which has now entirely disappeared.

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News comes from Rome that Professor Boni has discovered the altar which marked the exact spot upon the Forum where Marcus Curtius made his famous leap. What remains of it is a platform measuring 30 feet by 20 feet, paved with slabs of travertine, and containing a well and basin, the whole being surrounded by a low parapet of travertine. The remains are said not to be of earlier date than the Empire. Their position is close to the lately discovered base of the statue of Domitian. It is hardly likely that further researches will throw light on the real origin of the Curtius legend; but as it is well known that for some hundreds of years the monument now discovered was regarded with much reverence, and that it was customary for all the Orders in Rome to make votive offerings there once a year, it is quite possible that further excavation may disclose some traces of these offerings.

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The Surrey Archæological Society celebrated its jubilee on April 28 at Guildford by a luncheon, at which Lord Midleton presided, and by a loan exhibition of old municipal plate and regalia. Dr. G. C. Williamson, in describing the objects, said that the most interesting thing was a mace, the second oldest in the kingdom, and of fifteenth-century date. It measured 2 feet 6 inches, and was made entirely of silver. It was the only mace existing with the original medallion, being the arms of France and England quartered, and it also had the original cresting. The mace was anciently used as a weapon of defence, and carried upside down, hence the flanges still left upon the base. In time of peace it was carried as at present, and hence the royal arms at the top. Guildford also had the great mace given by Lord Onslow, 1673, and a Mayor's staff, the age of which could be definitely fixed, because it was made of logwood. In 1581 this wood was first used as a dye, but in consequence of a great outcry from the dyers, an Act of Parliament was passed prohibiting its use, and it was reserved for objects of art and royal presents. In a year or two the Act was repealed, and it again was used for dyeing; it was therefore between these two dates the staff was made.

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Mr. H. Snowden Ward, of Hadlow, Kent, sends us a circular containing particulars of a newly-formed committee for carrying out a "Photographic Record and Survey of Kent." The first general meeting and exhibition will be held at Maidstone in the present month (June). Mr. Ward will be glad to hear from anyone willing to co-operate in this laudable undertaking. We note that the Sussex

Archæological Society have decided upon a photographic survey of their county, and a special committee has been formed, of which Mr. J. C. Stenning, of Steel Cross House, near Tunbridge Wells, is honorary secretary, to supervise and carry out the work.

There is news of a projected undertaking of rare interest—no less than the complete excavation of Herculaneum, which, in the opinion of competent judges, is likely to contain treasures of even greater antiquarian value than Pompeii. Enormous natural difficulties have hitherto hindered the work, and they can only be overcome at proportionate cost, which the Italian Treasury may for good reason hesitate to incur. Hence the proposal that all civilized countries should co-operate in this service of culture. Really the end in view is well worthy of their united efforts, and any help towards its attainment would be but a slight acknowledgment of the debt that the world owes to Italy. The thing will certainly be done sooner or later, and those who live long enough will be able to see how much or how little of the vast edifice of deduction which has been built upon the remains of one recovered city will survive the exploration of another, its near neighbour. Doubtless very much will be found to stand the test of further research, for few fields of knowledge have been more lovingly and carefully laboured than this. Yet pick and spade have always their piquant possibility of what Huxley called Herbert Spencer's idea of a tragedy—a generalization killed by a fact.

There is to be exhibited shortly at the Louvre, says the Paris correspondent of the *Builder*, in one of the galleries underneath the new Rubens Gallery, an Egyptian sepulchral chamber, or Mastaba, dating from the fifth dynasty, which was discovered last year on the plain of Ghizeh by M. Georges Bénedite, the curator of Egyptian antiquities of the Louvre. This monument, which is 4·72 metres long, 1·82 metres wide, and 5 metres in height, forms a quadrangular chapel of pyramidal section, decorated with bas-reliefs representing funeral ceremonies, as well as scenes and incidents in the daily life of ancient Egypt.

The Dean of Westminster delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution the other night, before a crowded assembly, dealing with "Westminster Abbey in the Early Part of the Seventeenth Century," and in the course of his remarks made reference to what is known as the "Chapel of the Pyx," popularly supposed to have once been the Royal Treasury, although doubts are now entertained on the point. It was at present empty, but the ancient altar still remained, and the place might be described as the oldest remaining part of the Abbey, belonging to the building of Edward the Confessor. He sometimes fancied he saw in vision in the future a new period of public usefulness for this ancient and forgotten chapel. He seemed to see the four vaults reunited into one long chamber, with the old altar repaired, so that they might worship once more in the one sacred portion of the Abbey which took them back to a time before the Norman Conquest. And, further, he seemed to see it being used as the burial-place for some of the great men of the future, and its walls being occupied with memorials such as were now rapidly filling the few remaining places in the Abbey. He dared not put this forward as a scheme, but only as a dream. He certainly saw in it a solution of the problem that they had battled with so long, of how to maintain the splendid traditions of Abbey burials, which otherwise would soon become a glory of the past.

A special meeting of the Hellenic Society is to be held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House, Piccadilly, on Tuesday, July 5, at 3 p.m., to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society's existence. The inaugural meeting was held on June 16, 1879. At the gathering on July 5 the President, Sir Richard Jebb, will deliver an address, and it is hoped that short papers or addresses may be delivered by two or three of the foreign honorary members who may be present on the occasion. A short history of the Society from its foundation will be prepared by the Honorary Secretary, and will be published in the *Journal*.

The famous collection of arms and armour belonging to the Duc de Dino, which was

expected to be sold by auction in London, has been sold *en bloc* for the great sum of £80,000 to the trustees of the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York. Three years ago the Baron de Cosson, one of the best-known authorities, catalogued the de Dino arms and armour, and among the items especially noted by him were the helmet of Henri Deux, a chef-d'œuvre of the Renaissance period; the damascened champfrein, dated 1539, worn over the same King's horse's mane when, as Dauphin, he journeyed across France with Charles V.; and his armour, embossed with gold, which he wore on his visit to his father, Francis I., at Madrid, after the misfortune of Pavia. Then there is the helmet which the Bishop of Orleans affirmed to be that of Joan of Arc. In the Franco-German War this disappeared from the Église du Martrois, in which it was placed, and after many weary searches was found in a German soldier's home in Bavaria. There are also pieces and suits once belonging to Philip II. of Spain, and a perfect suit made by the Milanese armourer Lucino Picinio for Don Gonsalvo de Cordova, Duc du Sena. In Spain the Duc de Dino acquired the sword of the last of the Abencerrages, and a helmet once worn by Vasco di Gama. Louis XIV.'s helmet and shield, afterwards worn by Louis XV. as a boy of fourteen, when painted by Hyacinthe Rigaud, are here too.

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In the *Times* of April 23, M. Édouard Naville and Mr. H. R. Hall gave a full account of their excavation during the past winter, while working for the Egypt Exploration Fund, of the most ancient temple yet discovered at Thebes, being the funerary temple or mortuary chapel of the King Mentuhetep Neb-kheru-rā, of the eleventh dynasty (2500 B.C.).

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An interesting publication, says a Laffan telegram from Berlin, has just left the Heidelberg press—the *Acta Pauli*, a narrative of the Apostle Paul's travelling experiences, which have not until now been known in their entirety. The compiler, Dr. Karl Schmidt, has spent seven years in piecing together 2,000 small fragments of papyrus, and translating their contents from the Coptic handwriting. The original has been finally transferred to the Heidelberg University Library, of which it is considered the most valuable treasure. It is claimed for the work that it solves many problems connected with early Christian literature, and proves conclusively that several books of that era which have come down to us were only parts of one great work, the Acts of Paul, consisting of (1) the so-called Thecla Acts, (2) the Apocryphal Epistles to the Corinthians (not those in the New Testament), and (3) the Martyrdom of St. Paul. The Coptic manuscripts, Dr. Schmidt says, date from A.D. 180, and are from the hand of an elder of the Christian Church, written "in honour of St. Paul and to combat Gnostic heresies." The volume is dedicated to the Grand-Duke of Baden, as Rector Magnificus of the University, under whose high protection the work has been achieved.

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At the annual meeting of the Durham and Northumberland Archæological Society, held on April 27, the President, the Rev. Canon Greenwell, referred to some recent discoveries which had been made at Durham Castle, including a well on the north side of the quadrangle which went to a depth of 40 feet and gave an unfailing supply of excellent water. Proceeding, the President said he wanted to refer to a matter of considerable importance in the castle, viz., the Norman Gallery. He had protested again and again against the use of this portion of the castle for students' rooms, alleging that if it was so continued it was sure to be at some time or other burnt down. It was fortunate that now the rooms for students in this portion of the castle had been taken away, and he hoped that they would never be restored again. The University had plenty of premises in other parts of the city where they could lodge their students. This part of the castle, however, was in a very lamentable state. There was a terrible shrinkage of the wall on the south side, and it was only due to Tunstall's Gallery that the whole of the wall had not fallen out. The University was most anxious to prevent any further destruction, and had taken the advice of an eminent architect in the matter, but what they wanted was the advice of a competent

engineer. It was purely a matter of engineering; an ounce of the practical builder would be worth all the architects in the country. The President proceeded to refer to the recent discovery of the remains of an ancient burial at Brandon, near Durham. Dr. Greenwell gave it as his opinion that the burial-place emphatically and in every way coincided with a burial-place of the Bronze Age.

A Roman June.

By E. C. Vansittart.

ROME in winter is the most cosmopolitan city in the world. English, Americans, French, Germans, and Russians jostle each other in the streets, and elbow their way into churches and galleries: armed with photographic cameras, and familiar red guide-books, they flock to the ruins, and spread themselves over the neighbouring campagna like a huge army of locusts. The hotels become international caravanserais; every language except Italian falls upon the ear. Everything possible is done to attract the *forestieri*—advertisements in English meet the eye on every side, tempting wares with their prices marked in the Anglo-Saxon tongue are displayed in the shop-windows, itinerant vendors offer coral and mosaics in broken English, ragged urchins thrust illustrated postcards into your hands with the words, "Very cheap, fifty for half a franc!" while cabmen hail you with the query, "Want a cab?" Posters of the daily English papers hanging outside every library and newspaper stall in the Piazza di Spagna proclaim the latest telegrams; in the mornings fair-haired, blue-eyed Anglo-Saxon children, with their attendant nurses, on the Pincio stand in marked contrast to the dark-skinned little Italians—in short, you might be in Bond Street or in Broadway, New York, instead of in a foreign capital. The Italian element and people sink into the background, and, for the time being, the Eternal City has been taken possession of by crowds of every nation, verifying the saying that it is the home of the world, whither all paths lead.

But as soon as Easter is over, whether it fall early or late, the great exodus begins. Day by day the city grows emptier; in the course of May the last stragglers depart, and by the first of June Rome is empty so far as the *forestieri* are concerned, except for a stray tourist or a belated resident. Now it is a different place, putting on a totally different appearance. It becomes Italian once more, and we see it under a novel aspect. Hotels and pensions having closed their windows and locked their doors, seem to have gone to sleep, giving a strangely deserted appearance to certain localities thronged a few weeks earlier; touts, beggars, and guides have disappeared. In the narrow, shady alleys of the old town, where the poorer classes dwell, cobblers, tailors, carpenters carry on their avocations in the open air; women sit working before their doorsteps; sounds of laughter, gay song, and music fall on the ear on every side.

Al fresco *trattorias* suddenly appear everywhere, spreading themselves over the pavement, where snowy tables, decked, and tempting bills of fare are displayed; *limonaro* stalls have sprung up at every shady street corner, where iced drinks can be had at all hours, while the itinerant *limonaro*, in his spotless white linen suit and wide-brimmed straw hat, hawks his refreshing beverage down to the lowest slums, where he drives a thriving trade. Fruit and vegetable stalls overflow with luscious goods of richest colour; cheap paper fans, costing from a soldo upwards, are sold at the street corners—the poorest girl or woman owns one, and for another soldo or two may become the proud possessor of a chain to hang it by. Look down the Via Condotti in the afternoon, and you will see a long vista of canvas, the wide tent awnings hoisted by each shop down both sides of the street entirely covering the footways, and forming canvas arcades, with the sunlit strip of road down the middle for wheeled traffic.

The heat has begun; the sun is burning from 1 to 3 p.m., when not a human being is to be seen out of doors, and the only sound heard in the silence is the swishing of the water-hose, which is liberally used to keep down the dust. Towards sunset a cooler air

begins to stir; with it creeps out the happy, light-hearted crowd, which, all through the evening and late into the night, takes possession of every street and piazza. In the more thronged quarters, such as at the station and in the Piazza Colonna, regimental bands play from 8 to 10 p.m.; the adjacent cafés overflow into the streets, and are crowded with officers in uniform, young dandies, ladies fanning themselves, sipping ices, eating cakes, and drinking sweet syrups and lemonade. All are chatting and swelling the hum and stir of life, until towards midnight it dies off, and you may chance to hear the strumming of a guitar or mandoline as accompaniment to a passionate love-song poured out rarely by the rich tenor voice of the ideal serenader, more often an unmusical bawl, ending in an ear-piercing high note; or a band of youths going home, singing as they go some strange folk-song with its long-drawn melancholy refrain. All the foreign element has disappeared; the Roman has once more taken possession of his own, leading the free, untrammelled, open-air life of the South of which the winter guest has no conception. The ruins and palaces appear far grander in their silence and emptiness, the churches more devotional, shorn of all but a few reverent worshippers. Rome in summer has a dignity and grandeur which invest her with another atmosphere far worthier of the Eternal City.

If you penetrate into the lowest quarters of the town, among the poorest of the poor, you will find strange trades are exercised by those unfortunates who know not whence their daily bread is to come. They were lost in the winter crowd, but you come across them now, stragglers in the great army of the unemployed, standing out ghostly, spectral figures in the great fight for existence. There are those who live by picking up stumps of cigars at night by the light of a lantern, which are afterwards resold by weight for a few centesimi to humble customers; others turn over heaps of refuse in the vain hope of discovering something that may be turned to account; others, again, diligently search for stray bits of wood or coal dropped by a passing cart, or buy up used corks, empty bottles, and pieces of broken bread to be resold at an infinitesimal profit. One of the strangest of these trades, however, is that of the fly-catcher. Go outside one of the gates in the upper part of the town—Porta Pia or Porta S. Lorenzo—and look into one of the many large unfinished buildings left desolate and roofless, but flooded with sunshine: there you will find a ragged, unkempt youth, who, with aborbing interest, is watching myriads of flies settling on the remains of decayed fruit (doubtless gathered from a rubbish heap) which he has spread out on the ground. When the fruit is hidden by a mantle of flies, his hand swoops down, seizing a dozen flies at a time, which he at once transfers to a small bag; then once more settles down to his patient watch, and so on till the sun has passed away from his hunting grounds. Ask him what he does with his spoils he will tell you he sells them to bird fanciers and owners of birds, especially to those who keep sparrows, very common pets in Rome. He continues his weary hunt from place to place till his bag is full, but some days he unfortunately catches less than others, and he has constantly to change his quarters, "for really it would sometimes seem as if the flies were on their guard," he naïvely remarks; some days—red letter ones in his calendar—he earns as much as fifteen to twenty soldi (seven to ten pence). What a life! And who would dream that even flies, one of summer's chief scourges, could serve to supply a man's living!

But June in Rome holds other attractions than a glimpse into the life of a Southern people, for within its limit fall three popular festivals. Taking them in the order of the almanac, they are: June 22, S. Luigi; June 24, S. Giovanni; and finally, June 29, S. Pietro, but to class them according to the popular estimate of their importance they would stand thus: S. Luigi, S. Pietro, and S. Giovanni, and in this order I will treat them.

Early in the morning of June 22, a great crowd of boys and girls, young men and maidens, accompanied by relatives and friends, wends its way to the Church of S. Ignazio, which contains the tomb of S. Luigi Gonzaga. Luigi is a popular name, and all these Gigis and Gigettas defile from the sacristy with their hands full of flowers, tapers, and so-called *memoriali*, and, proceeding down the left aisle in procession, move

up the nave to the high altar, where the flowers and *memoriali* are laid down. The *memoriali* are nothing less than letters "written to the saint and directed to Paradiso. They are supposed to be burnt unread except by S. Luigi, who must find singular petitions in these pretty little missives tied up, now with a green ribbon expressive of hope, now with a red one emblematic of love, or whatever other significant colour the writer may prefer." The letters contain petitions for some special grace, more generally for special intervention in love affairs! The room where the saint spent his novitiate and where he died is then visited. Upstairs the crowd turns by a narrow staircase, on the left of the altar, to five rooms, in which are preserved relics of S. Luigi, amongst others some of his letters, in a large, clear caligraphy. For this occasion these rooms are hung with gilt brocade, save the largest, where scenes and events taken from the life of the saint are depicted in fresco upon the walls. The rest of the day is a holiday to all.

June 29 is St. Peter's Day, when the statue of St. Peter in the Vatican Basilica is dressed up in full pontifical vestments, and all Rome flocks to see the sight. The vast piazza and adjacent streets are crowded, and present an unusually animated appearance. From many windows hang sheets of red brocade, with gilt fringes. The immense bronze doors leading into the church, on this occasion standing wide open, are wreathed with garlands of box. Outside the heat is burning, everything is quivering in the sunshine, the light is blinding, and the air resembles the blast from a hot furnace; but the moment you pass under the great doors subdued light and delicious coolness meet you—indeed, so cool is it as to render a wrap not unwelcome to some sensitive mortals. Crowds, mostly composed of the lower classes and of country folk who have come into town for the occasion, are quietly and reverently pressing forward, all towards one goal, where, seated on its throne, is the life-size black image once representing, in a heathen temple, Jupiter, now St. Peter, in the largest Christian place of worship. The halo has been removed from the statue's head, and replaced by a triple tiara studded with precious stones. The figure is draped in a magnificent robe of golden and damask brocade. A cross of diamonds and rubies hangs round its neck, and on the finger of its uplifted hand sparkles a priceless episcopal ring. *Carabinieri* and municipal guards stand guard around as the people come up in single file and lay their heads for a second under the bronze foot, which they afterwards kiss, even children being held up to perform this act of homage. It is a strange sight, and makes one think of the words of Ampère, the French historian: "The ancient Greek custom of dressing up and adorning sacred statues was, and is still, prevalent in Rome. Everyone has seen the statue of St. Peter, which, on high festivals, puts on its magnificent pontifical robes. The statues of gods were washed, scrubbed, and decked out like dolls. The divinities of the Capitol had numerous servants told off to attend upon them and who had charge of this duty. The Roman custom has survived among the Latin races in Spain, and they have carried it as far as Mexico, where, at Puebla, on the eve of a *festa*, I have seen a maid attend minutely to the toilette of a statue of the Virgin."

The tomb of the Apostle is decorated with masses of fresh flowers and lovely painted candles, while at the high altar, draped in golden brocade, a Cardinal, in white and gold mitre and gorgeous robes, was officiating as we arrived. In olden days of Papal supremacy and temporal power, the whole façade of St. Peter's was illuminated in the evening, then the colonnade was hung with white lamps, to the number of 4,400, and the whole front of the building, the dome itself, every statue, pinnacle, and cornice, up to the cross and orb on the summit, were outlined in living fire, forming a never-to-be-forgotten sight. Now the illuminations are on a very small scale, and it is even doubtful whether they could be restored to their ancient glory, as in the interval the great trained band of lamplighters has died out, or the young and active have become too stiff to perform the necessary gymnastic feats of climbing over the dome; and no new aspirants to the vacant places have had a chance of learning their duties and the way through the intricate openings, etc., which they have to follow at headlong speed, so as to light up the whole

mighty dome in such a short space of time that some writers have said it flashed out alight in every point at a given signal.

The greatest popular festival of the year, however, falls on the eve of S. Giovanni, June 23, when the traditional fair takes place in the Piazza S. Giovanni Laterano and adjacent thoroughfares after sundown. Being in Rome on that date in 1902, I witnessed this most characteristic scene. The air was like warm milk, and a golden moon was rising in the clear sky as we sallied forth at 9.30 p.m. The wide Via Merulana, which leads to the Lateran, presented a striking vista, being illuminated with coloured lanterns, flaming gas-jets, and pyramids of fire flickering on the heads of crowds of *popolani* streaming down its length, all in the same direction. Whole families of men, women, children, not counting babies in arms, filled the air with the tramp of hundreds of feet, a babel of voices, and a ringing of bells. But the climax was reached in the vast Piazza of St. John Lateran. The whole space stretching from thence, half-way to the Basilica of S. Croce, was lined and dotted with booths lit by Chinese lamps and flaming acetylene gas-jets, with decorations of lentisk, box, and bamboo. Stall after stall was heaped with masses of red carnations and sweet lavender, flanked by tall garlic often 5 feet high. Thus the air is scented and penetrated by many contrasting odours, some fragrant, others of doubtful charm. There were booths where "bells of St. John" were sold; these are of earthenware, roughly painted, and of every size, costing from a soldo upwards to one lira. Other stalls offered bunches of artificial flowers, sweets, tin trumpets, tambourines, tom-toms, coarse—in both acceptations of the word—terracotta figures representing priests, nuns, and witches with brooms, each containing a whistle on its back. Further on were caldrons of boiling oil, in which *fritelle* were being fried, the smell of burning oil mingling with the sweetness of lavender and carnations. There were small tables holding whole roast pigs stuffed with thyme and rosemary, and decorated with carnations and lavender, from which slices and bunches were being cut off, weighed, and done up for eager purchasers, who went off with their greasy paper parcel to select their table in the space set apart for such luxuries; or they adopted the more archaic alternative of squatting with their friends and neighbours on the nearest and handiest vacant spot of ground. Thus the sea of humanity ever extended its boundaries, and little encampments grew on its outskirts. Wheels revolved in the manufacture of ice-creams. Cheap-jacks, itinerant vendors of *pizze* (large flat cakes), and wonderful funny toys, such as the *lingua di Menelik* (Menelik's tongue)—a rolled up paper tube which, on being inflated, shoots out, with a shrill whistle, a red tongue a yard in length—offered their wares, and hawkers carried round baskets containing the herbs known as *benedizioni*, because, if bought on this night, they contain magic properties, and exercise a charm against certain ills. Such are *borse d'olmo* (the common blight which often is found on elm leaves in the form of a bladder, like a sack, of rugged exterior, varying in size from that of a nut to a small apple, and caused by the puncture of an insect whose young are sheltered in the growth), said to enclose a miraculous oil for healing wounds and cuts; the flowers of *pilatro* (pellitory), which, steeped in oil, heal burns and scalds; elder blossom, garlic, whose odour is held to ward off the attacks of poisonous snakes, etc. Hundreds of tables were laid out covered with coarse but spotless linen cloths, crockery, and glass, and at these al fresco *trattorias lumache* (snails), formed the first item in the traditional bill of fare, followed by the cold roast pork and fritters. Outside the Porta S. Giovanni, as far as the eye could reach, the lights stretched out, and the booths for the sale of these viands alternated with the improvised restaurants for their consumption. These were patronized by the thrifty and frugally-minded, as, being outside the gate, and consequently outside the limit of the octroi dues, their prices were slightly lower than their more pretentious rivals in the piazza itself.

Every moment the crowds increased, the din grew louder, the fun more fast and furious; the air resounded with laughter, singing, and shouts. Every child rang a bell, many one in either hand. The young men had a red carnation stuck behind their ears, the girls wore great bunches of the fragrant blooms and artificial flowers and tinsel in

their hair, presented to them by their lovers, for S. Giovanni is the patron saint of lovers, and to-night none fail to assist at the *festa*. To give even a mild idea of the din, the verve, the palpitating life of the scene is impossible. Barrel-organs, mandolines, and guitars added their quota to the babel of sound. On this occasion it is permissible to make any amount of noise, and it seems the object of everyone to compass this object. It is essentially a feast of the people, and the crowd is entirely composed of *popolani*, Trasteverini, and *contadini* (peasants), many of them wearing picturesque costumes, who have flocked into the city from the countryside for miles around; for them it is the great entertainment of the year. Such a light-hearted, good-natured, well-behaved crowd as it is, the Southern sun seems to have penetrated into their very veins! It is computed that 30,000 were present in 1902. Torches or flares, shaped like those of old Roman times, burnt here and there, lighting up the old city walls, where, on the scant grass near the ilex-trees, family groups were encamped at their picnic supper. Later on there would be dancing; feasting and innocent revelry would be kept up throughout the warm summer night till dawn, for is not the next day a *festa* when no one need work, and does not S. Giovanni fall only once in the year? For days to come its echoes will survive in the ringing of the earthenware bells and blowing of tin trumpets, these latter quite a new innovation borrowed from the *Befana* or Epiphany roistering.

For the origin of this *festa* we have to go back to pagan times, when, on the day dedicated to the goddess Concord, similar festivities were held, snails were eaten, enemies offered sacrifices on the altar of the goddess as expiatory gifts for their mutual wrongdoings, peace-offerings were exchanged, and concord reigned supreme. This heathen festival, which was deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, was afterwards converted by the Roman Catholic Church into a Christian festival, another instance of the remarkable facility it has always shown of adapting and absorbing existing customs and clothing them in a decent garb. Evil spirits and witches were, during the Middle Ages, supposed to be abroad on this night, hence the ringing of bells and the scent of flowers and garlic employed to ward them off; and even at the present day, in the lower quarters of the town, many a careful housewife leaves a broom standing outside her door on the eve of S. Giovanni to prevent the entrance of the *streghe* (witches). Formerly the *festa* was of a more religious character, and the canons of St. John Lateran were wont to bless the carnations, which were afterwards distributed among the faithful; now there is nothing sacred about this night given up to singing, dancing, and feasting.

Every year prizes are offered for the best songs in Romanesque dialect accompanied by an original melody, and those which are crowned are printed on leaflets and sold at a soldo all over the place, and sung to an accompaniment of mandoline or guitar by little groups. In an incredibly short time words and melody are taken up by the crowd, and the *canzoni*, or *stornelli della notte di S. Giovanni*, resound on every side, and their echoes are heard for weeks to come. All partake of the nature of love-songs, many of them of a gay character; but in most there is a ring of passion, an undertone of pathos rarely lacking in the popular songs of the South. The following are from among those that gained prizes in 1902, being only three out of a long series of *stornelli*:

LA FESTA DI SAN GIOVANNI.

Sta notte a San Giovanni tutti quanti
Ce vanno co' l' amichi e li parenti,
Ce vanno mille e più coppie d' amanti
P' annasse a diverti tutti contenti;
Rigirala la rota,
E gira intorno ar fiore,
Io pure co' Ninetta
Ce vado a fa l' amore.

Insieme a Nina mia sopra un ber prato,
Sopra l' erbetta d' un prato fiorito
D' amore parlerò finchè avrò fiato,
Fino a che er sol nun sarà sortito;
Rigirala la rota,
E gira da mill' anni,
E sempre mentuvata

Dicheno che duranti sta nottata,
Più d' una strega qui ce sia vienuta,
Ma per vedè er visetto de na fata,
Spari ogni strega e mai se più veduta.

Rigirala la rota,
Framezzo a la verdura ;
Finchè sto co Ninetta
Nun posso avè paura.

ON THE FEAST OF ST. JOHN.

To St. John's this night
Go friends and relatives all,
Thither go pairs of lovers
By thousands to play ;
To spin the wheel around,
And round the flowers to turn,
Ninetta and I, too, shall
Go a-lovering there.

Together with Nina on a thick sward,
On the grass of a fine flowery mead,
Of love I'll discourse so long as breath serves,
And the sun shall arise ;
The wheel spins round,
And has spun for thousands of years,
And ever will continue to run.

They say that this night
More than one witch has come in,
But on seeing the face of a fairy,
Every witch must suddenly fly.
Round spins the wheel,
Surrounded by green ;
So long as I stand by Ninetta,
Naught else have I to fear.

As a contrast to this gay ballad is the following lover's plaint sung to an intensely pathetic tune ; it was the most popular of all those crowned in 1902 :

SERENATA A LA MORTE.

Gnisuno te pò vede, eppure io,
Io vedi, te stò a fa' la serenata ;
Pure la luna mo' s' è aritirata,
Nemmanco quella me vo' stà a sintì.

Da quanno m' hai levato Nina mia,
Tu m' hai levato er sangue in de le vene.
Io campo si, ma tra millante pene ;
Famme er piacere nun me fá soffrì !

Portemi via co' te,
Famme arrivede Nina, er su' soriso,
Che qui, senza l' incanto de quer viso,
Dimme, che campo a fà ?

Sta vita è' na catena di torture,
Chè, si nun ciai un conforto o' na parola,
Detta da un ber visetto che consola,
E' mejo cento vorte de morì !

Te prego come fussi' na Madonna,
Porteme a vede Nina all' antro monno ;
Che doppo, si m' aspetta lo sprofonno,
E' sempre mejo che campà accusì !

Porteme via co' te,
Famme arrivede Nina, er su soriso,
Che qui, senza l' incanto di quer viso,
Dimme, che campo a fà ?

DEATH'S SERENADE.

No one can see thee, yet I,
I see thee, doing the serenade ;
Even the moon has retired,
Not even she will hearken to me.

From the day thou tookest my Nina,
The blood from my veins thou hast sapped.
I survive, yea, but laden by thousands of woes ;
Have mercy on me, let my sufferings subside !

Bear me away with thyself,
Take me to Nina, and to bask in her smile,
For here, bereft of the charm of that face,
Tell me, what wait I for ?

This life of tortures is a chain,
Which if no word of comfort reaches me
From that loved face of consolation sweet,
Death would a hundred times more welcome prove !

I pray thee, as I would the Virgin pray,
To see my Nina in other worlds convey me ;
Then, if the great unknown depths await me,
It is always better than thus to linger here.

Bear me off with thee,
Show me Nina and her smile,
For here without the magic of that face,
Tell me, what wait I for ?

The Percy Press.

BY ALFREY PORTER.

IN many parts of England old carved woodwork is still to be seen which dates back before the period when the Jacobean style of beautifully executed but comparatively meaningless geometrical work came into fashion, and the study of ancient specimens produced at a time when the designer really had a story to tell, however rudely he might carry it out, is most interesting in all its details.

A remarkable example of the kind, including four instances of probably historical portrait carving, one of which is believed to be the great-grandson of Hotspur, is still to be seen in a set of six panels, of which sketches are given here, and which are now in possession of the Rev. Canon Porter, F.S.A., Claines Vicarage, Worcester, mounted in a press or cupboard for their better preservation.

This gentleman's description of the date and genuineness of the carvings runs as follows:

"The panels were bought for seven

FIG. 1.

guineas by my uncle, Robert Davies, F.S.A., when a house in the Bedern, York, was broken up.

"Except Drake, I do not suppose that anyone could form a better opinion of old York things than my good uncle, and I know from his own lips that he saw the old panels *in situ* in the Bedern. His many books on York matters are so well known to Yorkshire antiquaries that I need not do more than allude to them. My uncle's friend, the late Chancellor Raine, was much interested in these panels, and thought they must have originally come from the Percy Inn in Walmgate. I have often heard him say this, but I do not remember what the ground of his opinion was. All experts who have seen them have been quite clear that the date was approximately that to which we refer them.

"The press in which they are mounted is not old itself, and was made by Jackson and Graham, London, as a setting for the panels."

The Percy Inn above referred to was an old palace of the Earls of Northumberland, and existed as far back as the days of the second Earl, Henry, who was slain at the Battle of St. Albans, 1455; for Allan in his *History of the County of York* says that:

"On the death of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, at St. Albans, an account was taken of his property, in which was included a certain house in Walmgate, in the parish of St. Dennis, called Percy's Inn. Dugdale has also alluded to this house, and says that on the ground where it stood there was found by a labourer several years before one arm of a gold cup, so heavy that it was sold for the sum of £50."

Having mentioned the manner in which the panels came into the hands of their present possessor, it will perhaps be best to proceed by describing their appearance, and then to give the history of the persons represented; but before doing so, it may be added that the evidence of badges, etc., in the carvings leaves no doubt of the date, and also that the heads may almost certainly be taken as actual portraits, being of an extremely unconventional character, and in the case of the Countess of a most unflattering nature. This latter fact tells in favour of the truthfulness of the likenesses, as there must

FIG. 2.

have been every reason for the craftsman to soften harshness and irregularity of feature, rather than insist upon it, as he has done.

Taking the top of the press or cupboard

first, and beginning with the panel in the right-hand corner (Fig. 1), we have the head of a man wearing a most singular winged

FIG. 3.

ornament or cap, surrounded by a kind of carved frame of leaves and berries, which is essentially the same in all the four portrait panels.

Four leaf-like designs fill up the corners, which do not appear to have any special significance.

This carving is believed to represent Henry Percy, fourth Earl of Northumberland and great-grandson of Hotspur, who died in 1489, and the top panel opposite to him (Fig. 2) shows his wife Maud, daughter of the first Earl of Pembroke, whose head-dress, of a kind of network design, is noticeable, although not so singular as her husband's. The Percy crescent is carved at her side, and her profile (very lifelike, with its open mouth and natural expression) is surrounded by the usual frame of leaves and berries, and has a kind of conventional fruit as ornaments in the corners.

The two lower square panels also show the profiles of a man and woman, the man (Fig. 3) being placed beneath the fourth Earl, and believed to be his son, Henry Algernon, fifth Earl of Northumberland.

This carving shows a much younger head than the first, wearing a flat cap with a ribbon drawn through it, and the Tudor rose in front. The latter emblem also appears in the corner ornaments, and there are records concerning this nobleman which mention Tudor roses as worn by his retainers and servants. Henry Algernon died in 1527. He married Katherine Spencer, the singularly unprepossessing woman whose portrait fills the next panel (Fig. 4), and who wears a most curious head-dress, with a small curved horn at the top, and a large round ornament covering the ear. The Percy crescent is seen at her side, and the four outside corners are filled with four pomegranates, thus further marking the date, for this fruit was the badge of Catherine of Aragon, wife of Henry VIII.

Katherine Spencer was considered a great match at the time, even for so powerful a man as the Earl of Northumberland, being the daughter of Sir Robert Spencer, of Spencer Combe, Devon, and she eventually became co-heir of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset.

These four profile portraits are each about 14 inches square in size, and very vigorously worked.

The two lower panels are of a longer

FIG. 4.

shape, and most elaborately carved, parts of the design having the uneven character which marks old work and distinguishes it

from the machine-like regularity which is so common in our own days.

The central figure of the fifth panel on the right (Fig. 5) shows a man blowing a most

FIG. 5.

curious instrument, something like a long pipe or horn, and wearing a cap with a feather and a smocklike garment. He is usually supposed to be piping to the dancing figures in the next panel, but the so-called pipe or flute looks hardly suited to the purpose. A good deal of antiquarian interest attaches itself to this instrument, but nothing certain is known about it.

In the sixth and last carving two spirited figures of male and female dancers are to be seen (Fig. 6). The man wears a short jacket, tight hose, and cap, whilst the woman has a long dress and bare head, with flowing hair. Above the figures four well-known Percy badges — the crescent, the locket (lucett), the horn, and the crowned key— are worked into the design on both panels, though somewhat differently arranged in each. All these badges are mentioned in Mr. Longstaffe's book on *The Old Heraldry of the Percies*.

The crescent is perhaps the best known, and seems to have been adopted early. It occurs on the seals of 1386 and 1400, and is given four times in the carvings. Mr. Longstaffe remarks upon it that "there are various statements that this badge was assumed in consequence of the first William de Percy having taken a celebrated Saracen prisoner in the Crusades, or from having taken the standard of the infidels," but also observes that the crescent "may have had reference to the earldom of Northumberland," which came to the family later than the Yorkshire estates.

Shakespeare plays upon this emblem in *Henry IV.*, Act 3, Scene 1, where Hotspur complains that "a huge half moon" is cut

FIG. 6.

out of the land he is to have after the rebellion.

The crescent and the locket were "young Harrie Hotspur's" special badges, and memories of Chevy Chase and ballad-lore

crowd thickly round them. The crescent, in particular, is often referred to all through the Percy history, especially in ballads on the rising in the North in which Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, took part—

> Erle Percy then his ancient spred,
> The halfe-moon shining alle so faire

—and there are many other such allusions.

The crescent and locket were also used by the fifth Lord Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, father of Hotspur. The latter died before he could succeed to the earldom, and was buried in York Minster. The second Earl, Henry Percy, Hotspur's son, was slain at St. Albans, 1455, the Percies being always a turbulent race, and seldom dying in their beds. The third Earl, Henry, also died in battle, being slain at Towton (1460), and it was he who brought the crowned key, as the badge of the Poynings, to the Percies. He was father of the fourth Earl, Henry Percy, the man wearing the winged cap in the panel, and through whom the horn for Bryan was added to the Percy badges. Mr. Longstaffe describes this badge as "a bugle-horn unstrung, end to the dexter, mounted with coronal ornaments for Bryan." In 1488, the year before his death, after a contest which lasted for thirty years, this Earl of Northumberland was declared heir-general to Sir Guy Bryan.

The story of the winged man of the panel, great-grandson of Hotspur and father of Percy of Flodden, is a tragic one, for he was murdered in his own manor of Topcliffe, near Thirsk, one of the oldest of the Percy palaces. The story is told by many historians, but Hargroves' account, being brief, may be quoted here:

"In the year 1489, the Parliament having granted King Henry a subsidy for carrying on the war in Bretagne, this tax was found so heavy in the North that the whole country was in a flame. Henry Percy, fourth Earl of Northumberland, then Lord-Lieutenant of Yorkshire, informed the King of the discontent, and prayed for an abatement. The King replied that the tax should be rigorously exacted, and no mitigation allowed. The Earl having incautiously delivered this message, the populace, supposing him the promoter of their calamity, rose, broke into his house (at Topcliffe), and slew him, with several of his attendants. This nobleman married Maud, a daughter of William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke. Their monument is in Beverley Minster" (Hargroves' *Knaresborough*).

The funeral was long remembered for its magnificence, and cost over £1,510 of the money of the time. It was also arranged that in the Minster "five priests were to bee found daylye (daily), to singe and masses to say for Lord Henry and Mawd's soules, as they be bound, and for their ancestors devoutly to pray" (Peeris). Such are some of the memories which haunt the keen and strong, but rather worried, face of the winged portrait, and that of Maud his wife. His son, Henry Algernon, fifth Earl, whose profile is seen below, and who was also buried with his wife, Katherine Spencer, in Beverley Minster, was noted for his splendid state and retinue.

An old ballad describes this lord as being personally present at the Battle of Flodden:

> "There is an Earl of antique race,
> In his banner brave he displays
> A half moon in gold glistering gay."
> "That is the lusty Piercy plain,"
> The King gan say and gave a stamp;
> "There is not such a lord again—
> No, not in all King Henry's camp."

The speaker is James IV. of Scotland, but in spite of this ancient witness it is believed by good authorities that Henry Algernon was not himself present, though his retainers were, as he was more probably in France at this date.

A long list of the coats and equipments which belonged to the train of this resplendent Earl is given in an MS., from which it appears that the colours were white and green, the badge Tudor roses, St. George's crosses, and crescents, two of these being the same as those which surround the carved portrait. The Earl's own dresses were numerous and gorgeous:

"Silver guarded green; cloth of gold lined black; crimson guarded green," etc. There were also "twelve yards of blew rybens (ribbons) for garters for my lorde to wear under his harnes."

There was evidently no lack of display in the time of the fifth Earl, as indeed might

well be the case, since his wife, Katherine Spencer, was so richly dowered; yet, if she brought wealth to her husband, she cannot be said to have brought beauty, and looks, indeed, somewhat of a virago in her carved likeness, so that one hopes with some misgiving that the private life of the Earl did not belie his outward vaunting.

It will be seen from the above brief notes that the Percy press is full of historical interest, and perhaps unique as a relic of the great house it commemorates, besides affording a very good example of careful utilization and preservation of ancient carvings, which may possibly suggest hints to others who possess such treasures; for the idea of mounting these things as panels for cupboards, etc., is not so general as might be the case.

It should be clearly understood that while the evidence, as given above, undoubtedly points in the direction of the carvings being portraits of the Percy family, yet the idea is not offered as a certainty, but only as a great probability.

Dalton's "Army Lists."*

THE issue of the sixth and last volume of Mr. Dalton's *Army Lists* seems to afford a suitable opportunity for calling attention to this monument of patient industry and careful, laborious work. Fourteen years ago Mr. Dalton began his work, and, unlike many other undertakers of heroic labours, he has been spared to see the completion of his task—a task which he can now look back upon with pardonable pride. He has brought ordered and accessible information out of hopeless chaos and confusion. From 1661—when a standing army first came into existence—until 1740, when the first official army list was published, there were only, before Mr. Dalton began his labours, "a few odd MS. lists of officers of the British army serving on full pay, and a heterogeneous collection of MS. commission registers, to supply the demand—ever increasing—for authentic information regarding the dead and gone." The compiler of these handsome volumes has transcribed, collated, and edited a large set of folio volumes preserved at the War Office, which contained commission entries and army lists between 1661 and 1714; and has similarly treated the Home Office Commission Entry-books at the Public Record Office for the same period—a set of MSS. filling over a dozen thick folio volumes. All this disordered mass of matter Mr. Dalton has prepared and set forth in the six volumes before us, chronologically arranged and so annotated and indexed as to be made accessible to every student. It is impossible to glance even in the most cursory manner through these volumes without realizing that the editor has placed historians and genealogists, family record compilers, and biographical and military students of every class, under lasting obligations to him.

The first volume covers the period from 1661 to 1685. In his preface Mr. Dalton enumerates the sources of his material, and points out how many gaps there are which he has not been able to fill. Many of these are due to the practice which prevailed during the reign of Charles II., as under his successors, of sending "blank commissions to the colonels of newly-raised regiments, and to captains of independent troops and companies, to be filled in by the commanding officers to whom they were sent." Another element of confusion is the custom which then prevailed of granting fresh commissions to officers who exchanged, or were removed, from one company to another. Some favoured officers, by the way, actually commanded companies in two separate regiments at the same time, and drew pay from both. But despite all difficulties, Mr. Dalton presents a wonderfully complete record. The lists abound in well-known names, of which it is hardly necessary to give examples.

Volume II. covers the short reign of James II., 1685-1689, and is specially noteworthy for the list of field officers of the English and Scots brigades in the service of Holland, who came to England with the Prince of Orange at the Revolution. It also

* *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, 1661-1714. Edited by Charles Dalton, F.R.G.S. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1892-1904. 6 vols. Large 8vo., half-calf. Price 25s. per vol.

contains a list of King James's army on Hounslow Heath in 1686, and other lists which have a most important bearing on both the military and the political history of the period. No historian of the Revolution can afford to overlook this volume, for, apart from the actual lists and tables, all of great value, it has a luminous introduction summarizing the history of the army—that army which King James saw 30,000 strong not very long before it began to melt away so rapidly at the approach of William of Orange—and the annotations to the lists of names are unusually full. These notes represent an amazing amount of labour. Wherever possible, the services of the officers whose rank and commissions are recorded are traced to the end of their respective careers, whether that end, as Mr. Dalton says, was "on the battlefield, or in the duelling-ground, or in the village churchyard, or in prison, or on the scaffold, or in Westminster Abbey, or at the bottom of the sea, or in honourable or dishonourable exile."

A very eventful period, 1689-1694, is dealt with in the third volume. It was marked by constant war with France, and much fighting in both Ireland and Scotland. The military establishments for England, Scotland, and Ireland all find record here, with varied lists of a very suggestive kind. Here, for example, we find a list of the officers in various regiments who were killed or wounded at the unsuccessful storming of Limerick in August, 1690, and on another page the "Train of Artillery and Mortars for the West Indies," 1692. Again, there is record of a "Train of Brass Ordnance for Sea Service"—a train intended to proceed with the Channel Fleet on the summer expedition in 1692, but afterwards countermanded; many lists of the regiments and their officers serving in Flanders; and a "List of the Land Forces which His Majesty thinks necessary to be maintained in England and Scotland, and beyond seas, for the service of the year 1693." The English Parliament gave His Majesty considerable trouble on matters of this sort, for they usually took a narrower view of the necessities of the case than King William did; and when the Treaty of Ryswick was concluded in 1697, they found their opportunity to effect large reductions in the British forces. The changes thus made find record in Volume IV., which covers the period from 1694-1702. The reductions did not last long, for 1701 saw war break out once more, and here we find, besides the regimental lists and commission registers for that year, "the Additional Companies and New Raised Forces," which are followed by "Additional Troops and Companies" ordered to be raised in February, 1702. Not the least interesting entry in this volume is that on p. 173: "Ric. Steele to be Ens. to Lord Cutts's own Cy. [of the Coldstream Guards]. Dated Kens., 23 Apr." [1697].

Volumes V. (1702-1707) and VI. (1707-1714) cover the war of the Spanish Succession and the glorious campaigns in Flanders. In the former is the Blenheim Bounty Roll, dated March, 1705, in which are given the amounts paid to the officers from the Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General, downward. The Captain-General's bounty was £600, his brother, General Charles Churchill, had £360. At the bottom of the staff-list, after the chaplain with £20 and the Duke's physician (£30), are the aides-de-camp and Brigade Majors, who all got £30 apiece. The officers of the train of artillery included a commissary of draught horses, two gentlemen of the ordnance, a fire-worker and a bridge-master. The total amount of bounty money distributed was £65,000. In Volume VI. is the Malplaquet Roll, which gives as nearly as possible a complete and correct list of the officers present at that terrible battle, in which more than 30,000 men fell. The casualty roll for the Battle of Almanza in 1707 is also given. In this last volume, too, are indications of the growth of British power beyond sea. There are particulars of the Colonial Regiments raised in New England, of a "Company of Gunners and Matrosses" also raised in New England, a company of Indian scouts raised at Annapolis, and other American forces.

We have been able to indicate only one or two of the more outstanding features of the lists and tables in these volumes, and have said hardly anything about the editor's annotations. The latter are most remarkably full and useful. In many of the lists Mr. Dalton has been able to add references and epitomized biographical information to almost

every name. It is difficult, indeed, to compute the labour which these brief annotations represent; but their value is indisputable. Each volume is provided with a very full and careful index of names, so that the mass of information in the text is made easily accessible to every student. But it is not only the biographical inquirer, the pedigree-hunter, the family historian, who will have recourse to Mr. Dalton's great work; for the details given of the military establishment at different periods and under four different monarchs, now for the first time brought conveniently together, are of the greatest importance to historians. Illuminating side-lights are cast on some of the most important events in both our constitutional and military history; and the development of the British army can here be studied at close quarters, so to speak, and at first hand. Mr. Dalton can hardly hope for a commercial success to attend his work—these volumes of materials for history will not appeal to the crowd—but he can rejoice in the consciousness of good and useful work thoroughly well done. The passing of the years can only increase the value of these six substantial volumes, which are bound to find a place, not only in every good reference library, but in the private collection of every earnest student of biography and history. A.

Italian Discovery in Crete.

By Friedrich von Duhn; Translated by Mary Gurney.

(*Concluded from p.* 143.)

THE first excavations brought to light unexpected and valuable specimens of the lesser arts. In one room the stucco, with its delicately-painted decoration, was either still on the walls or had fallen (as usually at Knossos), and needed only to be attached by gently cementing the back sides and then carefully replacing them—a laborious but successful operation. The fumes of the last destroying fire had made many things unrecognisable, but the patient and united labour of Italians and Greeks succeeded in bringing out the various colours in their pristine brightness.

The pictures revealed to us are indeed wonderful. We are placed before outdoor nature treated with modern feeling. We are not shut in by pleasure-gardens as in the villa of the Empress Livia, near Rome, or in so many Egyptian wall-paintings; but instead of this, we find ourselves amongst the rocks of Crete, with amaryllis and asphodel growing in the clefts, lilies springing from the earth, oleander in full bloom, ivy twining its rich coil, and great hanging flower-cups suspended over us. All is carried out with minute observation of every leaf; every atom of dust on a flower has been seen in nature, and has been reproduced in finest drawing and most brilliant colouring. Now and then we indeed find the union of a flower with leaves belonging to another plant; the fancy of the artist has used the elements of nature, he has not given them in simple transcript, but has fashioned them into an attractive picture, according to his aim and his point of view. As (in the wall-paintings of Egypt) we see the Nile birds fluttering through the thickly-grouped stems of the papyrus, chased by the pursuing wild beast or by the sling of the fellah, so also here. But whilst there, and also on the walls and the elaborately inlaid daggers of Knossos and Mycene, these scenes have become conventionalized by artistic tradition, the frescoes of Hagia-Triada entirely fail to produce a like impression. Here Nature is seen, observed, and reproduced with such freshness and such original directness that, although the work was executed in the fourteenth century B.C., we find ourselves reminded again and again of the artistic feeling, love of colour, and sense of space seen in the art of Japan. The Cretan painter attacks his work with courage, heedless of the difficulties caused in the rendering of solid objects by his insufficient knowledge of the laws of perspective and of light and shade. We recognise his effort, and we see with our own eyes the artist's wish to make his work stand out from the flat surface of the wall, and to give the illusion of free nature; in the face of such earnest endeavour we feel drawn into personal contact with the modest wall-painter,

such as could never be experienced in gazing on the vast painted cycles of proud Egypt.

Thus (like the Japanese) these Cretan painters love to introduce animated nature (the animal world), and to occupy the mind and eye in order that the charm of unobserved solitude may be powerfully represented to the spectator, and that he may realize form and space (Fig. 3). Thus a gay pheasant, with a red background, may be seen unconcerned on his bough, whilst from behind the bush peers the round head of a wild cat, with its large, greedily-watching eyes, all most wonderfully observed and reproduced; then a large, dark-coloured bull presses through the brushwood, thrusting aside the branches with its horns; then a hare is chased across a field full of blossoming flowers and budding ivy. Another wall-painting shows us in bright tints the head of a woman; she sits turning towards the right in a festal dress, of which the ground-tint is sky-blue, tempered by artistic borders of red and white, whilst the surface is besprinkled with red crosses bordered with white, double rows of bright ribands (volants) lengthening the under-hems of the skirt and of the leggings. The clear flesh tone of the legs and feet form an effective contrast. She is placed upon a broad and artistic throne of various colours, the back side being adorned in the same manner as the triglyphs and metopes of Phæstos, reminding us of later Doric art. Before the throne and around the female figure flowers and grass spring out of the earth, as in Homer's magnificent description of Hera approaching Zeus in love, on the summit of Mount Ida.

Homer's words again recur to us when we see troops marching over the plain with threatening tread to meet the enemy, or returning home in long procession, and we are

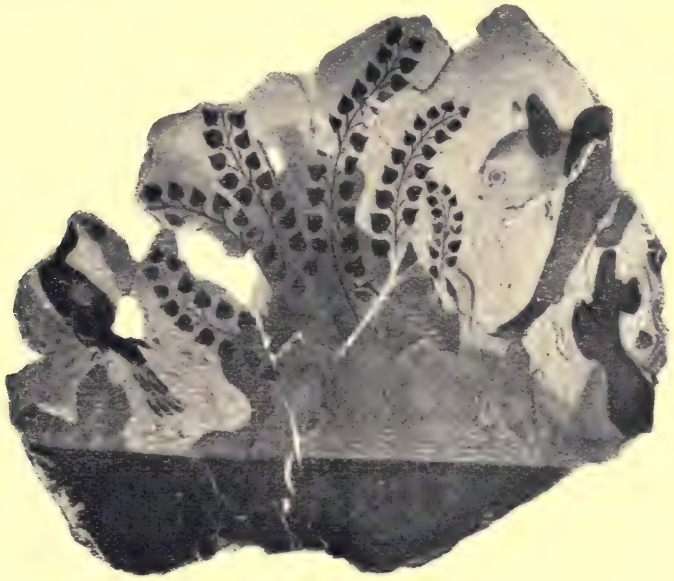

FIG. 3.—FRAGMENT OF MURAL PAINTING.

especially impressed by the warlike array pictured upon a steatite vase (Fig. 4). A long column of young warriors passes before us, headed by their leader. He is taller than the rest, for physical power and beauty gave the right to rule, being alone willingly acknowledged in the young ages of the world. (Thus the laudatory epithets applied to the Homeric heroes represented the faithful inheritance of ancient ideas. The leaders of men, the gods, were supposed to exceed all other men in size; the heroes were larger and better than the men who followed them.) The hair of the leader falls

in great length from his head, loose and uncut, and a thick lock rises above his forehead, as the gods of the heavens and of the waters are represented at a later period. He wears no beard, neither do his subjects. The gold masks on the corpses of the Mycenæan square graves show beards, but we are now in the period of the razor; later on the custom was occasionally introduced of burying razors with the dead. The man steps forward, clothed in a broad covering, a cuirass of most distinctive form, as described correctly by Savignoni, enveloping his body, cuirass as similar to that now before our eyes. As a sign of rank the "shepherd of the people" (so designated by Homer in his beautiful and typical description of the Prince) carries, leaning on his right shoulder, a long shepherd's crook, the thick curved end of which was afterwards developed into the regal sceptre. He walks, unmoved, forward, his mouth closed, his almond-shaped eye drawn in profile as if it were seen in full face, according to the custom in classic art until the time of the Persian War. Then follow his men, mostly

FIG. 4.—BAS-RELIEF OF A STEATITE VASE AT HAGIA-TRIADA.

with the exception of his arms, shoulders, and thighs. This cuirass, probably of leather, with scales opening upwards, after the pattern of a pine-cone, and a long fringe below, does not cling to the figure, but stands away from it, almost like a hoop petticoat in a stiff, immovable mass. Its form is new and strange to us. But the Italian writer rightly remarks that, in the *Iliad*, Iphidamus could not have made the attempt to wound Agamemnon with his lance at the waist-belt, striking from below under the cuirass, if the poet had not imagined the Greek Prince's two and two, in long procession. They must walk fast, almost running, to keep pace with their leader. The upper part of their bodies is naked, the outline of the bones being clearly seen in their slight figures, which are sinewy and firm; the leg and arm muscles seem especially strong, and are evidently carefully trained. The centre of the body is strikingly small, bound up, and almost wasp-like—a universal peculiarity of Mycenæan figures. The girdle and loin-cloth (both better represented on a terra-cotta figure found at the same spot) are the only

clothing. Leggings made of leather were added, as is seen from other Mycenæan monuments. The terra-cotta figure has a small bag similar to our cartridge-bags attached to the girdle on the top side. The hair is tightly fastened up in a turban-like cloth; dust, wind, and lice lead to the same conditions at the present time in the East. The right hand, closed as a fist, naturally accompanies the forward movement. As a special and unusual weapon, we see against the left shoulder a long trident; where the division begins, at the end of the handle, a short axe is also fastened for use in sapper work, for the removal of obstructions and the cutting of underwood. The weapon is new to us, and creates surprise; but analogies are not wanting in discovery and literature. Savignoni refers, for example, to a bronze two-pronged fork, found at Hagios Onuphrios, close to Phæstos, with lengthened-out points, showing that it must have been used as a weapon. The representation of the procession of fighting men is interrupted at one point by the figure of a man, who is apparently raising himself from the ground (the lowest part of the picture is missing, with a portion of the vase); he appears amongst the warriors, seemingly uttering a pitiful cry. The man first addressed turns with an impatient movement, his open mouth showing clearly and unmistakably his angry refusal. The procession is again interrupted in its midst by the military music placed at the same distance from both ends; this is heard better simultaneously by the whole troop than when marching at the head, as with ourselves. The provision of music is naturally far inferior to our own. A young man walks in front, his loins bound up in Egyptian fashion, and his hair tied up also in Egyptian guise; he swings in time over his head a sistrum, the Egyptian instrument for worship and noise; no drum-major could do it better. Meanwhile he sings in a loud voice; and this instrumental and vocal music has such an inspiring effect upon the troops that the last man of the advancing company (a happy idea), and the last man only, opens his mouth, apparently unwillingly, to join in the song. This sistrum player, in Egyptian costume, is a true Egyptian. His musical following includes three women members of the choir, marching behind with military tread, and apparently singing to the extent of their powers—a scene of such vigour, and of such original realism as to remind us of the leading Florentine masters of the fifteenth century. The Libyan women were adepts in screaming on religious and other occasions, as recorded by Herodotus; probably this led to the custom of employing African women as war-singers. Savignoni remarks on their exotic aspect, unlike the inhabitants of Crete. But Homer had already recognised five different races in Crete, the most ancient, the "true Cretans," having in historic ages spoken the language which is now brought to our notice in inscriptions, glosses, and names of places, but which remains incomprehensible. We do not know what was the appearance of these people, or whether they, the original inhabitants, were subsequently employed for acts of service.

The stone of which this vase is made can be easily cut, yet the linear accuracy, the clearness of the relief, and the distinct individuality are astonishing. Throughout the present wide range of Mycenæan culture few objects can be found which will bear comparison with this wonderful vase, and these are objects in metal, with the exception of one broken fragment from Knossos of similar material. The original of the style of workmanship can thus be traced back to metal work.

As at Knossos, so also at the palace at Phæstos, and at Hagia-Triada, the work of the kiln plays an important part. Firstly, as regards the vases: it is probable that amongst the nations influenced by Greek culture Crete was the first to discover the art of employing other than white tints for decoration, thus laying a stress upon ornament and design. We find in the same period light painting on a dark and often shining ground, and dark painting (either shining or dull) on a light ground. The two techniques were long practised together, from 2,000 to 3,000 years before the Christian era. Gradually, as the so-called Mycenæan culture approached its highest level, the gay colours disappeared, and the beautifully-formed vases were decorated in monochrome, first on a dark and

then on a light ground, surrounded by linear patterns, which were developed from ancient decorative "geometric" forms. Vigorous drawings from life of another kind were soon added: the rich forms of vegetation—especially stalked or creeping plants and ivy-shaped leaves and flowers seen from above (rosettes), like the earlier gay designs on a dark ground—all kinds of seaweeds, then the lower sea fauna, mussels, cuttle-fish of all kinds, sea-hedgehogs, leeches, and suchlike denizens of the sea fertilized the imagination, and were employed with evident pleasure and skill in decorating the whole vase with rich designs. This is the climax of ceramic art, and brings the word "Japan" to our lips, the object within our reach leading directly to the beautiful wall-paintings on which we have already remarked. Numerous vases of this description, and frequently very fine examples, have been found, both by Italian and English explorers, in various places in the middle and eastern parts of the island.

A great number of terra-cotta seals have also been found, displaying a variety of artistic designs illustrating the religious history of the people in hieroglyphic heraldic symbols impressed on the damp clay. The underside of the same seals have check-marks in linear character, the seals, with the thread inserted, having been burned in, in an incomprehensible manner. The English have made similar discoveries at Knossos, and still more at Zakro, on the eastern coast. These seem to reveal unusually strict rules of household economy. Contemporary with the check-marks, and thus with the picture writing on the seals, we find linear writing, which is almost alphabetical. In Knossos alone from 2,000 to 3,000 specimens have been found. This writing puzzles us also in the region of Italian exploration at Phæstos and Hagia-Triada, and lately on the Greek mainland (Fig. 5). Notwithstanding the recognised zeal displayed in so many quarters in the deciphering of the recently-traced similarity between the Hittite hieroglyphic writing of Syria and of Asia Minor, and notwithstanding many points of similarity already traced in the syllabic writings of Crete and Greece, it will probably be a long time before we are able to decipher it, unless some happy accident should bring in our way a bilingual inscription similar to the far-famed Rosetta stone. The poems of the Homeric poets may have been first written in the older script until after the Greek migration of peoples (the so-called Doric migration, which brought downfall to the higher Mycenæan culture at nearly all its most renowned centres), and may have received their final "imprimatur" in the Phœnician script imported into Greece in the eighth and ninth centuries, when she was again without an alphabet. Much obscure tradition respecting the former script is found amongst the Greeks up to a late period. An old barrow of the heroic

FIG. 5.—MYCENÆAN INSCRIPTIONS FROM PHÆSTOS.

age was once opened at Haliartos, in Bœotia, and a tablet was found with the script; the hieroglyphics were then considered to be Egyptian, and it was thought that Egyptian priests might read them. Close by, on the other shore of the Kopais Lake, at Orchomenos, Furtwängler lately found a similarly inscribed tablet.

There have been many additional discoveries at Phæstos and Hagia-Triada—graves, with rich contents of gold and precious stones, similar to the findings of Schliemann in the so-called Kings' graves of Mycene, and recently a sarcophagus, painted with deeply-interesting ceremonial scenes;

also large ingots of copper, which will lead to important conclusions respecting the direction and amount of trade to and from the east, on account of their form, weight, and similarity to the Egyptian wall-paintings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. We shall learn much more if the Italians continue their work in the south and west in the same manner as the distinguished English savants in the north and east. One event is linked to another, and all explain and strengthen each other. Where but a short time ago we had apparently found an isolated culture, entirely apart from all others, now things become united the more closely we observe them: as, when gazing from a distant mountain-top, we at first see only a compact mass, and not the separate parts, the heights and depths, the beginnings and the outflows; so the more closely we observe, the more the unknown disappears, because we begin to understand origin and development. We acknowledge how, in these remote days, one generation of men only carried on what the earlier generations had begun. Here Ranke's words are true: "The ages follow each other, in order that the impossible in one age alone may become possible in all."

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

RELICS OF A RED INDIAN RESERVE.

THE Trustees of the British Museum have recently acquired a fine collection of objects formerly used by the Blood Indians, a tribe of the Blackfoot nation, which now has its Reserve in Dakota. Mrs. Dean Freeman, the wife of an official of the Reserve, took a great interest in the Indians, and missed no opportunity of obtaining relics of their former mode of life, and taking down descriptions of the special significance of the different articles used in their religious ceremonies and magical ritual. Beyond this she assiduously gathered every scrap of folk-lore that she met with. To some of the articles curious legends are attached, in some points differing from versions current among other tribes. These have been put on record by Mrs. Freeman, and, when collated, will probably form the subject of a paper by Mr. T. A. Joyce, the officer by whom the exhibition of these objects has been arranged in the Ethnographic Gallery. The smaller articles have been put out in table-cases in the bay, and the larger ones in the wall-cases.

A strange legend clings to the "buffalo stones." Everybody knows that the Indians depended in large part for food on the immense herds of bison or "buffalo" that formerly roamed over the prairie. As a consequence, everything connected with these animals was of supreme importance. When they crossed the hunting grounds of a given tribe, there was plenty in the land; when the herds took a different direction, there was want, which not infrequently verged on temporary famine. To induce the animals to take the right direction, recourse was had to charms and "medicine," and curious ceremonies were performed in honour of the buffalo stones. These objects consisted of a part of the whorl of an ammonite, in which —as the whole idea was based on sympathetic magic—they must have imagined some resemblance to, or connection with, the beast after which it was named. According to tradition, when the animals had been scarce, and hunting for a long time unsuccessful, the tribe was reduced to great straits. Then the youngest wife of a chief, in wandering over the prairies, picked up this stone, which was singing: "The buffalo is my medicine." By its aid she was able to attract large herds, and in this way she saved the tribe. Prior to undertaking a hunt or drive, the stone was rubbed with fat and red pigment, and songs were sung in its honour. The stone was kept in a little bag, together with some of the hair of the buffalo, and jealously guarded. The well-known buffalo dance, in which the performers wore masks and strips of buffalo skin, was another method supposed to attract these animals. According to Catlin, it never failed; nor could it fail, for it went on night and day till the buffalo really did come.

Two marten skins are of great interest, as being the "medicine" of some members of the tribe; and such objects were very jealously guarded, even from the observation of the

white man in former times. At manhood the Indian lad used to retire to a solitary place to fast and meditate. There he would wait till in a dream he saw some animal, which was to be his "medicine," the fetish representative of his protective genius or manitou. Returning to his father's lodge, he rested, and refreshed himself with food and drink. Then he went with weapons and traps, nor rested till he had procured the creature indicated. Having killed it, he dressed the skin, and carried it throughout his life for good luck. "It was," says Catlin, "his strength in battle, and in death his guardian spirit. It was buried with him, and was supposed to conduct him safe to the beautiful hunting grounds which he contemplated in the world to come." By means of these "medicines" or charms many extraordinary cures are said to have been performed; wounds that otherwise would have proved fatal have been cured, and in some instances the dead have been brought to life. When a brave was wounded, the general procedure was to cover the medicine with a cloth; the wounded man lit a pipe, and blew the smoke towards the covered skin. Then the cloth was removed, and what was a skin was seen to be changed into a living animal. It ran to the man, put its snout into his wounds, drawing out the clotted blood. Then it returned to its place, the cloth was thrown over it, and it once more became a skin. After this the wounds were said to heal with marvellous rapidity. In one story collected by Mrs. Freeman, the recalling to life of a dead man was effected by a medicine woman, who blew the smoke towards him. He then took the pipe; a few whiffs revived his medicine, a mole, which duly performed its office. It is noteworthy in this legend that, though the man was brought to life by the smoke, the healing was effected by the charm animal.

Many articles of ceremonial dress belonging to the old guilds or societies are represented in the collection. These societies were graded according to the age and tribal rank of the members, and boys were entered in the lowest when they approached the age of manhood. The aims were benevolent and social; by these societies offences against the community were punished, and order and discipline maintained. Promotion was obtained by purchase of membership in a higher grade. One of the most important societies was that by which the bear dance was performed in appropriate costume, so full that at a little distance the dancers looked like so many bears. They wore a wide bear-skin belt, broad armlets and anklets of the same materials, and a necklet of bears' claws. This dancing-dress is believed to be unique. Materials for the "wheel and arrow" game, now illegal, form part of this exhibition. The game is a variant of that described by Catlin as "tchung kee." In that a small wheel was trundled on the ground, and two players, each carrying a stick, to which at certain intervals pieces of leather were attached, tried to thrust the stick under the wheel, and points were counted according to the piece of leather on which the wheel fell. In the Blood form of the game, an arrow replaces the stick, and the counting depends on the relation of certain small objects on the spokes to the arrow-head on which the wheel falls. The warlike side of Indian life is also represented. There are stone war-clubs, the wooden handles of which are decorated with characteristic bead-work; a fearsome weapon, consisting of a slung stone on a long handle, with which the squaws used to kill prisoners; and, of course, there are scalp-locks. Even more gruesome than these is a bone necklace, the component parts of which are the long first phalanges of human fingers. These are coloured red and green with aniline dyes, threaded on a piece of hide, and separated at intervals by yellow and blue beads of European manufacture. This aniline decoration is of interest, for it shows that the necklace was highly esteemed, or it would not have been so treated by the Indians, to whom tribal wars were things of the past.—*Standard*, April 13.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

An "Exposition du Livre Moderne," says the *Athenæum*, will be opened at Antwerp in June (the exact date is not yet fixed), and will not close until September. It is proposed to confine it to books

produced since 1875, and to include not only typographically fine books, but also every phase of book production, binding, illustration, engraving, paper-making, and so forth. The exhibition will take place in the four rooms just constructed at the Musée Plantin-Moretus, and those who are at all acquainted with the Belgian talent for such affairs need hardly be assured that it will be worth visiting. The committee is inviting exhibits.

A movement is on foot in Nuremberg for the acquisition by the municipality of that ancient city, of the house in which Hans Sachs, poet, meistersinger, and shoemaker, was born and spent most of his life. Dürer's house is already in the hands of the town, and it is proposed to treat the memory of Sachs with the same consideration. The house, which for many years was a butcher's shop, was recently put up for auction, and was bought, as it happened, by a butcher. It is expected that it will shortly come into the market again, and the more patriotic of the Nurembergers hope to secure it for the town.

A book on *The Domesday Boroughs*, by Mr. Adolphus Ballard, Town Clerk of Woodstock, will be issued immediately from the Oxford University Press. The author has endeavoured, by an independent collation of the Domesday evidence, to ascertain the municipal customs of the latter half of the eleventh century, and to find out what was in the minds of the Domesday valuers when they spoke of a borough. Mr. Ballard's conclusions are said to throw doubts on several points that have hitherto been regarded as settled.

Mr. A. L. Reade, of Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool, announces for early issue by subscription *The Reades of Blackwood Hill in the Parish of Horton, Staffordshire : their Descendants and Connections*. The book will contain the pedigrees of many families, besides tracing the descent of over 1,100 individuals from the seventeenth-century Reades of Blackwood Hill. It will be illustrated with eighteen plates and twenty-nine large tabular pedigrees, and will be issued in imperial quarto, bound in buckram, at the price of one guinea.

SALES.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge included in their sale on the 23rd instant the collections of the late W. G. Thorpe, F.S.A., and others, amongst which were A'Kempis, de Imitatione Christi, first edition (Aug. Vind., 1471), £90; the Original Warrant committing John Bunyan to Bedford Gaol, signed by thirteen Justices, March 15, 1674, £305; Edward II.'s Charter of the Town of Portsmouth, February 12, 1313, £45; Bishop Fisher's Fruitful Sayings of David, 1509, £22; Luther's Bible, with his autograph, 1541, £34; Shakespeare, First Folio, (very imperfect), 1623, £181; Wesley's Psalms and Hymns, Charlestown, 1737, £106; Chapman's Al Fooles, 1605, £84; The Widdowes Teares, 1612, £106; History of the Tryall of Chevalry, 1605, £60; Cooke's Greene's Tu Quoque, 1614, £96; Day's The Fair Maide of Bristow, 1605, £89; The Isle of Guls, 1606, £51; Law Tricks, 1608, £85; Dekker's The Whore of Babylon, 1607, £120; Westward Hoe, 1607, £77; Heywood's Love's Maistresse, uncut, 1636, £86; Ben Jonson's Entertainment of King James, 1604, £116; Chloridia, a Masque, 1630, £145; Kyd's Spanish Tragedy, 1602, £40; Marston's Parasitaster, 1606, £60; What you Will, 1607, £114; Return from Parnassus, 1606, £106; Webster's The Malecontent, 1604, £70; Five Tracts from the Libraries of E. Spenser and G. Harvey, 1573-76, £102; Watteau, L'Œuvre, 273 plates, large-paper proofs, n.d., £620; Shakespeare's Second Part of Henrie the Fourth, first edition, 1600, £1,035; Henry VIII., Assertio Septem Sacramentorum, Pynson, 1521, Archbishop Cranmer's copy, £90; Caxton's Ryal Booke (imperfect), 1487-88, £295; Vitæ Patrum, Wynkyn de Worde, 1495, £151; Dives and Pauper, Pynson, 1493, £75.—*Athenæum*, April 30.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold on Monday the valuable library of manuscripts and printed books, chiefly connected with the fine arts, of the late Mr. Alfred Higgins, C.B., F.S.A., of King Street, Portman Square, the total of the 253 lots amounting to £1,261 16s. 6d. Several of the more important articles show a considerable advance on the prices paid by the late owner. The principal lots were the following: Biblia Sacra Latina, a fourteenth-century MS. on 1,250 leaves, 8½ inches by 5½ inches, by an Anglo-Norman or Northern-French scribe, with painted and illuminated initials in the strap manner, with figures and spiked leafy continuations in the margin, £70 (Leighton); Cicero, De Officiis, Lib. III., a fifteenth-century MS. on 128 leaves, 10 inches by 5 inches, by an Italian scribe, with a fine border and an initial miniature of the head of Cicero, £31 (Quaritch)—this was purchased at the Fountaine sale a few years ago for £22: Claudianus, Opera, a fifteenth-century MS. in 183 leaves, 10 inches by 6½ inches, £45 (Quaritch); J. B. Foresti Bergomensis, De Plurimis Claris Sceleratisque Mulieribus, 1497, a very good copy of a very rare book, but with a portion of the title-page in facsimile, £46 (Quaritch); a large and rare collection of 65 Japanese prints by the best artists of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century, £43 10s. (Tregaskis); G. Chaucer, Works, Kelmscott Press edition, 1896, £40 10s. (Edwards); Statuta Regni Angliæ temp. anni primi Edwardi III. ad annum XXIII., Henrici VI., 1327-1445, an English MS. on 271 leaves, 13 inches by 9 inches, in Norman-French, £45 (Leighton)—this MS. was acquired for £30; Robertus Valturius De Re Militari, Lib. XII., 1472, a fine copy of the *editio princeps*, with part of the first leaf in facsimile, £160 (Quaritch)—this copy was bought privately at much less than the price now paid for it; and Publius Vegetius, Mulo Medicinæ, Lib. III., De Curis Boum Epythoma ex diversis auctoribus, a fifteenth-century MS. on 146 leaves, 11 inches by 7½ inches, by an Italian scribe, with 287 illuminated ornamental initials in the text, and with the arms of Ferdinand of Aragon, King of Naples, 1458-94, £116 (Quaritch)—this

realized £43 in the Beresford-Hope sale, and was bought about three years ago for £87. — *Times*, May 4.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received Vol. xi., Part 3, of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History*. The most important article, perhaps, is the full and careful study, by Mr. H. C. Casley, of the history and productions of the "Lowestoft China Factory," a subject which has been beset by much mystification and uncertainty. Mr. Casley turns to excellent account the very interesting discoveries which were made in 1902 and 1903 on the site of the factory, when a great mass of débris came to light, including moulds and fragments of very many specimens of ware, both biscuit and decorated. The paper is illustrated by five good plates of specimens of Lowestoft ware. Mr. V. B. Redstone continues his "Records of the Sudbury Archdeaconry," giving the terriers and surveys of many parishes. These deserve the careful attention of all students of place-names, for they are rich in curious names. The incidental references to tithe customs are also of much interest. Mr. V. B. Redstone sends also an account of three Suffolk castles—Haughley, Burgh, and Mettingham. The other archæological papers are: "Some East Suffolk Neoliths" (illustrated), by Mr. W. A. Dutt; "Neolithic Suffolk," by Mr. E. R. H. Hancox; and "Romano-British Pottery near Ipswich" (illustrated), by Mr. J. S. Corder.

In the *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund, April, Mr. R. A. S. Macalister makes his seventh "Quarterly Report on the Excavation of Gezer," in which he summarizes the main results of the whole work in the light of the latest discoveries. The same writer and Mr. E. W. G. Masterman contribute, under the head of "Occasional Papers on the Modern Inhabitants of Palestine," the first part of a study of modern "Personal Names." The other contents include "The Early Notices of Palestine," by Colonel Conder, and a note on "The Evil Eye," by Dr. Ghosn el-Howie.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — *April* 28. — Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—The President announced that he had appointed Sir John Evans, Mr. W. Gowland, Sir Edward Thompson, and Sir Henry Howorth to be Vice-Presidents of the Society. —Mr. A. G. Hill read a paper on "Some Post-Visigothic Churches in Spain," with special reference to four remarkable churches (probably the only extant examples in Spain), which illustrate the architectural period between the seventh-century Visigothic and the twelfth-century Romanesque. Two specimens only of the former were known to the author, who had travelled much in the Peninsula. Three of the four described may be called Latino-Byzantine, and all belong to the middle of the ninth century—viz., S. Maria Naranco, and S. Miguel de Lino, near Oviedo; and S. Cristina de Lena, in the same district. The first may quite possibly be of secular origin, and be part of the palace of Ramiro I., King of Asturias; but documentary evidence proves that it has been used as a church since 905. These three are the work of the architect Tioda. The second two are distinguished by very small dimensions, cruciform symmetrical plan, and a western gallery (or gynæconitis?), round barrel vaulting, and a remarkable arcaded screen dividing the presbytery from the nave. There are *ajimez*, or small traceried windows, in some cases, but light is usually admitted through plain square openings. The sculptured capitals have strong Byzantine feeling. The fourth church described was the unique Moorish example of Santiago de Peñalva, a perfect building of the tenth century, situated in the romantic and lovely mountains of the Vierzo, and associated with the names of San Fructuoso and San Gennadio, and the early Asturian monasteries. There are apses at each end, a *coro* and *cimborio* divided by horseshoe arches. The jamb-shafts of arches and doorways are of marble. The author gave much historical information regarding these remarkable and little-known churches, principally from the documents cited by old Florez in *España Sagrada*, and from other Spanish writers, and illustrated the paper by lantern views of the buildings and scale-plans, together with other views showing the beautiful scenery of the Vierzo, which he had traversed, in Spanish style, on donkeyback.—*Athenæum*, May 14.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on May 4 Viscount Dillon, F.S.A., exhibited three old bayonets of much interest, and gave a brief statement concerning them. The obvious origin of the weapon of to-day was the hunting-knife, which, in times when loading a gun or rifle was a far slower matter than it is now, was often thrust into the barrel to receive the charge of a wounded animal. From this the plug-bayonet was derived, and a fine example of this type of the eighteenth century was shown. The socket-bayonet is believed to have been first used by the French, and the specimen exhibited was of the form employed by officers of the Grenadiers and Fusiliers, when they were armed with a light fusil, or carbine, as may be seen in the well-known portrait of Wolfe. It was set vertically, and one of a similar character is kept at Woolwich. The third was a small socket-pattern, and had been dug up at Hull. A paper involving much research was subsequently read by his lordship on "Ransom in Mediæval Warfare."—The second paper was by Professor Boyd Dawkins on "The Roman and Pre-Roman Roads of Northern and Eastern Yorkshire."

Mr. R. E. Leader presided at the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on April 20. —Mr. A. R. Goddard exhibited a curious Matabele knife, also an early seventeenth-century carving-knife, which Mr. Parkin of Sheffield said corresponded in every respect to similar articles manufactured at Sheffield at the present day.—Mr. Patrick, Hon. Secretary, exhibited a fine example of calligraphy in

the shape of a copybook "by John Ayres, master of ye writing-School near St. Pauls free School in London, sold by ye Author at ye hand and Pen in Paul's Church yard," dated August, 1683. Spare leaves at the end of the book had been filled at a later date with curious old woodcuts of animals, thought to be from early blocks by Bewick.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley read a letter from a foreign correspondent with reference to the discoveries at Chislehurst, in which he showed, from his own experience in similar explorations, that the opposite theories of Mr. Nichols and Mr. Forster with regard to the antiquity of the caves may both be correct.—A paper was read by Mr. Leader on "Sheffield Cutlery and the Poll Tax of 1379." It appears that the earliest known mention of Sheffield in connection with knives is in a schedule of goods issued from the King's wardrobe at the Tower, about the fourteenth year of King Edward III. (1340), in which "viii cultells de Hiberto, xx paryos cultellos de Assheborne," and "i cultellum de Shefeld," are referred to. With Chaucer's reference in the "Reeve's Tale" to the "Shefeld thwytel," this is the only testimony to the existence of the cutlery manufacture, or of any other manufacture, at Sheffield so early as the fourteenth century. As the *Canterbury Tales* are usually assigned to the latter part of Chaucer's life—*i.e.*, from 1373 to 1400—and were probably put together as a whole rather later than 1386, the date is near enough to say that they were contemporary with the Poll Tax. From the name of Sheffield being associated by Chaucer with knives we might have expected to find proof of the existence of the industry in the very carefully-prepared schedules for taxing the inhabitants. Those who levied the tax did their work very thoroughly, and were careful to record the status of any individual whose position justified the levying of a higher tax than the minimum of 4d., and thus we find the ordinary tradesmen (smiths, cobblers, tailors, coopers, butchers, and the like) are mulcted in 6d.; farmers, 12d.; and drapers, innkeepers, tanners, merchants (of whom there were none in Sheffield), at this or even at higher rates. It is curious, therefore, to find that in the Sheffield return not a single cutler is thus distinguished. The only trace of the occupation in this town is the entry, "Johannes Coteler, iiij*d*." If it is assumed that he was a cutler, the presence of one artisan of the humblest rank cannot be taken to be an adequate explanation how Sheffield could have acquired fame for the production of knives.—A second paper was read by Mr. Patrick, in the absence of the author, Mr. A. Denton Cheney. This was descriptive of "Shepway Cross" and the "Court of Shepway." In the days of the old Roman occupation Shepway stood upon the great highway running rom London, through Rochester and Canterbury, to the Portus Lemanus, the principal port in southern Britain. The paper dealt at considerable length with the history of the Cinque Ports, and particularly with that unique institution the "Court of Shepway."

Dr. Robert Munro took the chair at the April meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The first paper, by Alexander O. Curle, W.S., gave a description of some Norman remains recently discovered in Hobkirk parish, on Rule Water, Roxburghshire. They include three capitals of pillars, which had been moved from the churchyard to adorn the rockery of the manse by a former minister. Two of these are fine examples of characteristic Norman work of the first half of the twelfth century, approximating to the style shown in the church of Edrom or the east cloister doorway at Dunfermline. The third may have been the cap of an angle shaft.—In the second paper, Mr. Thomas Ross, architect, called attention to some hitherto undescribed hog-backed monuments at Kirknewton and Abercorn. As Bede informs us, Abercorn was for a short time the seat of a Bishop of the Northumbrian Church in the latter part of the seventh century, and a well-known hog-backed monument in the churchyard there, which has sometimes been regarded as a relic of that church, is at least probably of pre-Norman times.—In the third paper, Mr. F. R. Coles, assistant keeper of the museum, gave an account of the discovery and examination of a cist with an Iron Age interment at Moredun, Midlothian. In August last Mr. Welsh, of Moredun, a Fellow of the Society, sent information to the museum of the discovery of a cist, which he caused to be kept undisturbed for the more careful examination afterwards carried out by Mr. Coles and Mr. C. W. Dymond, an honorary Fellow of the Society. The cist was in the crown of an eminence called the Leat Hill, which has been worked as a sandpit for some years. It lay nearly east and west, and measured internally about 4 feet in length by 2 feet in width and 20 inches in depth, and contained a double unburnt interment. By riddling the soil from the interior of the cist, there were obtained an iron fibula 2½ inches in length, a small iron ring brooch or buckle, and an iron pin, carrying an open circular head projected beyond the line of the body of the pin, similar to one found in the Broch of The Laws, Monifieth. This is the first case of an Iron Age interment presumably older than the Viking period that has been recorded in Scotland. Dr. T. H. Bryce described the characteristics of the two skeletons found in the cist. They were those of two young individuals, one of about twenty-one years of age, and the other probably twenty-five to thirty years. The younger was probably a female. The skull of the elder differed from the Stone Age type and from that of the short cists of the Bronze Age. It also differed appreciably from the Scandinavian type of the Viking time, and approximated to the more modern type of skull. In the fourth paper, Mr. J. M. Mackinlay recounted the traces of the cultus of St. Fergus in Scotland.

Mr. R. C. Clephan presided at the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on April 27.—Mr. W. A. Hoyle, Ovingham, exhibited a number of pencil sketches of Newcastle, made by the late George Bouchier Richardson; Mr. Robert Reid exhibited the great silver-mounted carving knife and fork from the Old Mansion House, Newcastle, the buck-horn handles of which terminate in silver heads of the sea-horse, supporters of the arms of the town; and Mr. Robert Blair, secretary, exhibited two small silver coins from the bed of the river Tyne at Newcastle. Mr. Edward Wooler submitted a note on the "Chapel Walls,"

Wolsingham, which he said had been a site of the Bishop's manor-house at Wolsingham. Mr. O. J. Charlton explained some deeds belonging to the Society relating to lands in Newcastle and Northumberland from the Phillips collection. A note on the discovery of an early burial on Brandon Hill, county Durham, was submitted by Mr. H. T. Peirson, Lord Boyne's agent. The burial-place was discovered on April 14 on the highest point of Brandon Hill. It was 4 feet below the surface, which at the place is quite level, showing no traces of a barrow. The cist was composed of four slabs of stone set on edge, with a covering stone. It was 5 feet in length, and varied from 1 foot 10 inches to 2 feet 10½ inches in width. It contained a portion of a skeleton of an adult male laid on the left side, with head to east and knees doubled up. The skull was of a low type, with a very receding forehead. An earthenware vessel made of sunburnt clay, and ornamented with punctured lines, and a kind of herring-bone pattern alternately from top to bottom, was found in the cist. Traces of fire were visible in the interior of the cist, and also on the top of the covering stone. Mr. Robert Blair, the secretary, read a note on a recently discovered Roman inscription at Benwell to the god Antenociticus, a full description of which appeared in the *Journal* at the time of the discovery. Mr. Thirlwood, Lynwood Avenue, Newcastle, on whose property the stones were found, and who presented them to the Society of Antiquaries, was cordially thanked for his gift.

The members of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY spent an enjoyable afternoon in the City on May 2, the occasion being a visit that was paid to the churches of St. Swithin, London Stone, and St. Mary-le-Bow, and the ancient hall of the Parish Clerks' Company. At the Church of St. Swithin the members were welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. W. J. Foxell, and afterwards Mr. Deputy White read a short and interesting paper on the history of the church since its foundation in the thirteenth century. Extracts from the registers, which date back to the fifteenth century, and from the vestry minutes, which give an interesting account of the incidents following the destruction of the church by fire in the year 1666, were given. Finally, the members examined the beautiful sacramental plate in the possession of the parish. At the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, where they were welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. A. W. Hutton, the ancient crypt was visited, its remarkable character being explained by Mr. Shore, who afterwards, in the church, read a paper on the building and its historic associations. The sacramental plate was afterwards inspected. At Parish Clerks' Hall the master, Mr. W. J. Smith, was in attendance, and Mr. Deputy White read a short and chatty paper on the history of the company and the hall. Especial interest was taken in the beautiful bede-roll of the company and the ancient funeral pall

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*April* 13.—The President, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, in the chair.—Four new members were elected, ten proposed, and eighty-five formally admitted. — Exhibitions: By Mr. Bernard Roth, three specimens of the Daalder of Phillip II. of Spain, bearing the title "Hisp. Ang. Z. Rex," etc.: (1) struck at Bruges with m.m. lys in 1557; (2) at Antwerp, m.m. hand 1558; and (3) at Maestricht, m.m. star of five points. Also a contemporary forgery similar to the latter, but dated 1563, which is remarkable in view of the death of Queen Mary of England, Philip's Consort, in 1558, when his claim to the title Rex Ang. should have been extinguished.—By Mr. H. M. Reynolds, silver pennies of William I. and II.—viz., a *mule* of Hawkins, Types 233 and 234, struck at Lincoln; a specimen of Type 245 of the Winchester mint, which had turned in the dies whilst being struck, and one of Type 247, disclosing a new type and moneyer, *Dvrcit*, of the Bristol mint.—By Mr. Talbot Ready, a pattern coin, in copper, of Charles I., with obverse name and titles around the royal arms; reverse, "Exurgat," legend around large portcullis, crowned, possibly intended, like its prototype of Elizabeth's reign, for circulation in the East Indies.—By Mr. Lionel Fletcher, a tray of Northumberland and Durham boundary tokens.—By Mr. J. B. Caldecott, a Spanish dollar of 1778, countermarked with E and D in monogram, for circulation in Essequibo and Demerara; also a tray of colonial coins of the present reign to demonstrate the deterioration of the modern die-sinkers' art.—By Mr. L. A. Lawrence, a continuation of his series illustrating the methods of forgery.—Mr. Talbot Ready contributed an interesting historical paper upon a unique silver penny of Ethelred, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 870-889, and exhibited the coin. The President, for comparison, exhibited three specimens of the contemporary regal coinage of Alfred, of very similar design. Special attention was called to the ornamental cross on the reverse of the Archbishop's coin, and its bearing upon the ecclesiastical art of the time.—Mr. S. H. Hamer read the first portion of an exhaustive paper on "Private Tokens: Issuers and Die-sinkers, 1795-1843," which he illustrated by numerous specimens of the series. The author explained the origin and gradual extension of the custom of issuing private tokens, and in the course of his paper furnished many notes of the biographies of their issuers.—*April* 14.—At a special meeting certain alterations to the rules were passed: (1) To postpone the entrance fee; (2) to provide for the membership of corporate bodies. These were rendered necessary by the very numerous applications for membership still being received from all quarters of the Empire.

A meeting of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Carlisle in the afternoon and evening of April 19, the Bishop of Barrow presiding.—The first paper was by Mr. H. Penfold, of Brampton, on the "Capon Tree at Brampton." The President then read a paper on "The Readers in the Chapelries of the Lake District." The ancient use of readers seems to have died out before the Civil Wars in most parts of England; but in the chapelries of the Lake Country they were continued through a great part of the eighteenth century. The next paper was by the Rev. F. W. Ragg, on "Gospatrick's Charter." Among the remaining papers were "Inglewood Forest," in which the writer, Mr. F. H. M. Parker, dealt

principally with the great size and reputation of the ancient Cumbrian Forest, which possessed a far greater importance than the existing books on local history would lead us to suppose; "Some Grave Slabs in Cumberland," by Canon Bower; and "Shap Petitions," by Mr. R. J. Whitwell and Mr. W. N. Thompson.

At the meeting of the WORCESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on April 28, Mr. H. Congreve read a paper on "Some of the Romanesque Churches of France." The paper, the writer explained, did not deal with French ecclesiastical architecture, but confined itself mainly to some of the more important and typical examples of Romanesque churches of Provence, Aquitaine, Anjou, Poitou, and Burgundy. The main characteristics of Romanesque architecture were, following the plan of the Roman basilica, a tower at the intersection of the nave and transepts. The east end of nave and aisles terminated in apses. The nave was vaulted with a pointed vault borrowed from the East, abutted by semi-continuous vaults over the aisles, which were carried up to the springing of the vault over the nave. No timber was used in the roof, the tiles or flags of stone being laid on the extrados of the vaults—a system contributing to the safety of the buildings. The churches were lighted by windows in the exterior walls of the aisles, making the naves somewhat dark, a defect not so keenly felt in the sunny south. The details and sculpture were strongly influenced by Byzantine, Eastern, and classical styles. In conclusion, the writer mentioned that, in addition to the buildings he had dealt with, there were in all the provinces referred to a large number of small village churches, often of great interest.

The annual meeting of the THOROTON SOCIETY (Nottingham) was held on April 26, when Earl Manvers occupied the chair, and in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the useful work that was being done by the Society, instancing that he had, from the last volume of *Transactions*, learnt more about his somewhat remote property at Laxton, where the open-field system of farming still survives, than he knew before. He also hoped that the public would not regard it as being a Society exclusively concerned with the town of Nottingham alone, but with the whole county, based on a wide membership. The Hon. Treasurer submitted the annual balance-sheet, which showed the Society to be in a fairly prosperous condition. The Council reported that a room had recently been secured as headquarters, and hoped that more members would join and so help to maintain it and make it a useful centre.

The first excursion of the season of the BRADFORD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place on May 14, under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Clapham, to Bardsey, between Leeds and Wetherby. At the church the Vicar, the Rev. J. Harrison, gave an interesting address. Afterwards the registers were examined, with the entry of the birth of Congreve, the dramatist, in 1669, which differs from the date on the monument in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

FOUNTAINS ABBEY. By Dean Hodges of Massachusetts. With photogravure plates and coloured plans. London: *John Murray*, 1904. Square 8vo., pp. xx, 130. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This beautifully printed volume (and one is bound to praise its type and *format*) is a shining example of the enthusiastic reverence entertained by the good citizen of America for the historical monuments of old England. Dean Hodges dates from Massachusetts "this fruit of a golden summer" spent near Fountains Abbey, which he dedicates to his wife, who shared in the delight. The lore concerning this great Cistercian house is considerable, as the author frankly acknowledges. His own task, which it was doubtless a pleasure to perform, has been to revive in lively language, adorned by a number of felicitous Latin quotations, the mediæval story of the Abbey's career, beginning from "the forest tree" beneath whose sanctuary the honest rebels from York found a refuge for both body and soul. The reader unfamiliar with the minute and scholarly researches of Mr. St. John Hope may here find an admirable account, in summary form, of both the history and the structure of the place. The latter subject is well illustrated by the excellent plan with which the volume closes and the photographs, which one is glad to find include one from a very fine early painting by J. M. W. Turner. A notable instance of the historical side to this work is the account of the "colonies" founded from Fountains Abbey; we are told how, in 1146, at the call of a Bishop of Bergen, thirteen brethren sailed to Norway and erected the monastery of Lisa-kloster, a relic of which connection may exist in a Fountains Abbey book, a life of St. Olaf, bound in sealskin, preserved in an Oxford library! There seem to have been no less than eight of these colonies founded in twenty years. Again, Dean Hodges gives much care to his relation of the curious services to which the monks were inured—midnight reading in a chilly cloister among them. For all this, for entries of such a bursar's item as "fourpence to a fool called Solomon (who came again)," and for the sudden tragedy of the Dissolution, we can only refer our readers to a most pleasant and sumptuous little volume, which it should be a delight to many to give and to receive. W. H. D.

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KELTIC RESEARCHES. By E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A. With maps and illustrations. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xx, 212. Price 21s. net.

There is a tendency among modern writers on scientific subjects to content themselves with the simple statement of bare facts, any inclination to formulate an individual theory being sternly repressed; and works which testify to years of study on

the part of their authors are often modestly referred to as mere *mémoires pour servir*, or "materials" for a really important treatise by some future writer of greater merit. In all this there is more than a *soupçon* of "the pride that apes humility." It is, therefore, refreshing to find that in the book under review this special form of pride is nowhere manifest.

"The main historical result of this book," observes its author, "is the settlement of 'the Pictish question,' or, rather, of the two Pictish questions. The first of these is, 'What kind of language did the Picts speak?' The second is, 'Were the Picts conquered by the Scots?'" To these two questions Mr. Nicholson's answer is that "Pictish was a language virtually identical with Irish," and that "the supposed conquest of the Picts by the Scots is an absurd myth." He further states that the Scottish Highlander is, "in the vast majority of cases, simply the modern Pict, and his language modern Pictish. To suppose that the great free people from which he is descended were ever conquered by a body of Irish colonists, and that the language he speaks is merely an Irish colonial dialect, are delusions which, I hope, no one will regret to see finally dispelled." This last sentence, it will be seen, really begs the question. For the hitherto orthodox belief is that "the great free people" from whom the Scottish Gaels are descended were these very Irish colonists themselves. So deep-rooted is this idea among the English-speaking people of Scotland that for many centuries they have applied the term "Irish" (often disguised by the spellings "Earish," "Earse," and "Erse") to the Gaelic language of the Highlands and to those who speak it, for the simple reason that they or their ancestors regarded that language and that people as importations from Ireland. The same conclusion is arrived at by most historians, who maintain that in the fifth century a body of Gaels from Ireland (then known as "Scotia") crossed into Argyll, of which they took forcible possession, and that during the next four centuries these immigrant "Scots" became masters of Central and Northern Caledonia, which in consequence became known to scholars as "Scotia" or "Scotia Nova." Their Gaelic speech was styled *lingua Scotica—i.e.*, the speech of Scotia proper (Ireland). In the ninth century they incorporated the Picts into their nationality, after a long-continued warfare against them, and one of the Gaelic names for the Picts (*Piochdaich*) seems to preserve the memory of those earlier times, since it also signifies "the plunderers." According to Skene, the Picts were a pre-Gaelic race, derived from the Netherlands. In view of the evidence in support of the belief thus outlined, readers of *Keltic Researches* may well hesitate before accepting the conclusion that the Irish origin of Scottish Gaelic and the Irish conquest of Caledonia are "absurd myths." Nevertheless, the arguments which lead to that conclusion deserve consideration.

As might be expected from Mr. Nicholson's keen and long-continued study of inscriptions in the character called "Ogam," the proper interpretation of these inscriptions is a question which figures prominently in his book. "Ogam" is a Gaelic word signifying "cryptic," and it has still this general meaning in the vernacular. Among modern scholars the term is often limited to the script thus named. But it was equally applied to a certain secret language or jargon, artificially constructed from Old Gaelic, which was employed as early as the twelfth century by the Irish bardic castes, who had a special term to denote each of the various processes of fabrication. In 1886 Professor Thurneysen drew attention (*Revue Celtique*, vii.) to this Ogam speech, and pointed out that it was spoken by an Irish judge and canon who died in 1328. Professor Kuno Meyer subsequently showed (*Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, ii., 1891) that this identical jargon is still in use among the itinerant minstrels, tinkers, and other nomads of the British Isles. The term "Ogam" being general and not specific in its meaning, it does not necessarily follow that Ogam speech is related to Ogam script. As it happens, however, Dr. Ferguson has detected in some Ogam inscriptions examples of this practice of disguising words by the introduction of arbitrary ingredients. In any case, one would expect in a new collection of Keltic researches a full inquiry into the question of Ogam speech and Ogam script, and some attempt at an analysis of the former, whether it is related to the latter or not. But in Mr. Nicholson's book the whole subject of Ogam speech is as absolutely ignored as if it had no existence.

It is impossible to refer in detail to the various statements which invite comment in a brief review of the book, but certainly not the least of its merits is that it is written from a perfectly individual standpoint. Another most commendable feature is the doctrine symbolized by the five emblems drawn on the cover—the Shamrock, the Thistle, the Manx "three legs," the Leek, and the Rose, by which Mr. Nicholson means to denote that Keltic researches may be justifiably made in any part of the British Isles. The illustrations reproduce inscriptions at Fordoun, Kilmadock, Burghead, St. Vigeans, Shevask, Rom, and Amélie-les-Bains, and they are excellent. But the two maps are on such a minute scale that they are useless to the average antiquary without the aid of a powerful magnifying-glass.

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MICRO-COSMOGRAPHIE; OR, A PIECE OF THE WORLD DISCOVERED. By John Earle. London: *Cambridge University Press*, 1903. Small 4to., pp. xii, 128. Paper boards, price £1 1s. net. Only 250 copies printed.

This is really a beautiful specimen of book-making. The type, newly designed for the Cambridge Press, has been specially cast, and, unlike the "fancy" types used by some presses, is in every way admirable. It prints boldly and legibly with a face of satisfying breadth—we confess to detesting thin-faced types—on hand-made paper of excellent quality. The Cambridge Press is much to be congratulated upon the production of so capital an example of the book beautiful. Other choice items of literature, beginning with Sidney's *Defence of Poesie*, are promised to be produced in the same style and in the same limited number. Of each work 225 copies only will be for sale. Bishop Earle's work, chosen for the initial issue of the series, is familiar to all students, either in its

original issue of 1628 or in the edition by Bliss of 1811. The book before us is printed from the sixth "augmented" edition of 1633. The *Micro-Cosmographie* is one of the best of the character books which were so popular in the seventeenth century. The contents are very varied, and the author is never dull. The manners of the time are vividly painted in a strain of good-humoured raillery, not unmixed with satire, with many touches that show the writer to have been a very acute observer of the customs and doings of his contemporaries. In this luxurious issue we renew our acquaintance with the "Young Raw Preacher"; the "Old Colledge Butler"; the "Shee Precise Hypocrite," who "knowes her owne place in heaven as perfectly as the Pew shee ha's a key to"; the "University Dunne," who "is a Gentlemans follower cheaply purchas'd, for his owne mony ha's hired him"; the "Antiquary," and many other old friends, not forgetting the graphic pictures of "A Taverne," "A Bowle-Alley," and "Paules Walke." We note with particular pleasure that this charming volume is not encumbered with introduction or notes or any critical or editorial apparatus whatsoever.

* * *

GREEK SCULPTURE: ITS SPIRIT AND PRINCIPLES. By E. von Mach, Ph.D. With numerous illustrations. Boston, U.S.A.: *Ginn and Co.*, 1903. Crown 8vo., pp. xviii, 360. Price 15s.

The present writer owed much in beginning the study of Greek sculpture to another American work, by Mrs. Lucy Mitchell. Many English, French, and German works have appeared since then, and now Dr. von Mach, in a rather dogmatic bibliography, himself describes that text-book as "good, but somewhat antiquated." We confess that at first this kind of candour, and a glimpse of quotations from Browning and "Mr. Bigelow," led us to approach this volume with a little distrust. In his preface the author announces his appeal "to all students of art, to executing artists, and to the general public," so that we suppose such a catholic aim is to excuse a liberal style! And again, certain widely general assertions (*e.g.*, "all their marbles were coloured," and "it is therefore impossible to-day to say whether a statue was carved in the third, or the second, or even the first century before Christ") are not what one expects from a scholar who is also a teacher. But with some reservations of this kind, one readily admits, after a careful reading of these interesting pages, that Dr. Von Mach has produced a stimulating work on a subject which, as Tennyson once wrote in a letter, "is particularly good for the mind." He courageously handles his matter in a scientific method, as one who, in the twentieth century, has a clear duty to perform with materials collected in the nineteenth after "Winckelmann in the middle of the eighteenth century first sounded the note of honest and unbiassed study of the past." Moreover, he includes some of the most recent examples of this most noble art, with adequate descriptions—*e.g.*, the charioteer of Delphi, and the beautiful bronze lately recovered from a Roman cargo shipwrecked by Cerigo. The volume is copiously illustrated by moderately well-printed photographs.

HAMPSHIRE. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Illustrated by M. E. Purser. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1904. Pott 8vo., pp. xii, 253. Price 3s.

The latest addition to the "Little Guides" series is on the same useful plan as its predecessors. In the first sixty pages Dr. Cox treats briefly of the physical features, flora and fauna, means of communication, industries, history, antiquities and celebrated men and women of the county, while the remainder of the book is occupied by succinct descriptions of the Hampshire parishes, alphabetically arranged. Considering that Winchester was for a long period the capital first of Wessex, and then of England, Dr. Cox has naturally found the task of writing a brief epitome of the county's history somewhat perplexing. He has surmounted the difficulties of the task, however, and has written a readable little summary of the moving story. The short chapter on the county's "Antiquities" is also quite satisfactory. In the descriptions of the parishes the ecclesiological part, as might have been expected, is particularly well done, for Dr. Cox has personally visited the great majority of the churches in the county, and speaks with authority. Altogether, the little book, the value of which is enhanced by Miss Purser's admirable drawings, is a welcome addition to a useful series of guides arranged on a sensible and most convenient plan. At pp. 59 and 60 there is a brief bibliography of the county, while at the end there is an excellent map and a satisfactory index.

* * *

THE GREAT FOLK OF OLD MARYLEBONE. By Mrs. Baillie Saunders. With illustrations by the author and a map. London: *Henry J. Glaisher*, 1904. 8vo., pp. x, 79. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Mrs. Saunders has strung together, to quote the words of her preface, "a handful of random sketches," treating of "the human aspect of Marylebone's story." She treats of the Marylebone Gardens, the Taverns, Tyburn, the Churches, and Marylebone Celebrities, with special chapters on the Brownings, Charles Dickens, and Charles Wesley in Marylebone. There is nothing new in this unpretentious little book, but the chapters are brightly and effectively written, and should do something to develop and stimulate that faculty of historic imagination which is so lamentably lacking in many good folk. Speaking of the men and women of the eighteenth century, the author says: "They had a secret we have not—*i.e.*, whatever their follies, they *lived*. We exist"—a statement which strikes us as particularly absurd; and we wish Mrs. Saunders would not talk about "antiquarians" when she means "antiquaries." The book is very nicely got up, and is embellished with three drawings from the author's brush.

* * *

Among the pamphlets on our table are *La Via Salaria nel Circondario di Ascoli Piceno* (Roma: Tipografia della R. Accademia dei Lincei), by the Marchese N. Persichetti, a careful study of the route in sections, with a map and two or three other illustrations; the *Quarterly Record of Additions* (Hull Museum Publications), by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., in which some recent finds are chronicled and illustrated; and *Taste and Want of Taste in Norwich*

(Norwich: Gibbs and Waller; price 1s.), an illustrated lecture by Mr. Walter Rye, which records and denounces a number of melancholy instances of vandalism in the old cathedral city of Norfolk.

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A batch of quarterlies is before us. Mr. Nutt sends us *Folk Lore*, No. 1 of the new volume for 1904. It contains the late Professor York Powell's presidential address on "Tradition"; an article by Miss E. Hull on "The Story of Deirdre"; a translation of "Arthur and Gorlagon," by Mr. F. A. Milne, with notes by Mr. Alfred Nutt; and a host of miscellanea, with illustrations. Few societies can show a better record than the Folk Lore Society, which, after an active and useful existence of more than a quarter of a century, is still doing excellent work. *Folk Lore* contains the Society's Transactions, but can be bought by non-members. No folk-lorist can afford to neglect it. The April issue of the *Scottish Historical Review* is as good as its predecessors, and that is saying much. Professor Skeat, Professor A. C. Bradley, Sir James Marwick, Mr. J. H. Stevenson, and many other scholars are among the contributors. The contents include "A Literary Relic of Scottish Lollardy," "The Municipal Institutions of Scotland," "Eighteenth Century Estimates of Shakespeare," "The Bishops of Dunkeld," "Scottish Alliterative Poems," and many other items too numerous to mention. The signed reviews of books are a particularly strong feature of the *Review*. In the *Reliquary* for April, Dom H. P. Feasey writes with his usual learning on the "Evolution of the Mitre," and Mr. A. Gordon has a pleasant paper on "Somerset Bench Ends." Among the other contents are "A Decorated Mediæval Roll of Prayers," by Mr. W. H. Legge, and "Norwegian Hand-Mangles," by Mr. R. Quick. All the papers are well illustrated. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archeological Journal*, April, contains a descriptive paper on "Old Southcote Manor," the ancestral home of the Blagraves, by Mr. E. W. Dormer. We have also before us the *Rutland Magazine*, April, and *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, April, both well produced and illustrated quarterlies, with much matter of local interest.

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The *Architectural Review*, May, contains the second part of Mr. Loftie's informing article on the historic house known as "10, Downing Street." The illustrations of the interior will interest a very large public. We note especially the large lead cistern with the royal crest and initials and date 1666. Architects will be attracted by Mr. Barclay's elaborately illustrated study of "Greek" Thomson, the well-known Alexander Thomson, of Glasgow, while art lovers and antiquaries will rejoice in another chapter of "English Mediæval Figure Sculpture," by Mr. E. S. Prior and Mr. A. Gardner. We have also on our table *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, No. 1, April (Bradford: price 3d.), edited by Dr. Forshaw, which is full of varied matter, and promises to be a useful addition to the list of monthly local periodicals; the *East Anglian*, October, 1903, in which the editor, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, and Dr. Jessopp appeal for additional support to this most useful and well-edited little periodical—support which we trust may be at once forthcoming; the *American Antiquarian*, May and June; *Sale Prices*, April 30; and book catalogues from L. Rosenthal, Munich (books on Poland and Lithuania), Georg Lissa, Berlin (eighteenth-century books), and Messrs. Heffer and Sons, Cambridge (general).

Correspondence.

THE PULPIT IN ST. PETER'S, WOLVERHAMPTON.

TO THE EDITOR.

I READ the paragraph in the April *Antiquary* in which Miss Barr Brown states: "There are few pulpits in England more interesting than that of St. Peter's Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton. The date of the pulpit is 1480, and it is cut out of one entire stone." I am familiar with St. Peter's Church, but never heard before that the pulpit was "cut out of one entire stone." A few days ago I visited the church with some friends for the express purpose of inspecting the pulpit; but our inspection did not verify Miss Barr Brown's statement. The pulpit is certainly not cut out of one entire stone. The base, obviously, is made up of two stones, and in the general structure the joints are perfectly well marked. Further, the paragraph states: "At the foot of the stairs is the figure of a grotesque animal in a sitting position, which has guarded the old pulpit for more than 800 years." There seems to be some contradiction between this statement and the date of the pulpit, 1480. I do not wish to speak dogmatically, but it has always struck me that the animal is of the same date as the pulpit. The Perpendicular period is rich in grotesque gargoyles, and the like.

Forms might be worshipped on the bended knee,
And still the second dread command be free—
Their likeness is not found in air or earth or sea.

JOHN ADDISON.

Hart's Hill House,
Brierley Hill,
May 18, 1904.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

JULY, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

THE Edwardian wall of Berwick-on-Tweed is threatened with demolition at the hands of those who ought to be its guardians—the Corporation of the town. An official from the Office of Works, who was sent to view the spot and report, when he saw the begrimed, neglected appearance of the two fragments of the Edwardian wall near the Bell Tower, with a stagnant pool in the fosse bestrewed with broken pitchers and rubbish, made the entry in his notebook: "Elizabethan walls under the superintendence of the War Department in excellent condition. Edwardian masonry under the care of the town utterly neglected." The excuse for the proposed destruction is pitiful: the site is simply to be utilized for the erection of modern dwelling-houses, and thus enhanced in value for the benefit of the Freemen of the town! The Society of Antiquaries, the National Trust, the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, and other bodies, have passed resolutions denouncing the proposal. So strong and so general has been the feeling shown against this municipal barbarism that we trust the Town Council of Berwick may give the matter further consideration, and stay its destroying hand.

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Another relic of a bygone time is threatened with destruction. The Croydon County Council has decided, it is stated, to demolish the Elizabethan building known as the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, otherwise the Whitgift Hospital, Croydon. It was built in 1596, and endowed by the famous Archbishop Whitgift, who ordered that it should exist for ever as a corporation of forty poor persons. It was disincorporated twenty years ago, and during the last six years has been seriously threatened on more than one occasion. The Council has now decided to widen what is known as North End, Croydon, at a cost of over a quarter of a million, and in the scheme has been included the demolition of the Whitgift Hospital. We earnestly hope that some way may be found to save this fine and interesting old building. At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on June 2, Lord Avebury presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "The Society of Antiquaries hears with great regret that the Croydon County Borough Council proposes to promote a Bill in Parliament to destroy the Whitgift Hospital for the purpose of widening the road in which it stands. The Society ventures to express the hope that the Council will reconsider the matter, as it is informed that the object in view could be effected without destroying this interesting and beautiful building, which still effectively serves the purpose for which it was erected three centuries ago." It was resolved that copies of the resolution should be sent to the Croydon Borough Council, the Whitgift Hospital trustees, and the Charity Commissioners.

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Interesting discoveries have been made by MM. de Kerviler and Le Pontois, two French archæologists, in excavating an ancient tumulus in the estate attached to the Château of Kerusseaux-en-Oueven, near Lorient. After discovering the extremities of two galleries, formed of parallel megaliths 6 feet high, the workmen under their direction came upon two vaults, which evidently formed the necropolis of an ancient tribe or class, among whom incineration and inhumation were practised concurrently. In addition to a pile of human remains there were found poniards and knives in silex, axes in fibrolite, and some fine specimens of spherical pottery. M. de Kerviler is of opinion that the tumulus dates from 2,000 years before the Christian era.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on June 2 the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. S. P. Cockerell, Gerald Loder, B. H. Soulsby, and G. J. Frampton, R.A., the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, Messrs. Lewis Day, J. G. Dearden, and H. Weyman, and Major Victor Farquharson.

The contents of the latest issue (vol. xxxiv., part i.) of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* are of the usual varied interest. The papers include the "History and Antiquities of St. Catherine's, Old Abbey, County Limerick," by Mr. J. Wardell, with a chapter on "The Conventual Buildings," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "Notes on the Judges of Ireland in 1739," by Mr. Elrington Ball; "Abstracts from the Ancient Records of the Corporation of Cashel," by Mr. T. Laffan; and "Historical Notices of Cork in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," by Colonel Lunham.

The very fine collection of antiquities and objects of art formed by the late M. Somzée, of Brussels, says the *Athenæum* of June 11, is in process of dispersal by auction in that city. By far the most important lot so far sold was the colossal bronze statue of the Emperor Septimus Severus, which was found in the moat of the Castle of St. Angelo during the papacy of Urban VIII. (1623-1644). It was at one time in the Sciarra Palace at Rome, and was bought by M. Somzée fils for the enormous amount of 360,000 francs. It is stated on good authority that it will be handed over to the Brussels Museum.

The Keepership of the Greek and Roman Antiquities of the British Museum, which became vacant by the death of Dr. A. S. Murray, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Cecil H. Smith.

In his Introduction to the recently issued Clarendon Press edition of the *Utopia* Mr. Churton Collins describes More as a man "who in temper and character most nearly realizes the Socrates of the *Apology*, *Crito*, and *Phædo*. . . . More is the English Socrates, and if we except what may be called the accidents of his career, the facts, namely, that he inherited narrowing superstitions which he could not cast off, and that in high office he served his country, and was thus involved in transactions and controversies little becoming a philosopher, the parallel is so close that nothing is wanting to complete it." Like Socrates, "More moved in an atmosphere of irony." Referring to the closing months of More's life, from imprisonment to execution, Mr. Collins contends that "no story, with one obvious exception, so noble and so pathetic, has ever been told of man since Plato related how Socrates addressed his judges, refuted Crito, and passed his last hours on earth." More's final request to the headsman, after kneeling to the block—"Stay till I have moved my beard; that at least has not committed treason"—is mentioned as "a touch of humour equally characteristic, but not so pointed as the last inimitable request which Socrates uncovered his face to utter."

Excavations are about to be undertaken at Haverfordwest Castle, one of the most famous fortresses of South Wales. It is an old stronghold of the De Clares, which successfully stood a siege by Owen Glendower, but made a half-hearted defence for King Charles, though Cromwell at the time had his hands full with the gallant garrison of Pembroke. So thick were the walls that the burgesses pleaded they could not dismantle the castle without powder. Cromwell, in a characteristically curt letter, refused powder, and ordered the townsfolk to demolish the walls with the forced labour of the other inhabitants of Pembrokeshire.

It would be a thousand pities if the work of the Cretan Exploration Fund were stopped for want of the sinews of war just when some most interesting discoveries have been made. From Candia comes news of the unearthing of an important palace dependency, with a rich deposit of inscribed tablets relating to royal chariots and other matters, with a great hoard of bronze arrowheads; thus, for the first time, documents and objects are found in juxtaposition. From Eastern Crete comes news of further important discoveries, including a Doric inscription, with ritual hymn to the infant Zeus, which is held to locate the

sanctuary of the Dictæan Zeus. Mr. George Macmillan, the treasurer of the Fund, appeals for additional subscriptions.

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With the 1,450 guineas obtained at auction a few months ago for the jug or stoup formerly belonging to West Malling Church, the vicar and churchwardens have provided the new nave of the church with a porch containing a tablet portraying the jug in detail bas-relief, an oak block flooring, and oak seats and choir stalls.

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In the process of pulling down an old inn lately in the Low Row, Sunderland, some interesting discoveries were made. In the course of the excavations for enlarged cellars for the new inn, at a depth of more than 12 feet below the street level, there has been exposed an ancient roadway, of excellent cobble-stone pavement, together with a course of walling, which may have been the boundary wall of the "Rector's Gill" burn that runs down to the Wear, now covered in, past the old Rectory Park, in which the Roman sculptured stone was recently discovered. The pavement uncovered would probably be the original road from Wearmouth to Chester and Durham. During the same excavations an interesting example of an early hand corn-mill was discovered. It is of very hard sand-stone. The well or circular chamber for holding the corn is 8 inches wide by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and has an iron spike at the bottom, which would be the pivot to steady the upper stone that revolved and crushed the corn. For the photograph reproduced below we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. John Robinson, of Sunderland, who secured the relic for the local Society of Antiquaries.

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The fourth volume of Mr. Philip H. Hore's *History of Wexford* has just been published by Mr. Elliot Stock. It contains the history of Duncannon Fort, Fethard, Kilclogan, Houseland, and the surrounding district. In the history of Duncannon Fort from the time of the Spanish Armada to the present day much new information is given which has not previously been printed. This and the remaining sections of the work are illustrated by numerous charts, facsimiles of documents, and drawings of the castles, residences, and antiquities of the neighbourhood.

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Mr. A. Hall, of Highbury, writes: "Attracted by the interesting panels concerning 'Hotspur' [see *ante*, pp. 171-176], I have looked

up a sketch in my possession representing a Swiss mountaineer blowing a 'horn of Uri,' which exactly resembles your panel. It is possible that the Bryans in Herefordshire may have been accustomed to something of the kind to summon the vassals of their barony of Chastel Walwyn. This hint will probably be sufficient to guide your correspondent in the right direction. There is on the Berkshire Downs a 'blowing-stone,' which, under pressure, emits an unearthly bellow."

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A meeting was held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries on May 31 to form a "Canterbury and York Society," the object of which will be to transcribe, print, and publish the Episcopal registers and other records of York and Canterbury. The Bishops' registers possess especial value, because of the light they throw upon Church history. In the See of Lincoln these registers go as far back as the thirteenth century, Bishop Langland's alone containing a number of documents of importance relating to the Reformation, while earlier ones relate to the Wycliffe movement. The registers of the Dioceses of Canterbury and York, besides those of London and Lincoln, have remained almost untouched, and there has been a growing feeling among antiquaries and others that these ancient records should be printed, in order that there may be numerous copies of them in various hands should the originals at any time be accidentally destroyed. The meeting was well attended, the chair being occupied at first by the Bishop of Peterborough, and later by Lord George Hamilton. The Society was duly constituted, with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York as joint presidents, Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore and Mr. J. Sadler as honorary secretaries, and Mr. C. Hilton Price as treasurer.

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The work of excavation at Gezer, which Mr. R. A. S. Macalister has carried on for the Palestine Exploration Fund during the last two years, has been rewarded by a discovery of exceptional interest, even for that locality. On May 9 Mr. Macalister unearthed part of a tablet, with writing in cuneiform characters, one face retaining thirteen lines and the other five lines, the edge between them bearing a row of seal impressions. A cast of this valuable relic is now on its way to England, in order that the inscriptions may be deciphered; but under the circumstances we may expect it to belong to the period of the Amarna correspondence—that is, to be anterior to the Exodus. These excavations have already thrown great light on the earlier history of Palestine, have indicated signs of some influence from the most ancient civilization of Greece, as recently illustrated in Crete, and have indicated a rather close relationship, at more than one date, with Egypt. The committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund are appealing for subscriptions in order to enable them to complete the investigation before their firman expires.

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To the *Builder* of June 11 Mr. R. Phene Spiers contributed an illustrated paper on "The Influence of Greek Art on the Persian Order," in which he discussed the very interesting question as to how far Xerxes was indebted to Greek models, and possibly to Greek artists, in his development of the Persian order, as found in the palaces of Persepolis and Susa. The same issue of our contemporary contained a description, by Mr. T. Ashby, junior, of the exhibition of ancient Sienese art at Siena, which will remain open until the end of August—perhaps longer still—and is certain to attract many English visitors.

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The British Archæological Association will hold its annual Congress this year at Bath, from August 8 to 13. The Cambrian archæologists will meet at Cardigan from August 15 to 20, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A. The Wilts Archæological Society holds its annual gathering at Warminster, from July 12 to 14.

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Mr. C. H. Firth, M.A., LL.D., has been appointed to the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford, in succession to the late Professor F. York Powell.

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The following is an exact reproduction of a review which recently appeared in a leading Australian newspaper: "*The Christian Year, or Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holy Days throughout the Year*, by Henry

Frowde, is a new edition of a small book of sacred poetry originally published as long ago as 1827. As its name implies, the contents are entirely of a religious cast. The little volume is issued by the Oxford University Press Warehouse, and is a creditable production in its line." This sapient reviewer must hail from the "back blocks."

A Piscatory Dialogue between Sir Henry Wotton, Provost of Eton, and Izaak Walton.

Time: July, 1638.

Place: Eton College and the banks of the Thames.

By the Rev. W. C. Green, M.A.

"Sir Henry Wotton—a man with whom I have often fished and conversed."—*The Compleat Angler.*

WOTTON. Welcome, my worthy friend, welcome to our Eton! It joys me that you again visit me in my cell.

Walton. Truly, Sir Knight, your letter desiring my company in the approaching season of the fly and the cork laid upon me a duty, while it offered a pleasure. And I had ere now discharged the duty, and tasted the pleasure withal, had not my urgent occasions hindered.

Wotton. 'Tis well they now leave you free, in this sweet summer-time, when a long day may be well spent by the riverside. For I account mine hours of angling to be, if an idle time, not idly spent. 'Tis a rest to my mind, a cheerer of my spirits, a procurer of contentedness.

Walton. Indeed, Mr. Provost (for such, I bethink me, is your proper style), I do believe it. And when two thus walk together who are agreed (that they cannot go together else we have the wise man's warrant), the pleasure and profit of angling are doubled. For whatever that hath fins we take or miss, we shall together take sweet counsel. Furthermore, honoured sir, your company, which hath been the delight of the high and noble, may more than serve an humble citizen on his holiday.

Wotton. Prithee, no compliments! We be honest men and anglers both: that is enough. But good company (my physicians tell me) is the best cure of the splenetic vapours called hypochondriacal, which sometimes trouble me, and I desire no better company than yours. Thus am I the gainer.

Walton. And surely no loser I, who love to come forth now and again from smoke to air, from town to country. Fewer cares of deep thought, perchance, beset my calling; yet commerce hath its cares, which, if overcrowding and unbroken, may narrow our hearts and affections. Then what a river behold I here: the silver Thames, the noblest in our land, fair bank'd withal, and fishful!

Wotton. Which last word, Sir, stirs me to say that to-day we have covenanted to fish. So seek we the water, wasting no more breath indoors. And lo! where my boy (whom I advertized of our likely hour of setting forth) brings for each of us a morning draught of College ale. Let's drink it and be off. For noonday refreshment we shall find it nigh to the river. My Cloister will receive and lodge us when we return at eventide. Say only which way shall we wend? up stream or down? You have some knowledge of both.

Walton. And both are good. But go we down stream to-day.

Wotton. Agreed. And I beg of your vigorous manhood to spare my gray age. I walk not so far or so fast as I was wont. But for a stroll along our sweet Thames to Datchet, or thereanigh, I am yet capable.

(*They go out into the Playing Fields.*)

Walton. Pleasant fields are these, Mr. Provost, convenient to your Schools and Chapel; here may your young scholars relieve study with timely recreation. A fair scene this watery glade, crowned by antique towers. Your lines have fallen in pleasant places: who, after you had, like Sisyphus, for many years rolled the restless stone of State employment, found here a welcome repose.

Wotton. Indeed, my friend, I am placed to my great contentment. My College is as a harbour to a seafaring man after a stormy voyage. I may, as it were on a high rock, sit in a calm, and looking down behold the

busy multitude turmoil'd and tossed in a tempestuous sea of trouble and dangers. In some such wise hath Lucretius pourtrayed the philosopher in his serene stronghold. I have continual conversation with this learned society, and a daily recourse to me of friends of choicest breeding and parts. Nor least is the pleasure I take in the boys of our School, in whom I strive to cherish whatever there be of diligence and genius. And 'tis not unknown to you, my worthy friend, that I took upon me the Orders of a Deacon (nor any higher), not as meaning to meddle disputatiously with deep theology, nor yet to cast upon myself a valuable Benefice (our College hath many such); but, as I wrote to our dear Sovereign at the time, that my example might move sons of Gentlemen and Knights, who are trained up with us in a Seminary of Churchmen, not to be ashamed to put on a surplice. And while I haply contribute some good, I surely reap some. For I in a manner renew my youth; not in bodily vigour, but in cheerfulness; who amid the young can scarce grow wholly old.

Walton. Sir, you have forbidden compliment; but thus much I needs must say, that from the peevishness which oft attends old age I find you free.

Wotton. If you, an honest man, say so, for it I thank God and you. But our talk has carried us over Sheep's Bridge to the further Shooting-field. Turn we now to the right: under this Oak I purpose that we begin our angling. I doubt the day is too bright, and the season too far advanced, for trouts to be taken here. In the streams, and from the weirs, spinning with a minnow might avail. But barbel, chub, and presently perch may content us. I will rest me here and try lazily with a ledger bait for a barbel. The willows that fringe the bank upwards to yon wharf give good harbourage to fish: some chubs usually lie there.

Walton. I will rove a little that way. If I catch nothing, my skill will be to blame, not the water.

(WALTON *fishes awhile up the stream, then returns.*)

Wotton. Well, friend, what luck?

Walton. Why, see here, Mr. Provost! I have four chubs, whereof one is as good as ever I caught, and a perch.

Wotton. Marry, you have the better of me. I have taken but one barbel of no great size. But without ground-bait one does not do much with the barbel. Howsoever, though for age I might be your father, in angling I own you my master. You were best write a book on fish and fishing: such a work is needed.

Walton. Perchance hereafter I may, if I get leisure. And I mean not always to trade. If God bless my labours with a competence, my mind would be to retire, and by such studies as I am capable of to mend my learning and manners.

Wotton. 'Tis a right good purpose, my friend. I shall not live to read your book; but I dare prophesy it will have many readers. And I christen it *The Compleat Angler*. But now move we on a little further, conversing the while. (*They go on down the stream.*)

Walton. Sir Knight, you stir me to write. But your own writing, how goes it? How travels your pen in the *Life of Dr. Donne?*

Wotton. Slowly, Master Walton, slowly, I am ashamed to say. Methinks a busy, wandering course makes rest welcome, yet leaves withal a restless humour. I scramble together facts; scribble down thoughts; misliking their imperfect expression, I strive to better it; I blot, change, burn.

Walton. You do much wrong to posterity, learned sir, in putting forth no more. As is well seen by your treatise on *Architecture*, your *Panegyrick to King Charles*, your few short poems, and whatso else hath seen the light.

Wotton. I am, I fear, only capable of short pieces. Such a *Life* as Dr. Donne deserves I scarce hope to complete, though I am fain to do so, if but for this cause, that in saying somewhat of the life of so good a man I may perchance overlive mine own. But I am now at the limit set by the Psalmist to man's years. You will be my heir haply in this task of recording the Doctor's merits: we may trust you to write fairly and lovingly of him or of others.

Walton. Sir, you rate me over highly.

Wotton. Nay, know you the lines in the play wherein the hapless Queen Katharine speaks to her attendant Griffith?

Walton. Indeed, I have but little lore of plays. Yet 'tis certain that Will Shake-

speare writ much that profits as well as pleases.

Wotton. The lines I mean be these:

> After my death, I wish no other herald
> To keep mine honour from corruption
> But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.

And so, honest Izaak, I would be content with your chronicling of my friend or myself. But uttering these lines hath reminded me how I first saw that play of *Henry VIII.* set forth with much circumstance of pomp and majesty, twenty-four years since. 'Twas at that very playing that the theatre at the Bank Side was burned down, with much loss of wood and straw and stage trumpery, but none of life. But I am over garrulous. Here we shall turn rightwards through these osier-beds. See you yonder cottage? 'Tis named Black Potts. I use to rest and refresh me there when fishing. They are seldom unprepared, in our poor way, for me and a brother of the angle. We will take our noon-tide meal there. I know not how 'tis with you; but walking and talking have set an edge on mine appetite.

Walton. And on mine, Sir. What a pleasant nook! I can imagine no better angler's refuge. It should have writ up, *Piscatoribus sacrum.*

Wotton. May it ever shelter anglers and honest men! And now I make no excuse for plain fishers' fare.

Walton. It needs none. And with you a guest hath ever Freedom, the Prince of dishes.

Wotton. There be anglers who lay their rods out at usury in the water, to take fish while they dine. But so, with your leave, to-day will not we. Dinner and discourse shall suffice us.

Walton. Indeed they may well suffice me, who get not the like discourse every day. You have had, Sir Henry, a varied experience of men and manners.

Wotton. I pray it may have been to my profit. For some who travel receive more good in their bodies by the tossing of the ship, while they are at sea, than benefit in their minds by breathing in a foreign air, when they come to land. My roving spirit carried me far in my young time, to France, Germany, Italy, ere I passed my thirtieth year. For my Lord Zouch I gathered news of State, searched libraries, bought books, held converse with scholars. Perchance study and philosophy had been my truest calling; but I was early wrested therefrom into civil uses. For being but a private traveller in Florence, Ferdinando, their Grand Duke, was pleased to employ me into Scotland, bearing antidotes and a warning of some practice against his life to James, who then ruled our northern kingdom. A painful journey I made; but it proved the cause of my after employments abroad by that Sovereign, when he came to govern our England also. Truly in my youth and energy I welcomed such active service, and was in continual motion for more than a score of years, revolving amid Courts and Princes. Which revolution taught me in the end to value the wisdom of rest.

Walton. Yet believe me, Mr. Ex-Ambassador, your services abroad to this nation were such that you need take no shame of them.

Wotton. It may be so. But I cannot but grieve that so much labour often effected so little; nay, seemed as poured in vain. I speak chiefly of the middle part of mine embassies, of discussions, despatches, treaties made but to be broken, quarrels on slight grounds (easily found where men mean not to agree), words and ink spent unsparingly, when perchance swords and artillery had spoken to better purpose. My good master, King James of blessed memory, laboured for peace (remembering the Gospel promise); but, alas! men were bent and ready for battle.

Walton. You were not yourself, I think, Sir Knight, in any field of fight?

Wotton I was not. But I had part and lot in negotiations, audiences, letters between Vienna and Prague, even up to the very day when on the White Hill by this last town the fire of war blazed out. A fire not yet quenched after eighteen years; nor like to be for many years to come. When we bethink us of the alleged religious causes of a war so bloody to Germany, we may indignantly say with the Latin poet: "Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum." Or, in our vulgar:

> Such deeds of cruelty and shame
> Were wrought in fair Religion's name.

Walton. Sad indeed have been the sufferings in those lands. We deemed, some years since, that the royal Swede bade fair to win decisive victory for truth and free conscience. But after his fall the scale turned against the good cause.

Wotton. Ay. And yet Bernhard of Weimar wrought wonders on the Danube some years since; and he is even now (as I hear) playing the man amid the fortresses on the Rhine. But the end is not yet.

Walton. God grant that right may at last prevail, and peace therewith!

Wotton. I echo your prayer, good friend. But there were men of peace even in those evil days. It was my hap near Linz in Upper Austria, then newly taken by the Duke of Bavaria, to see on the bank of the Danube Kepler, a man famous in the sciences. He had a little black tent, convertible, like a windmill, to all quarters at pleasure; exactly close and dark, save at one small hole, to which he applied a long perspective trunk, with a convex glass fitted to the said hole, through which the visible radiations of all the objects without were intromitted, falling upon a paper accommodated to receive them. And so he traced them with his pen in their natural appearance, turning his little tent round by degrees, till he had designed the whole aspect of the field, an ingenious application to Chorography of a well-known Optic Theory. So pacifical in his dark chamber wrought Kepler amid growing din of war and warriors. And I have thought that such a revolving house, or roof, might be used with large celestial telescopes. And could roof and telescope be made to turn by clockwork with the diurnal revolution of the heavens, it were well: for so the observer might sit at ease, and watch for any length of time a star once found. But I am tedious with too much learning.

Walton. Not so, Sir. Such discourse about means to enlarge our view, and reveal new wonders, delights me. "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork." And surely the more so, the better they be known. I love to hear of such star-gazers; so they be led (as were Eastern sages of old) by the stars to Him who made them.

Wotton. And Kepler was, I verily believe, a man of humble mind. He discovered much, and opened the way for the discovery of more (as himself hath said in the end of his book on Astronomy) "in succeeding ages, when the Author of Nature shall be pleased to reveal these mysteries." To this Kepler I conveyed one of three copies of the *Novum Organum* of our immortal Lord Bacon, which the author had sent to me out there.

Walton. Knew you, Sir, that great Chancellor well?

Wotton. I may claim to have known him well; but my foreign employments held me much abroad during the times of his chief greatness.

Walton. You had, if I mistake not, some kinship or affinity with him.

Wotton. His eldest brother's eldest son, Sir Edmund Bacon, was and is my very dear friend and nephew, for he took to wife my sweetest niece (now with God), still, after twelve years, by him and by me unforgotten, for love and life are not conterminable. But your meal, my friend, is, I see, ended. Come, go we forth, and yet further descend the stream, and earn a somewhat better title to be called anglers.

Walton. With all my heart. Pleasant is the air, and pleasant this meadow.

Wotton. Datchet mead was ever so deemed. There is a good spot not far down the stream where I often use to take perch: the bed of the river is firm and gravelly, such as they love; and there be deep holes. We can fish them from the bank, between the willows. Look, yonder is the bridge that links Datchet to the Berkshire shore.

Walton. A quaint structure, of several arches, that seem to leave scant room for the passage of boat or barge.

Wotton. There is just space for boats to be rowed through between the piles, without need to shift or shorten oars, so they be well steered. Our Eton youngsters often put this to the proof. But now let's to our fishing. Sit we or stand within easy hearing, and converse while we wait for bites. When it is time to move hence, we will count our scaly spoil. (*They both fish.*)

Walton. Did you not tell me once, Sir Knight, that these shingly beds were haunts of gudgeon?

Wotton. Indeed, there be many good pitches hereabouts for the punt-anglers who disdain not such small fry. 'Tis from punts that our Eton and Windsor fishermen take gudgeon; sitting in a punt moored across the stream, and casting in their hook on the side from which the stream runs.

Walton. I am told, too, that now and again they stir the ground with a large rake, which setteth the fish on the move to bite more merrily.

Wotton. They do so. 'Tis a lazy kind of angling this; but may entertain the young angler in fine weather. And many are wont to land on a shore or eyot, and fry their fish for dinner. And gudgeons fresh from the Thames are, let me tell you, marvellous good meat.

Walton. I warrant you they be.

Wotton. That ground-stirring whereof we spoke recalls to me an old saying of a Greek playwright. He hath a merry conceit about demagogues being like to eel-fishers, who, while the pool is quiet, catch nothing, but, when they stir the mud up and down, catch good store of eels. Even so those (saith he) who lead the mob suck their advantage from troubled waters.

Walton. Your Greek had a ready wit. And of such mud-stirrers, methinks, we have even now no lack.

Wotton. To a philosopher fish and fishing might supply more than one similitude. Catching men needs skill, as doth catching fish. Men differ as do fishes. There be lively trouts, dull loggerheaded chubs, perch prickly and ill to handle, slippery eels. Cunning men there be and wary, foolish others, and blindly rushing to the bait.

Walton. True, Sir Knight. And if there be none mute as fish, yet the noisier sort make us wish they were so. But, indeed, you put me in mind of verses (I verily believe your own) about the country's recreation and the Court's deceits:

> Here are no false entrapping baits
> To hasten too too hasty fates;
> Unless it be
> The fond credulity
> Of silly fish, which, worldling-like, still look
> Upon the bait, but never on the hook.

Wotton. Whether these be mine I will not tell you; but I will be bold to repeat to you a part of some that I made not long since on a bank as I sate a-fishing:

> And now all Nature seem'd in love:
> The lusty sap began to move;
> New juice did stir th' embracing vines,
> And birds had drawn their Valentines.
> The jealous trout, that low did lie,
> Rose at a well-dissembled fly:
> There stood my Friend, with patient skill,
> Attending of his trembling quill.
> Already were the eaves possest
> With the swift Pilgrim's daubèd nest;
> The groves already did rejoice
> In Philomel's triumphing voice.

Walton. Good Sir, I am where I never thought to be, in a poem. But sure these verses glide as softly and sweetly from your mouth as doth this river beside which they were made.

Wotton. Softly as he flows now, know that Thames has at times a far other mood. Not seldom, in February or thereabouts, we are so besieged in our Eton for weeks together with an overflow of water from rains, or melting snows, or both, that our boats cannot pass under the bridges. Our College Buildings are left as an island lodge in a mighty lake. Miles of country lie submerged. The view from a high spot (as the Castle Terrace at Windsor) helps us to imagine earth's aspect when the Flood upbare Noah in his Ark, or the Greek deluge of Deucalion. Whereof Latin poets have well written. And none hath better sung of floods than Flaccus, who contrasts the diverse moods of rivers, likening to them our changeful life: since we know not the morrow, let us (he advises) deal well with to-day:

> Wisely the present use. All else is borne
> Like stream, that now doth glide
> Peaceful within his channel to the tide,
> Now rolleth stones smooth-worn,
> Stems, cattle, houses, rapt in ruinous
> Confusion; while around
> Mountains and woods rebellow to the sound,
> What time fierce floods uprouse
> Chafed rivers from their rest.

Such are the thoughts of Horace, apparelled in my poor English. And the same bard, in a lighter measure, tells how the Tiber in his time frighted the Romans lest there should be another Deucalionian drowning, such as drove the seal-herd of Proteus to the high hills:

> When clung the fish in elms above,
> The wonted harbourage of dove.

Walton. Sir Knight, Sir Knight, of eels travelling over grass-land I have experience; but fish were strange fruit, methinks, in elm-boughs. Yet marvels often turn out true. And I thank you much for opening to me in English such choice treasure.

Wotton. Well, I see by the sun 'tis time we were moving. Now for our tale of fish. A goodly show! But again youth wins over age. We will leave them unnumbered, content to know that for two anglers there be enough. We shall, if it please you, retrace our way, conversing as we go, to a point a little above where we began our fishing.

Walton. Be it so; to stretch our legs will do us good.

(*They walk towards Eton College.*)

Wotton. Our view of Datchet yonder leads me to tell you, friend, of a pleasure I had in April last. One Mr. Milton, who hath dwelt somewhile at Horton, not far beyond Datchet, honoured me with a visit. I would I had known him earlier. His conversation left me with a taste for more. He is a youth of much learning and taste, and of a gravity beyond his years. He is even now gone to travel abroad.

Walton. For foreign travel you could give him sound counsel, Sir Henry.

Wotton. It was even for this he sought me. And I gave him then by mouth of my best. Soon thereafter came a letter from him, and a dainty piece of entertainment therewith, being a poem entitled *Comus*, in part Tragical, in part Lyrical, and both of singular delight. Surely it will live long. And yet nobler and higher flights may be hoped from such a bird of song. I wrote him thanks therefor, adding some further counsels about his pilgrimage. I could not do better than repeat to him (what I had before given to another) the old Roman courtier's advice, "Thoughts close, countenance loose." But whether he will alway heed the caution I am not sure. Youth is apt to be overbold. The times are dangerous, nowhere more so than in Italy, whither he intends. And I noted in him a fiery ardour against the Pope and Romish error.

Walton. I am with him in disliking much of Romish practice. Yet are there good men of different faiths. And I have had, and have yet, a true friendship with some of the Roman communion.

Wotton. I liked not what I found in Rome many years since: Religion converted from a rule of conscience to an instrument of State. But let men take heed of thinking the farther they go from the Church of Rome the nearer they are to God.

Walton. For myself, I pretend not to deep learning; rather would I refrain my soul, and meddle not in high matters. And for religious wranglings, Sir Knight, no word hath been spoken truer than your own in the Panegyrick to our King: "The itch of disputation will prove the scab of the Churches."

Wotton. I purpose that this apophthegm be inscribed on my grave. For indeed disputers in their heat lose both the truth and charity. Which being lost, what remains? And I, like you, have known good men of differing creeds. Padre Paolo, of Venice, was a wonder for humility and learning, a bold champion of his Republick's rights, yet withal giving up naught of his religious faith. Arminius (at whom some cry) I knew well at Leyden for one of grave learning, strict life, and meek spirit. Such was also Mr. Perkins of Cambridge, who dissented from Arminius on many questions. Last, I would instance one of our Fellows at Eton, my good friend Mr. John Hales (a very walking Library). He hath been by some charged with wrong doctrine, yet a more devout man never lived. And so, after examination held, our good Archbishop judged; who sent to him a Prebendaryship of Windsor undesired, but not (as I say) undeserved. I indeed would wish no better friend and counsellor than Mr. Hales during my last days upon earth. But turn we to lighter matters, for we shall soon be again at the bridge over Thames' tributary close to our College. Thence will we to the river's bank, and wield awhile our rods. Towards evening anglers sometimes fare best. And I mean, at a spot I wot of, to make trial of the artificial fly. In the use whereof I am perchance your match; for you, I believe, have not so much practised this kind of angling.

Walton. Indeed, no. But I shall carefully watch your art with the "well-dissembled fly," and haply I may use this method more hereafter.

Wotton. It is the way of taking fish that I prefer. Chubs are well caught thus. Also there be some of us who use it hereabouts for bleak, using a small pliable rod, and a very small fly of a sad brown or black colour. Thus furnished, we whip for them in the swift streams on a summer's evening. And let me tell you that I have seen in Italy many that will catch swallows so; the bird-angler standing on the top of a steeple and casting a long line. Yet I admire not this art. Swallows are but indifferent meat. Besides, they suffer (I doubt) much pain from the wounding of the hook, whereas, fish feel not keenly, being of cold blood and cartilaginous mouth.

Walton. Indeed, Sir, Italian practice in this pleases me no more than in matters ecclesiastical. 'Tis a treachery, methinks, so to treat those pretty pilgrims, harbingers of Spring, who so trustingly build their nests beneath our eaves, and further delight our eyes with their airy circlings.

Wotton. You are right. (*They come to Sheep's Bridge.*) Here is our bridge. See to the right the avenue of lime-trees that parts the brook from the pool—a noted haunt of pike. Such as love to go out and meditate or muse in the evening (as did your namesake of old, worthy Izaak) might well pace these shades and find sweet thoughts. 'Tis a fitting poet's walk. And Eton has nurtured, and will (I hope) nurture, poets enough to warrant to the glade such a name.

Walton. It will, Sir, it will. And there come even now to my mind verses of an Etonian poet, printed not many years since, of Mr. Phineas Fletcher, an excellent divine and an excellent angler; they treat of contentedness with humble estate:

No empty hopes, no courtly fears him fright;
No begging wants his middle fortune bite:
But sweet content exiles both misery and spite.
His certain life, that never can deceive him,
Is full of thousand sweets and rich content;
The smooth-leaved beeches in the field receive him
With coolest shade, till noontide heat be spent.
His life is neither tossed in boisterous seas
Of troublous world, nor lost in slothful ease;
Pleased and full blest he lives, when he his God can please.

Wotton. I thank you for your memory of these lines of our Mr. Fletcher, who doth honour to Eton and to his present county Norfolk. For he hath cure of souls at Hilgay. And I may inform you that he is thus a countryman of my dear nephew, Sir E. Bacon. And waters flow from Redgrave, my nephew's seat, through Thetford and Brandon, to join the Cam a little above where Hilgay lies. They call the river, when increased by these Eastern streams and others from the West, the Great Ouse. And all those waters be good for large perches, pikes, and breams, but not for trouts. I sometimes lay at Thetford, when about the Court of our late King James, twenty-five years or more since. But now we will by a few steps leftward touch the river-bank. And see, there is our boatman, Matthew Saye; he shall put us over to that low shingly islet. There I will try for a chub or two with a large reddish fly: so I often take them just where stream and deep meet. You, my friend, were best fish the deep hole: where you are likely to light on barbel, perch, or indeed anything; for that deep holds good store of fish. (*They fish.*) See, I have hooked a chub: he will after a strong and dogged reluctance, but no very active discursions, be mine. And now another; and soon perchance a third.

Walton. Truly, Sir Knight, you are of great prowess with the fly. But soon, I hope, my humble patience will be rewarded. What have I here? 'Tis a roach; a somewhat large one. I expected no such fish so low in the water: but perhaps he followed my bait down. And now, after seeing two more chubs won by your skill, Sir, I have a strong bite after some nibbling. Down goes the cork, down, down. And 'tis a mighty tug, now that I have struck him; almost as if my hook were fast in the bottom. Nay, it moves, shakes angrily, roves not much, but pulls back: by the manner and feel of it, 'tis an eel. And here at length we see and net him. On my word, a fine one: two pounds and a half I judge him to weigh.

Wotton. And for meat let me say, if well cooked, some would deem him our best prize to-day. But come, my worthy friend, the sun is low: we must be going. Matthew shall again put us across: but it shall be to the point of this green meadow that we term

the Fellows' Eyot: thence another path than that we came by will take us to my Cloisters.

(*As they walk up to the College, Walton looks towards Windsor.*)

Walton. Mr. Provost, how proudly towers yonder Windsor Castle! You rest under the very shadow of royalty.

Wotton. True, my dear friend. But royalty just now hath little rest, and is under a gloomy shadow. I hear of much harsh and stiff matter from Scotland, and hard to digest; new oaths there be and covenants. They will have none (they say) but Christ to reign over them. A pious cover (I doubt) of deep impiety. I had deemed hitherto that in serving my King I served my God.

Walton. I, too, best like these united: "Fear God, honour the King." Yet, methinks, of these Scots there be sober, God-fearing men. Would that a way could be found to allow freedom of conscience without breach of order! All men will never think alike: all will never accept one form of worship, however pure and beautiful.

Wotton. Indeed, there must be some liberty and mutual forbearance. Charity is the very bond of peace.

Walton. We do well to pray for "peace in our time."

Wotton. To that prayer I say Amen. And in my short time belike our English peace will not be broken. But you, my friend, are vigorous, of equable temper, of healthy outdoor habits. You will live long, I prophesy, and see much.

Walton. God send the King good advisers, say I.

Wotton. And so say I too. Yet haply the evil is too far gone; and calm may only be won through storm. Changes I foresee; changes in our government, old faiths shaken, new faiths established. Changes maybe in our Eton here, new studies, new discipline. But through all we will hope, *Floreat Etona!* And for our own personal duties, let us, howsoever, love one another, and may God love us all! But see, we are almost at my threshold. There is my cell. Come, friend, enter. My door is open, my heart more so; as a Veronese Count had writ in Latin over his palace gate. We will to supper, and soon thereafter to bed, when we have drunk a moderate cup to our next merry fishing.

Greenford Magna and Greenford Parva, Middlesex.

By I. Giberne Sieveking.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON said he was often conscious, on first coming to some spot, that it seemed somehow to convey to him a sense of adventure, of mysterious happenings, of secret deeds of violence, which no one but the stones could cry out and reveal.

Of Greenford Magna and Greenford Parva, however, it is but the subtle atmosphere of name that affects one. In themselves they affect one, as one sees them now, with a sense of slumberous placidity, of restful remoteness.

The bygone history of both hamlets dates far back into remote ages; their ancestry of events stretches far across the page of Time. "Greenforde," as the parish was called in Edward the Confessor's day, was evidently named after the pleasant little stream that meanders through the meadows here, and goes by the name of the Brent. In Domesday the record runs thus:

"Greneforde is held by the Abbot of St. Peter for eleven hides* and a half. The land is seven carucates. Five hides are in demesne, in which there is one plough, and another might be employed. The villeins have five ploughs. One villein holds a hide and a virgate. . . . A certain foreigner has a hide and a virgate.

"There are three cottars and six slaves; pannage† for 300 hogs: pasture for the cattle of the village. The whole valued at 7*l.*, in the reign of the Confessor at 10*l.* This manor . . . was and is parcel of the possessions of the Church of St. Peter."

The mansion-house and site of the Manor of Greenford were sold in 1647 by Parliamentary Commissioners to Sir William Masham, and the manor of Stickleton Greenford was given, so old records say, to the Priory of Ankerwyke, and this eventually went to the share of Bisham Abbey (see Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii.).

* "Higid" answers to enough land for a household.

† M.F. "pasnage," "pawnage," for feeding swine with mast.

The entrance to the village of Greenford Magna is, if you approach it from the direction of Harrow, under a leafy canopy of ancient trees. Immediately on the right, standing back in its acre of God's garden, is the church. When I first saw it, it lay in a shimmer of glistening haze, in the white radiancy that is never seen on the further side of August. Opposite—or, rather, to be more correct, slanting opposite—is the old grammar or charity school, standing in a sort of shy reserve, well hidden behind the high walls of its little front-garden. It is a long, low white building, which owed its foundation in 1710 to a certain man named Marnham, who left lands for the education of children.

GREENFORD MAGNA CHURCH.

It goes by the name of the Marnham Charity now, as the Charity Commissioners latterly united three charities in one—that of George Smith, who in 1649 concerned himself with the bodily needs of his poorer brethren, and left an acre of land to supply bread three times a year for them; that of William Millet, who in 1663 gave £5 per annum for the buying of frieze gowns for two poor men and two poor women; and that of Marnham himself, who left lands for the betterment of the minds of the younger parishioners.

There is also another ancient charity of which mention is made in old records, though in the place of its birth it is no longer recognised. It is that of Henry Collyn, who gave lands to the church of Greenford for the "maintenance of five lights to be kept burning constantly before the image of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary." No symbolic lights burn now in the quaint little church of Greenford Magna; the thought arises, nevertheless—the sputter of a light even though it be—in the antechamber of the mind of the old-record worm, "Where is the oil money? It is not spent in dim religious light." In what is it, then, spent?

On the ceiling of the church porch are the symbols of the Passion on either side, and just inside the church itself a brass "to Richard Thornton, 1544, and Alys his wife." There is beside them another brass, with effigy, to a lady—date supposed to be 1480.

Under the two former figures are the words: "Of your Charitie pray for the soules of Rychard Thorneton and Alys hys wyfe, the whyche Rychard deceased the viii day of Decemb: the year of our Lord MDLIIII. on whos soules Jesus have mercy. Amen." A few steps away is the font, not particularly striking as regards its proportions, but curious and interesting as touching its claims to antiquity. Round it are these words: "Petra Christus si quis sitit ad me veniat"; and the notification of the giver thus: "Ex dono Dominæ Franciscæ Coston viduæ nuper defunctæ 1638."

Passing up the nave towards the chancel, one is confronted by the Coston monument, with its quaintly-worded inscription and testimony to the worth of the "mother of a family of beautiful children," who "was a careful nurse to them." At the close comes the reflection of her husband, Simon Coston: "To love your wife while she lives is happiness, and after her death a sacred duty."

On the north wall of the chancel is a brass, date about 1500, of a priest in eucharistic vestments — chasuble, maniple, stole, and alb—and the words:

Miserere miserator quia vero sum peccator,
Unde precor licet reus miserere mei deus,
Mag'r Thomas Symons rector ecclie de Grynforth.

On the chancel wall is a monument to Michael Gardiner, Rector in 1630, and Margaret his wife, and underneath:

Oravit pro me Christus
Satis est:
Voluit ut ubi ille ibi et ego sim
Pactum est.
Michael Gardiner Rector hujus
Ecclesiæ.

The rectory was granted by Henry VIII. after the dissolution of the monasteries to Sir Thomas Wroth of Durance. In 1650 the tithes and glebe were valued at £160 per annum. John de Feckenham, Abbot of Westminster, was Vicar in 1554 for two years. He is said, in old records, to have been very humane to the persecuted Protestants in the reign of "Bigoted Mary."

Edward Terry, who was Vicar in 1629, was a somewhat travelled man. He wrote an account of his voyage to the Great Mogul, and also a eulogium of the character of Charles II. As Mr. Terry was buried in Greenford churchyard in 1660, one gathers that he only had opportunity for an early edition of that character, which did not lend itself to so roseate a definition later on in life.

By the kindness of the present Vicar of Greenford, Mr. Parry (to whom I am indebted for much kindly information), I had access to some interesting quotations from the *Boundaries of the Parish of Greenford*, which were drawn up in 1813. The "Award of Charles Kent, Commissioner . . . in 53rd year of George III.," begins thus, with specially rounded periods all its own:

"I have perambulated, enquired into, set out and ascertained, fixed and determined, the Boundaries of the said Parish of Greenford—that is to say, commencing at the S.W. corner of Hanwell Mead, and proceeding in a N.W. direction about 66 yards thence in a N.E. to a Pond at S.W. corner of Mill Close, thence . . . to Folgate in the Road . . . thence in a N.E. direction in a strait line to the S.W. corner of Further Tatters meadow, thence under the W. fences of the said Further Tatters and Great Tatters . . . to a Gate Post at the . . . corner of an ancient Lane, and under the Ffence of the said Lane . . . across Braugh Meadow Pit, Close Round Close, Little Flying Grove, Long Close, and Bush Hart Grove to the Butt of an Oak . . . across Great Larkins and Further Larkins . . . and across common called Horsendon Green [where a battle was fought in other years] . . . Tatter Meadow, Great Sheeps Leys . . . thence . . . to the Oven in the House of James White, thence in a S.W. direction to the said James White's Yard Gate, and continues in the course till it comes to the Folgate where the Boundary commenced."

Nothing could have been wetter than the day on which I first saw the church of Greenford Parva. Nevertheless, as we sped along the lanes leading to it, there was a certain charm about the very raininess of our environment.

The sky was raked with vapour, and gray fleecy clouds sailed stormily across it, while sometimes a strip of pale watery blue became visible. As we turned a corner in the road we met a man who had temporarily "taken the veil" in the shape of an old brown sack, which he had thrown over head and shoulders for shelter. We noted, too, the welcome bit of red shale beside the half-finished railway-line, the gleaming steel catching the light brilliantly under the further bridge.

A distant "ping" from the rifle-butts, with the flying rain damping the echo, as if with wool, came limply to our ears; then a factory chimney loomed in the mist before us, and the canal on one side showed murky and oily, with slimy-looking tracings winding away on its surface like the tracks of a snail; and lastly came Greenford Parva Church, the object of our journey.

The curious little old church, with vicarage attached, is so shut in that I could not have managed to take a photograph of it from near by, even if I had not been prevented from doing so by the rain. There is a splendid open view from the churchyard, stretching over distant meadows and woods.

The parish, which consists of about five houses, is known thereabouts by the name of "Perivale," but this name does not occur in records before the sixteenth century. Norden says "Perivale, more truly Purevale," alluding to the fertile soil, but Lysons thinks it is more likely that it is a corruption of the word "Parva."

When the Survey was taken, Ernulfwa held three hides in Greenford of Geoffrey de Mandeville; the land was one carucate and a half, on which one plough was used. . . . There were two cottars and a slave. . . . Land was worth 20s. . . . and in the Confessor's reign it was worth 40s.* This land had been held by two sokemen: one of them a Canon of St. Paul's, who had two hides, and might alien them at his pleasure. The other was servant of Ansgar, Master of the Horse, who could not make any grant without his master's leave. In the same village Ansgot held half a hide under Geoffrey, "which land was two ox-gangs." Some of these estates lay in the parish of Great Greenford, and were afterwards granted to the Priory of Ankerwyke.

"The parish of Greenford Parva or Cornhull was held under them in like manner by the Beaumonts. Ælveve, at the time of taking the Norman Survey, held half a hide in Greenford of the King. The manor of Cornhull, Cornhill or Greenford Parva belonged to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who surrendered it to King Edward II. in exchange for churches of Cestreton and Worsfield in Warwickshire."

Then on another page of the record comes the notification that "John de Beaumont . . . was seised of 100 acres of land: the church of Greenford Parva taxed at 100s., a ruinous messuage, fifteen acres of meadow, held under the Priory of St. Helen's."

The church itself is mentioned as a "small and ancient structure of flints covered with red tiles." Inside it is full of a very "dim religious light," to which one's eyes have to grow accustomed before they can discern the details. The building dates from about the middle of the twelfth century. The font is dated 1665, and on it are the words, "This was the gift of Simon Coston"—the same who stated his views on matrimony in the inscription on his wife's monument in Greenford Magna Church. There are some interesting mural paintings at the west end. I noticed a quotation from the first Prayer-Book of Edward VI. outside the porch: "As touching kneeling, crossing, holding up of hands, knocking upon the breast, and other gestures, they may be used or left, as every man's devotion serveth, without blame."

Another notice attracts one's attention on account of its curious coupling of dogs and smokers, and is to this effect: "No young children (except under strict control), dogs, nor persons smoking, admitted."

There is a brass just outside the chancel steps to George Myllet, 1600, and Henry Myllet, 1500, presumably. Above this brass, on the right-hand side (if one faces the east end of the church), is a curious example of eighteenth-century monumental inscriptions. There does not seem any reason for the sculptured tearful baby above it, who is turning away from the inscription, wiping away his tears with one hand, while he points

* Mr. Parry tells me that the land here has greatly decreased in value.

to the words beneath, which, by the way, he is too young to understand: "Near this place are deposited the remains of Lane Harrison, Esq., a young gentleman whose many good qualities of heart and mind rendered him an honour to his family, and the delight of his friends, an ornament; but seised by the small-pox he died on xv. of August, MDCCXL., in the 26th year of his age. . . . This monument is erected by his sisters Mary, the wife of John Clerke, Esq., Susanna, Anne, and Sarah."

The register in this parish only dates back to 1707.

The Influence of the Norman Conquest upon the Invasion of England.

By the Rev. Geoffry Hill, M.A.

THE Conquest of England did not prove, when we consider the size and the population of the country, a difficult task. There was no period after the Battle of Hastings, however short, when the English seemed to have any chance of driving the Normans over the sea. A portion of England—perhaps half of it—made one good fight for independence—the fight on the Sussex downs—but only one; while the stand made by the remaining portions was weak and contemptible. How can we explain this? Why was England conquered with such ease? It is remarked in identical language by Symeon of Durham and by Eadmer—the latter a good authority upon the religious feeling of the day—and it is repeated by Roger de Hoveden, that the slaughter of the Normans was so great at Hastings that their victory could only be ascribed to a miracle; and the same religious feeling would have regarded the easiness of the conquest of England as equally miraculous. It is said that on one occasion, when the Conqueror expressed surprise that England should have been subdued without much trouble, the Abbot of St. Albans informed him that his success was due to the English monasteries, which had taken his side because they thought he had the best right to the crown. That the support of the Pope, who must have influenced a considerable portion of English monasticism, had something to do with William's success there can be no doubt; but the main reason was the want of cohesion among Englishmen. The men of the various English provinces would not withstand the common enemy together, but only separately; they would not consent to combine, and consequently they were beaten in detail. Possibly they thought that, as each district had contended against the Danes by itself, in like manner might the Normans be encountered. The England of the South and of the East-centre was the first to meet the invaders. It was defeated at Hastings after a contest which reflects the highest credit, if not on its skill, at least on its valour. But, though there was a short time during which it was possible that further resistance might be made, nothing more was done in the districts held by Godwine's sons, except in the South-west, where the people had not been largely represented at Hastings. Exeter was the centre of this resistance, and it, too, failed. Then came the turn of the North. The Danish fleet entered the Humber to assist the Northumbrians, and 3,000 Normans were put to the sword at York; but the result of the rising was another failure. Lastly there was an encounter between the invaders and the men of the West-central districts at Chester; and this, too, resulted in favour of the invaders. The struggle among the fens of Ely is hardly to be counted as an attempt to throw off the Norman yoke; for it was carried on on the side of the English by men who might be termed the "irreconcilables." Before Hereward had begun the contest the Conqueror had already proved that England was his.

But let us forget facts for the moment, and suppose that the Duke of Normandy failed in his attempt upon England; and he might easily have done so, although he was the most masterful ruler of his day. We may admit that Harold, hard fighter though he was, was on the whole inferior to William; and yet if the English fleet had retained the command of the English Channel, and there

was nothing to prevent its doing so; if the Pope had not excommunicated Harold, thereby causing numbers of adventurers to flock to William's standard by giving the war the appearance of a crusade; if Harold Hardrada's invasion had not prevented the English Harold from meeting William with the full military force of his kingdom; if Harold had not been killed at Hastings; if his brother Gyrth had lived to put himself at the head of the English—if any one of these eventualities had taken place, it is likely that William would never have been King of England, and the failure of the Norman invasion would probably have caused England to remain for centuries a loose collection of States, and consequently a tempting bait to a strong Continental Power. But the Norman Conquest made a second conquest morally impossible; for the Normans were not the men to allow their places to be usurped by others. We cannot, of course, assert that it was altogether incredible that an Englishman should arise who would amalgamate all the conflicting parties and interests in Teutonic Britain; but so great was the tendency among Englishmen towards disunion that it was not at all likely; for provincial jealousy would have proved too strong for him, unless he had been a man of very marked ability and great strength of character.

By a consideration of the state of England on the eve of the Norman conquest we shall see how unlikely it was that the country should ever be practically united unless by foreign assistance. There were at this period in England three provinces of nearly equal power and extent—Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex. We must not forget that there were other territorial divisions as well: Oswald's earldom, which corresponds to the present county of Northumberland, and the earldoms of Waltheof, Gyrth, and Leofwine. But the first-named would, from its geographical position, have been compelled to throw in its lot with the principality which stretched from the Humber to the Tyne, old associations making this easy; for Deira and Bernicia had often in former days constituted one kingdom; and the three other earldoms were manifestly but temporary arrangements, Waltheof's being but a detached portion of Mercia; Gyrth's being closely connected with Mercia both geographically and, since Offa's days, politically; and Leofwine's being but the eastern portion of an enlarged Wessex. Of these three powers—Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex—Wessex was for the time, and had been for some time, uppermost. She had won this position by the ability of Egberct, the weakness of Mercia, and the civil discords in Northumbria. She had retained it and bettered it both through the fact that, while Mercia and Northumbria were being continually harassed and overrun and finally colonized by the Danes, she had enjoyed comparative immunity, except on a few occasions, and also by reason of the remarkable ability of the West Saxon reigning house, there being hardly a King from Egberct's son Ethelwulf to Edmund Ironside who was not an able administrator and a hard fighter. But the position was not an established one. Wessex had shared in the general overthrow brought about by Canute, and its position of superiority over Mercia and Northumbria on the eve of the Conquest was as much the result of the exertions of Earl Godwine and his sons as of the possession of the throne of England by the Royal Family of Wessex. Indeed, it might be said that, when the two northern provinces chose to combine, Wessex was compelled to yield to them. Thus, the discontent of Northumbria and Mercia with Wessex caused them in 955 to elect Edgar as King under his brother Eadwig, who thus became in reality only King of Wessex; and Siward of Northumbria, combining with Leofwic of Mercia, had caused the banishment of Godwine, Earl of Wessex, in 1051. It is very probable that if the storm that set in from Normandy had been weathered Wessex would have retained her ascendancy for a time; for the house of Godwine was stronger in every respect than that of Leofwic, which now held the larger part of both Northumbria and Mercia, Edwin and Morkere, Leofwic's sons, being in no point comparable to Harold and Gyrth. But there was no intrinsic superiority in Wessex over the other two great earldoms; in fact, either of them by itself would have been equal to Wessex in population and military resources if a strong ruler had arisen to unite Oswald's

earldom to the rest of Northumbria or to reconstitute the Mercia of Offa, a territory which included all England between the Humber and the Thames; while the two combined, as has been before remarked, would certainly have been more than a match for Wessex, if their rulers were superior to the ruler of Wessex for the time being. We suppose it to be most probable that Wessex would have been in the ascendant for, let us say, fifty years, and that then, owing to its being in the hands of a weak grandson of Harold's, or owing to the displeasure of Northumbria and Mercia at the selfish policy of Wessex, the southern province might have lost its position of superiority to one of the other two.

It is likely that this would not have been Mercia. We make this statement for several reasons. Geographically compact though the Mercia of Offa was, being bounded on three sides by three great rivers, the Humber, the Severn, and the Thames, and on the eastern side by the North Sea, yet its unity was but on the surface; for in the south-west her population was not Anglian, but Saxon, being that portion of the West Saxons which, under the name of Hwiccas, had broken away from the main body; on the south-east there were other Saxons, who had once formed the kingdom of Essex; and on the north-east the Angles were not Angles of Mercian origin, but men who, calling themselves the North folk and the South folk, had attempted to maintain a kingdom for themselves between the marshes of Ely and the North Sea, and had only become a portion of the Mercian kingdom by compulsion. Again, the Mercians themselves, by whom we mean the North Mercians, the South Mercians or Mid-Angles, the Lindiswara, the Gyrwas, and the South Angles, were mutually very distinct, this distinctness being carried to such a pitch that it has been doubted whether these tribes, although one King reigned over them, ever had a common capital. It may be said further that what unity Mercia had possessed had been greatly impaired by the compact made between King Alfred and the Danes, by which Watling Street divided it into two portions, a Danish and an English. And, lastly, at the time of which we are now speaking, the eve of the Conquest, this sense of unity among the tribes between Humber and Thames must have almost, if not entirely, disappeared, owing to a new bisection of Middle England which family and political exigencies had brought about. In Danish days the line dividing Mercia into two parts had run from London to Chester or Shrewsbury; now it ran from the Wash to the Severn. Under all these circumstances it may, we think, be said, with a large amount of moral certainty, that Mercia would not have been ready for a long time, if at all, to contest with Wessex the position which may be termed the Bretwaldaship. It is, of course, possible that another Penda or Wulfhere or Offa might have arisen in Mercia at a time when Wessex and Northumbria were for some reason in themselves weak or under weak rulers; and it is possible, too, that an alliance of Mercia with Wales might have turned the scales in its favour, or an irruption of Danes might have stiffened the Mercian armies and given them the victory over the West Saxons and the Northumbrians. But it is much more likely that before long Mercia would have ceased to exist under the pressure of either its northern or its southern neighbour, perhaps of both. Supposing events had turned out so, either neighbour might have absorbed the whole collection of States that went by the name of Mercia; but it is most likely that Wessex would have encroached from the South (this it had already begun to do) and Northumbria from the North; that the process of detrition would have been gradual; and that finally some artificial line of demarcation would have been found between the two conquering States. Artificial to a great extent the line must have been; for there exist no prominent features in Central England that would naturally serve as limits to kingdoms. We take it, therefore, that in the struggle for supreme power Wessex would have triumphed at first; for in the early months of 1066 it was already uppermost; the House of Godwine was greater in every respect than the House of Leofwic; and Wessex was homogeneous except for the Jutes of Kent, Meon, and Wight, and except for the South Saxons who lay to the east of them; whereas Northumbria was distinctly not homogeneous, the Danes being dominant in

Deira and the Angles in Bernicia, and the Angles of Bernicia being, we may suppose, about as distinct from those of Deira as the Saxons of the South were from those of the West. There was in Northumbria no area corresponding to that which stretched from Wimbledon to Exeter, and from the Thames to the coast of Dorsetshire, in which men could say, "We are all of one blood and of one speech."

There existed in the eleventh century in the northern parts of Britain a Gaelic kingdom that was being slowly anglicized. Perhaps this drawing together of Gael and Angle in the North began in 717, when the Pictish King of the day expelled the Columban clergy and adopted the Catholic Easter, being urged to do so by the influence of the Northumbrian Church. At any rate, from that time forward alliances between the Northumbrian Angles and the eastern kingdom beyond the Forth, whether termed Pictish or Scottish, were frequent. In 756 Picts and Angles combined to attack Dumbarton, the capital of Cumbria or Strathclyde. In the early part of the tenth century Cumbria was handed over to the Scots or Picts (for we can call them by either name) by Edward the Elder; later on, with or without the consent of the English, the Scots, as they may now be termed, began a process of encroachment upon Northumbria until the Battle of Carham, fought in 1018, put all that part of the province that lay to the north of the Tweed into their hands, and the King who at the time of the Norman Conquest sat upon the Scottish throne, after spending an exile in England, had been restored to his rights by English arms. The tendency, therefore, among the rulers of the Scots was southward. An important English province was already in their hands, and it is not unlikely that Oswald's earldom, inhabited as it was by men of the same race as those of the Lothians, would before many years have been attacked by the anglicized Scots, who, being already in possession of Cumbria, as well as of the land north of the Tweed, would have closed in upon it from two sides. There would probably have been a struggle of some severity between the Scots in their southward progress and the united Danes and Angles of Deira; but the Deirans could hardly have fought successfully for long against a King who would have been at the head of his own subjects, the Gaels, both Pictish and Scottish, who lived between the Forth and the Spey, and also of the Angles of Bernicia, the Britons of Strathclyde or Cumbria, and the Picts of Galloway. If Deira in this extremity had been assisted by a powerful Wessex, the struggle would have been doubtful; but this assistance would probably not have been given except from motives of policy; for there was no love between the West Saxons and the Northumbrians; and a successful Wessex would have had no hesitation at the end of the war in incorporating Deira within its territories. It is not, therefore, by any means fanciful to suppose that a victorious Scottish army might have reached the banks of the Humber. When once nothing but this river or one of its tributaries divided the Scots from the West Saxons, the struggle for the first place among the various kingdoms and principalities of Britain could not have been long delayed. Even if the Scots had never conquered as far as the Humber, but had been obliged to content themselves with the southern boundary which they had won in 1018, it is likely that the struggle between them and the West Saxons would have been one of long continuance; for as time went on both kingdoms would appropriate more and more of their Celtic hinderland, and in doing so gain fresh strength by means of the additional troops which they would be able to bring into the field. If a conflict had taken place within twenty years of the year 1066, the Scots would have marched to the field of battle assisted by the English of the Lothians and by the British of a Strathclyde that reached to the cross on Stainmore. If the conflict had been deferred for another fifty years, the Picts of Galloway and the Gaelic population north of the Mounth and west of the Spey would have joined them; for they were with them at the Battle of the Standard in 1137. In another fifty years, if the rivalry between the two States still continued, the Scots would have drawn reinforcements from the Norwegians of Orkney and Caithness, and from the population, partly Scandinavian, but chiefly Gaelic, of the Western Isles, which the Norwegian con-

quest had hitherto separated from the inhabitants of the Scottish mainland. The English, on the other hand, could have drawn auxiliaries from Wales and Cornwall. How serviceable these Celtic mercenaries would have proved to her may be inferred from the frequent use of Welshmen in the English armies of the Middle Ages, and from the part which Cornishmen have played in English history. We will suppose, then, that the contest between England and Scotland, each assisted by its Celtic hinderland, would have been, owing to the equality of the disputants, prolonged for many years. In this case a great advantage would have accrued to that State which first seized on Ireland and drew from thence recruits for the replenishment of its armies. But it is more than likely that both States would have seen the advantage of recruiting their armies from Ireland, and that, while Scotland seized the northern half, from which she was but a few miles distant, England would have occupied the southern half, which was within easy reach of a fleet setting out from Bristol or from the coast of Pembrokeshire. Thus, the strife between the two rivals would have been almost interminable, or at least would probably have been prolonged for centuries, unless some lucky circumstance — the rise, for example, in either State of a really great general or statesman—had turned the scales of fortune conclusively in its favour. From such a fate Britain has been saved by the Norman Conquest.

The Social Life of Mediæval England.*

THE 450 pages of Miss Bateson's *Mediæval England* are devoted to the consideration of the social rather than the political life of the nation. It is a decidedly difficult theme, far more open to pitfalls than a narrative of wars and successions, or the outline story of leading men who flourished during the period. There are certainly not more than half a dozen English men or women now living who have a sufficiently wide knowledge to be able to produce a single trustworthy volume on so wide a subject. Miss Bateson has, however, already done such conscientious and painstaking work in the field of literature covered by this title, that there need be no hesitation in the acceptance of her statements and summaries as, broadly speaking, accurate as well as interesting, although no footnotes nor lists of authorities consulted are forthcoming.

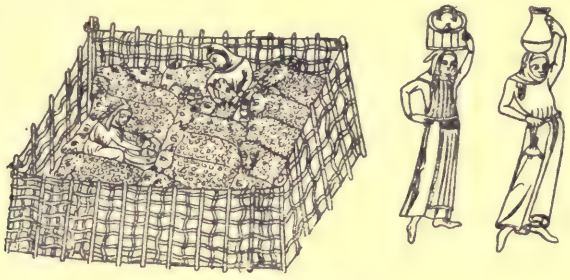
The plan adopted, for grouping the facts that are stated and the pictures of social life that are drawn, is clear and original. The limits that are laid, so far as chronology is concerned, for the study of this subject cover three centuries; namely, from 1066 to 1350—that is, from the Conquest to that fearsome dividing-line, the Black Death. This period is treated of in three sections: part one, "Norman Feudalism," 1066 to 1154; part two, "The Lawyers' Feudalism," 1154 to 1250; and part three, "Decadent Feudalism," 1250 to 1350. The subdivisions or chapters of each part are not quite the same in the three sections; but, practically, the Court life, the Church and the monasteries, learning, art and education, the tilling of the soil, and town life, successively re-occur, under slightly different headings, for the three centuries. This volume, thus arranged, ought to prove of considerable service to those who may wish to obtain with speed a careful and vivid summary, of some twenty or thirty pages, on any of the subjects just enumerated; it therefore has a distinct value as a book of reference. Moreover, it is by no means unpleasant reading if taken as a whole, whilst the general conclusions are well considered and weighty.

Particularly clear are the statements as to the working of the manor and the villain system during the Norman period, good use being made of the Black Book of Peterborough, wherein a group of vills—the vill and the manor being then almost synonymous terms—is systematically gone through, and the labours of the different tenants, with their rents in money and in kind, described in detail. This is supplemented by informa-

* *Mediæval England.* By Mary Bateson. Many illustrations. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1903. 8vo., pp. xxviii, 448. Price 5s. We are obliged to Mr. Unwin for the loan of several blocks to illustrate this notice.

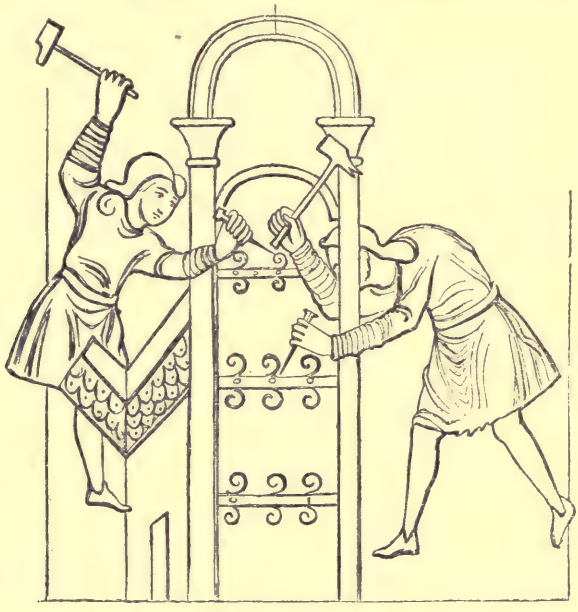
tion drawn from the early twelfth-century leases of the manors pertaining to the canons of St. Paul's, which afford interesting examples of the methods then employed in high-class farming, with accurately measured particulars as to the size of the manor-house and its various farm accessories. A sufficiency is also told of the system of tillage and strip cultivation, the stamp of which still remains on the surface of the country in some of its more open parts. A remarkable instance of this occurs in the yet open field of Bygrave, Herts, which is well illustrated from a photograph.

In sending the thoughts back to agricultural England of the mediæval days, the very great extent of sheep-milking, and the making of cheese from ewes' milk, is often forgotten.



MILKING EWES.

This was particularly the case in the Eastern counties, and more especially in Essex, where the custom lingered on long beyond mediæval days. In fact, it was the common practice throughout England wherever sheep-walks were found. Even in the comparative wilds of the Peak Forest, in Derbyshire, it was found well worth while to pen up the sheep for milking purposes; and their milk forms, at times, a fairly important item in the annual



IRON-WORKERS.

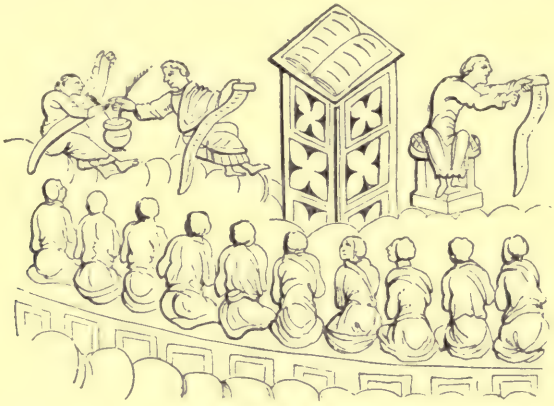
accounts of that district. An apt illustration of the milking of ewes is introduced, taken from the Louttrel Psalter, *circa* 1340.

The chapter on the privileged condition of the burgesses in the Norman days, the toll and the merchant gild, with illustrations drawn from the conditions of the government and crafts of such cities as London, Colchester, and Winchester, or the monastic borough of Bury St. Edmunds, shows Miss Bateson at her best, for the old town records of England is one of the subjects on which she is specially qualified to speak. It is really remarkable to find how much sound information on the early state of English borough life has been compressed into a few pages. Two pictures illustrative of the crafts of the times are aptly introduced into this section from a Cotton MS., *circa* 1150, in one of which a tiler is applying wooden shingles to a roof, and in the other two artificers are securing ornamental wrought-iron hinges to the large door of a church.

Two other good chapters are those which deal with "Learning, Art, and Education" in the Norman period, and with "The Church, Education, and Learning" between 1154 and 1250. Those who have not made a study of English schooling in the twelfth and thirteenth century will probably be astonished at the fairly good provision of schools, so largely fostered or directly supplied by the monasteries, that then prevailed. A vivid picture of a Norman school, taken from Eadwine's Psalter, *circa* 1150, at Trinity College, Cambridge, forms an apt tailpiece to the former of these chapters.

The introduction of the friars in the time of Henry III. is described with some spirit, though with scant appreciation. An apt illustration of a friar preaching in a cheap kind of pulpit to a congregation seated on the ground, taken from a French MS. of the Holy Grail in the British Museum, is, we think, incorrectly labelled "Open-air Preaching"; the men's heads are uncovered, and the audience are probably seated on the floor of a church's nave.

In each of the three centuries here dealt with, particular attention is rightly given to the monastic life and influence. Though obviously attempting to deal with the matter in a fair and candid spirit, it is here that Miss Bateson fails to get a clear grip of her subject, and here only that we are able to detect a few blunders that are perhaps of no great moment. The curious flaw that underlies all the comments in the three chapters on this subject is the writer's inability to see the supreme importance in each religious house—save in the friaries of the avowedly mendicant orders—of a close attention to temporal affairs; as otherwise the house would have died out. There was no way then known of holding property in the funds, or in such-like investments, and if they were to survive and be able to serve the poor and needy, and sustain a round of service of



SCHOOL SCENE, *circa* 1150.

prayer and praise, the farms of the monks must be cultivated, and the closest attention bestowed upon their lands. Religious founders always laid stress upon duties of this kind, and the condition of the monastic stores both at the mother-house and the granges invariably formed part of every genuine visitation inquiry. Good farming and careful book-keeping were among the most creditable features of English monasticism. The superior smile in which Miss Bateson indulges, when finding monastic accounts so full of details as to crops and buildings, might have been spared, if a little more reflection had been given to the subject. Supposing some future historian

A FRIAR PREACHING.

in the coming centuries found ledgers and account-books of, say, the Cowley Fathers, the East Grinstead Sisters, or one of the several Benedictine houses under the Roman obedience now in England, they would appear to be singularly mundane documents, and would convey no idea of either the spiritual services held by the inmates, or of the relief to the sick and afflicted that they administered. If, too, Miss Bateson had made a study of St. Benedict's great rule, or of the reformed rule of the congregations of Cluny or Citeaux, there would have been no sneer as to the "sacred ground of the monastic shoe-factory," for every house was to do its best to be self-contained, and labour was held to be sacred, and a bounden obligation of the vowed life.

The only omission to be noted in this comprehensive volume—and it is a strange one, though usually made by all our social historians—is the complete neglect of forests and forest laws. And yet the period covered by these pages was when forest law was in full swing in a very large part of England—in some cases for a time in whole counties—and wherever forest law prevailed ordinary life was on quite different lines to those that prevailed elsewhere. These essentially English laws and customs were of the greatest interest, and introduced an entirely different and very elaborate system of local government. The stores of information on this subject at the Public Record Office are most extensive, but have hitherto escaped attention save in certain dry and technical legal treatises. Manwood on Forest Law is sometimes quoted, but that old writer is singularly inaccurate. There might have been no forests or forest laws in England (wherein all social life was so greatly changed) so far as these pages are concerned, save for a chance allusion of three or four lines as to Henry II. insisting on "protecting his forest law from the encroachments of 'benefit.'" And even this is incorrect, for clerks, whether secular or religious, could not be "attached" by forest officers in the same summary fashion as laymen; and the justices in eyre at forest pleas had to invoke the aid of the Bishops to secure their attendance.

However, with such a useful, and in the main such a trustworthy, book before us, it would be most ungracious as well as unfair to conclude with any words of censure as to possible faulty views or regrettable omissions. The whole book is pleasant reading from the beginning to the end; particularly is this the case with the last few pages of shrewd summary. With a single paragraph therefrom this inadequate notice may fitly conclude:

"Egoism was not then a prevalent vice. . . . Into the great crowd of the anonymous were content to fall most of the architects, artists, builders, benefactors, and writers. And this perhaps because most mediæval works were the result of co-operation. A scribe who penned the whole of a great work

might ask a prayer for his soul, or utter a desire for a cup of wine for his thirsty body at the end of his tedious task ; but too many hands were at work for one man to be often able to put forward a claim to it in his own name."

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

The London Signs and their Associations.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

THE most valuable contributions, probably, to the literature of the signboard, as it relates to London, are those works which register the imperishable inscription of the trades token. Foremost of these is Burn's *Catalogue of the Beaufoy Collection;* then come John Yonge Akerman's *Tradesmen's Tokens*, 1843, etc., and Boyne's *London Index to the Trades Tokens of the Seventeenth Century*, revised by George C. Williamson, 1889, which is, however, based on Burn's *Catalogue of the Beaufoy Tokens* in the Guildhall Library. One other work not to be overlooked is James Atkins's *Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century*, 1892. Notable contributions to the exclusive treatment of the London signs are Mr. Philip Norman's *London Signs and Inscriptions*, 1893, etc.; Mr. F. G. Hilton Price's *Signs of Lombard Street* and his *Signs of Old Fleet Street.** The first, however, treats almost exclusively of the sculptured signs existing either *in situ* or in the City Museum. As to the last, Mr. Price has set an example which, if followed by other writers in respect to each individual street of importance, would prove an inestimable boon to the future student of London antiquities.

There is another and much neglected source which, if the Trinovantine placelorist will follow, he will find an ever-increasing river of knowledge. One alludes to the news-sheets of the sixteenth and seventeenth and even the early part of the eighteenth century, which, although they do not, like the token of Clark and Harris, 13, Wormwood Street, Bishopsgate, 1795, furnish the student with portraits of such distinguished personages as Washington, or, like that of J. Hatfield at the Golden Leg on Snow Hill, display the laureated bust of George III., yet, in some respects, the newspapers do more than the tokens, often affording minute details both as to the situation of the house whose sign is advertised with the name and calling of the occupant in full, and as to the thought and manners of the everyday life of the times in which they occur. And these details are invaluably supplementary to such reliable spring-heads of information as the *Little London Directory*, the *Stranger's Guide, or Traveller's Directory*, by W. Stow, 1721; *London and its Environs*, six volumes, 1761; Lockie's *Topography of London*; and James Elmes's *Topographical Dictionary of London*, 1831.

It is very far indeed from my intention to undervalue Larwood and Hotten's almost indispensable *History of Signboards;* but in the course of a long, if desultory, study of the house and trade signs generally of London, one of necessity had frequent recourse to that work, and, admirable as it is, the authors' task was primal rather than final, its deficiencies being conspicuously apparent with regard to those signs relating peculiarly to London, an adequate treatment of which was rendered impracticable by the plan which was adopted of dealing at a wider range with the country generally. So that a prolonged acquaintance with that work led to the conclusion that the old system of distinguishing houses, shops, booths, and stalls, by hooped and carved sign, and painted signboard, presents, so far as London is concerned, a singularly neglected field of inquiry.

It was not until the year 1762 that this ancient—one might almost say this primordial—method of distinguishing one from another the dwelling-places of gregarious man began to be superseded by the plan of numbering. A curious instance of how the inhabitants were beginning to feel their way towards the numbering of their houses occurs in an advertisement of the time, where confidence in the exclusive authority of the

* *Archæological Journal*, December, 1895.

number is very grudgingly exhibited. This announcement runs: "Moses Ferment, Snuff-Box-Maker, in Horse-shoe Alley, at No. 6, next Door but one to the Blue Ball Alehouse, in Middle Moorfields, Makes and Sells all sorts of Snuff Boxes," etc.* Such prolix directions for identifying a house were very common. A "quack," for instance, proclaimed that he dwelt "at the Golden Ball and Two Green Posts (there being a Hatch with Iron spikes at the door)," etc. As he probably displayed a lamp as well, he should not, with his Ball and his Green Posts, his Hatch and Spikes, have been difficult to find. A surgeon, to give another instance, no doubt thought it a stroke of brevity when he perforce described himself as dwelling "in Russell Court, over against the Cannon Ball, at the Surgeon's Arms, in Drury Lane."† This sort of anachronism, however, still survives in the provinces. The Vicar of Baddesley Ensor, in Warwickshire, recently called the attention of the Atherstone District Council to the "ridiculous" postal addresses in vogue in his parish, as revealed by the publication of voters' lists. "Near the Stocks," "Round by the policeman's," "Lane leading to the church," were some of the addresses quoted, and no doubt in many another remote part the conditions are the same; but

Si volet usus,
Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi,

even District Councils are powerless, and he who would arbitrarily apply the same rules to rural as to urban life does not know "the difference between Philip and Philomel."

The fate of the disused signboard was sometimes a curious one, and as an instance of what was often destined to befall others at their general condemnation may be cited that of the great swinging sign of the "Civet Cat" which distinguished the still flourishing old perfumery house of Messrs. Bailey, No. 17, Cockspur Street. It was oval-shaped, and was first—from 1820 to 1832—used as a table in a summer-house at Hampstead, and afterwards—from 1832 to 1840—put to the same use in the garden of the rectory-house at Nuthurst, near Horsham.*

The Westminster signs remained in use nine years after the removal of those in the City of London. The signs were private property. Not so the signposts. The Commissioners of Paving, Westminster, June 21, 1771, ordained that—

Whereas several of the inhabitants, having mistaken the notice given by the Commisioners the 23rd of April last, respecting the taking down their signs, and have taken up the street-posts; whereby the streets are left in holes, and become dangerous to passengers: Notice is hereby given that the property of the posts in the streets are by Act of Parliament vested in the committees of the respective parishes, and that whoever shall remove any of the said posts, or break up the pavement, or cause the same to be removed or broken up, will be prosecuted agreeable to the directions of the Act; and if any accident should arise to the public, by the removal of any of the said posts, the respective inhabitants will be liable to the consequences.

By order of the Commissioners,
GEORGE BOX, Clerk.

The decree promulgated in 1762 with regard to the City signs does not seem to have affected immediately parts outside the boundaries, for the following occurs in the diurnals of 1768: "Yesterday (August 25) the inhabitants of Drury Lane had orders to take down their signs, as the streets in that place and the neighbourhood will soon begin to be new paved." There was, in fact, a general reluctance to dismantle the houses and posts of their signs. But "Athenian" Stuart, the distinguished architect, writing in 1771, could see no picturesqueness in the signboard régime. He says: "With the multitude habit sanctifies everything, and even that deformity to which they are accustomed becomes beauty in their eyes. When first the reformation in the streets began, the posts were defended to the last; and the pulling down of the signs which choaked up and disgraced (!) the streets was regretted as a barbarous invasion on the monuments of national taste."†

Those who retain their old signs are naturally proud of them, since they constitute a guaranty of long years of commercial

* *Daily Advertiser*, October 15, 1742.
† *Spectator*, No. 444.

* I had this from a gentleman who had lodged for many years in the upper part of the house.
† *Critical Observations on the Buildings and Improvements of London*, 1771.

respectability, and a badge of integrity in the markets of the world. It is pleasing to hear, too, that there is a lingering but steadfast attachment to them on the part also of the patrons of those who are fortunate enough to possess them, and an unmistakable solicitude is evinced by customers if they are even temporarily removed for repairs. There are, in London, at least a hundred such firms who still retain their sign, a number that I have myself personally verified.

But whether vanished, evanishing, or remaining, these relics of Old London are no less valuable to the student of Metropolitan antiquities as landmarks in its commercial, social, and topographical expansion, than they are pregnant with interest on account of their associations. Their history, origin, and associations are indeed inseparably bound up in the story of the great city's commercial development and in the part it has played in national progress—are so interwoven with the heraldic achievements of the monarchy, the nobility, and of the ecclesiastical hierarchy and its vicissitudes—with its inventions, customs, and social changes and innovations, that it is remarkable how little attention has been given to this picturesque and fascinating aspect of the "City of Masts."

The longitudinal character of London's main arteries would afford a favourable opportunity for a running commentary upon the house-sign as it occurs *in suo proprio loco*, and possibly this would have been productive of greater interest from a picturesque point of view. But, on the other hand, it is desirable that the useful purpose should be considered of furnishing such a medium for reference as would be more readily available in an alphabetical order of procedure. But, whatever the plan, the area comprehended is roughly from Hyde Park Corner to Whitechapel and the Tower east and west, and the Goswell Road to Thames Street north and south, and it may be said of the London signs in some respects as it could be said not so long ago of its architectural antiquities :

> Where'er one goes, thro' all its thousand streets,
> Some remnant of its former state is there ;
> Some bygone note of greatness still one meets
> In every alley, court, and place, and square.

Since the historical associations of the taverner's sign preponderate over those of any other individual trade, perhaps it will be as well to trace its beginnings in London. The once universally employed sign of the "Bush," for instance, which still lingers in parts of England and Europe, attests the existence in Britain, under the Romans, of the caupona, or *taberna diversoria*, and its memory is further perpetuated by place-names like Harlow Bush ; Beggar's Bush ; probably Shepherd's Bush ; Bush Lane, Cannon Street ; and the Bull and Bush, Hampstead :

> The Hosiers will dine at the Legge,
> The Drapers at the signe of the Brush ;
> The Fletchers to Robin Hood will goe,
> And the Spendthrift to Begger's Bush.*

(*To be continued.*)

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE sold on the 11th and 12th inst. the valuable library of William Crampton, amongst which were the following : Apperley's Life of a Sportsman, first edition, 1842, £20 10s. ; Miss Berry's Journals, extra illustrated with portraits and autograph letters, 6 vols., 1865, £12 5s. ; Breviarium Romanum, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., £10 ; Book-Prices Current, 17 vols., 1888-1903, £10 5s. ; Caricatures by Rowlandson and others (400), £25 ; Columna, Poliphilo, 1545, £10 5s. ; Cowper's Poems, first edition, 2 vols., 1782-1785, £11 ; The Humourist, coloured plates by Cruikshank, 4 vols., 1819-1820, £16 10s. ; Daniel's Merry England in the Olden Time, extra illustrations, 4 vols., 1842, £19 10s. ; Pickwick Papers, Victoria Edition, extra illustrations, 1887, £14 ; Doves Press Publications on vellum (3), 1901-1902, £42 5s. ; Everett's English Caricaturists, extra illustrations, 1886, £20 10s. ; Fuchs, Commentaires des Plantes, Hagué binding, 1549, £10 ; Galeni Librorum Pars III.,

* "London's Ordinarie, or Every Man in his Humour," *Roxburghe Ballads* (printed for the Ballad Society, 1874), vol. ii., p. 27. There was Beggar's Bush Yard in Gravel Lane (*London and its Environs*, 1761, vol. i., p. 268), and a Golden Bush and Sun, in 1727, upon the site of which now stands part of Hoare's Bank (*The Signs of Old Fleet Street*, by F. G. Hilton Price).

Hagué binding, 1538, £10; Horæ B.V.M., illuminated MS. on vellum (French), Sæc. XV., £38; another (Italian), Sæc. XV., £30; another, French, 14 miniatures, Sæc. XV., £86; another, French, 15 miniatures, £60; Lactantius, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., £13 5s.; Milton's Paradise Lost, 1902, bound by Cobden Sanderson, £22 10s.; Molloy's Court Life below Stairs, etc., extra illustrations, 1882-1883, £12; St. Nigri Dialogus, Hagué binding, 1517, £10 15s.; Officium B.V.M., MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., Hagué binding, £16 15s.; Pepys's Memoirs, extra illustrated, 5 vols., 1828, £10; Engravings of Sir J. Reynolds's Works by S. W. Reynolds, no date, £25. Rossetti's Hand and Soul, Kelmscott Press, 1895, bound by Cobden Sanderson, £13 5s.; Shakespeare's Second Folio, £87; Sidney's Sonnets, Vale Press, bound by Cobden Sanderson, 1898, £13 15s.; Gulliver, first edition, 2 vols., 1726, £15.—*Athenæum*, May 21.

A valuable collection of old English silver plate, the property of Sir J. Thomas Firbank, M.P., of The Coopers, Chislehurst, was disposed of at Christie's yesterday, and some remarkably high prices were secured. A Charles II. plain two-handled porringer, with scroll handles, 1681, sold at 250s. per ounce, the purchaser being Mr. Mallett, of Bath; a James II. porringer, of similar form, 1685, at 195s. per ounce (Mallett); a William and Mary porringer, embossed and chased with animals, 1690, at 270s. per ounce (Garrard); a James II. tumbler-cup, 1687, at 330s. per ounce (Letts); a William and Mary beaker, 1688, at 205s. per ounce (Letts); a Charles II. beaker, inscribed "Richard and Katharine Killingley of Deddinton, in ye Isle of Eley, in Cambridgeshire," 1674, at 380s. per ounce (Mallett); another of similar form, 1681, at 195s. per ounce (Mallett); another embossed with conventional flowers, 1679, at 195s. per ounce (Worsey); and a William II. monteith, by Wm. Fawdery, 1699, at 100s. per ounce (Garrard).—*Globe*, May 31.

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: Suite d'Estampes pour servir à l'Histoire des Mœurs et du Costume des François, original impressions of the twenty-four engravings after Freudenberg and Moreau, 2 vols., 1775-1777, £152; Holbein's Collection of Portraits by Chamberlain, original edition, £30 10s.; Engravings from the Collection of Pictures of the Marquis of Stafford, coloured copy, 4 vols., large paper, £17 5s.; the British Gallery of Pictures, coloured copy, large paper, £20; Bryan's Dictionary of Painters, extra illustrated and enlarged to 9 volumes folio, £45; Loggan's Cantabrigia Illustrata, 1688, £15; Mace's Musick's Monument, 1676, £10 10s.; Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities, coloured illustrations by Alken, £34; A Trip to Melton Mowbray, coloured, £11; Thackeray's Works, *édition de luxe*, 24 vols., £14 10s.; Dickens's Works, *édition de luxe*, 30 vols., £14 5s.; Folk-lore Society's Publications, 1878-1902, 49 vols., £21; Dictionary of National Biography, 66 vols., £43; Hain, Reportorium Bibliographicum, with Copinger's Supplement, 7 vols., £11 5s.; Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., £12 10s.; Mrs. Frankau's Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints, £12, and John Raphael Smith, £16; Villon Society's Publications, 29 vols., £22 5s.; Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell (the Brontë sisters), first issue of the first edition, 1846, £19 5s.—*Athenæum*, June 11.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*May* 5.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Heward Bell was admitted Fellow.—Mr. J. G. Waller read a paper on the hauberk of chain mail and its conventional representations, in which he criticised Sir Samuel Meyrick's article in *Archæologia*, wherein he subdivided the hauberk into several modes of manufacture. Mr. Waller declared that these were entirely hypothetical, arising from a misconception of conventions, and that the terms given by Sir Samuel should be set aside, as representations referred to meant the same thing. He also specially entered into the subject of banded mail, pointing out the various theories on the subject entertained at home and abroad, which he criticised and condemned, exhibiting a hauberk which he thought showed a simple solution. Various illustrations from brasses and drawings were exhibited as well as samples of mail. The brass of Sir William Molyneux, the great hero of Flodden Field, Mr. Waller considered showed him as he appeared in that memorable encounter, as it represents him in a coif and hauberk of mail, besides the ordinary plate covering of the time, hastily assumed, on account of the sudden invasion of the Scots, from his ancestors' armoury. It may be noted that of the two banners he is said to have taken by his own hands, one was that of the Earl of Huntly, the only Scottish chieftain who had any temporary success in that engagement. —The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White read a note on some antique table and other cloths of damask linen, pictorially inscribed, two examples of which he also exhibited. Other examples, all apparently of the eighteenth century, were exhibited by Messrs. H. T. Lyon, C. H. Read, and W. Money, and the Rev. R. Duke. After referring to the progress of the art connected with figured fabrics of woven material, especially that of damascening linen, and the various uses of napery, the period of its introduction into Europe, etc., Mr. White proceeded to comment upon the various exhibits. The exigencies of the loom frequently result in an abrupt termination of the design, subjects being often reduplicated, the members of a body becoming detached, inscriptions and objects appearing in reversed order, etc. The singular variation in cloths having views of London is a little remarkable.—*Athenæum*, May 14.

At the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute on June 1 Sir Henry Howorth presided. —The first paper, by Mr. C. R. Peers, on "The White Monastery," was illustrated with plans and drawings. This ruined religious house is near Sohag, in Upper Egypt, about 310 miles south of Cairo, on the western edge of the desert. Its foundation is ascribed to the great Coptic saint, Shanûda, in the fifth century. It was then held to be the largest church in the world, and its founder called it

Jerusalem. Within the enclosure there lived 4,000 monks and nuns. The remains consist of the monastic church, part of which is still used for sacred purposes, but the inhabitants are now represented by an illiterate Coptic priest and some nine or ten families, who occupy houses within the walls, and use the narthex as a common receptacle for their rubbish. The attention of Lord Cromer has been called to the ruined condition of this early monument of Christianity in Egypt; it is hoped that some money will be set aside for clearing the site; and the authorities of the Coptic Church have been communicated with on the subject. —Mr. P. M. Johnston exhibited and described some sketches of the wall-paintings recently discovered in the little chapel of Shorthampton, Oxfordshire, formerly served by the Benedictine monks of Eynsham. They range from the end of the twelfth to the middle of the fourteenth century, and are of great interest. One appears to be unique in English ecclesiological art—the story of the Child Jesus making birds of clay and endowing them with life.

Mr. C. H. Compton took the chair at the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on May 18.—Mr. R. H. Forster read a paper on "Durham and other North-Country Sanctuaries." He said distinction must be drawn between taking sanctuary in an ordinary church and in certain churches specially privileged. In the former case the culprit had to abjure the realm, in the latter he obtained permanent protection. There were about thirty churches so privileged in England, those of the North being Durham, Tynemouth, Hexham, York, Ripon, Beverley, and Wetheral. The origin of their privileges is obscure, and in early times their rights were probably more limited, but would be increased by the reputation of the local saint, which resulted in a grant of *jura regalia*, and royal officials could not follow offenders into liberties which possessed such semi-independence. In 1342 Beverley, Ripon, Tynemouth, Hexham, and Wetheral had permanent *grithmen*, or sanctuary men, who were offered free pardons if they would enlist under Edward de Baliol for service in Scotland; Durham was, probably, in the same condition, but the Bishop had his own forces to provide for. Anciently many sanctuaries extended from the church for a mile in every direction, but later the protected area was that subject to the *jura regalia*, which in the case of Durham extended over the whole county. The formalities of taking sanctuary may be gathered from the "Rites of Durham" and the cathedral registers, and the number of admissions during the fifty years for which entries are extant averaged under six a year. The "Rites of Durham" says that the grithman was conveyed out of the diocese, but this is not supported by the registers, which are better evidence, the "Rites" being of doubtful value on this point; expressions in the registers, especially "libertas infra Tynam et Tysam," tend to show that the grithman could live anywhere in the county: we find men coming to Durham from other sanctuaries, and there are two cases of grithmen living in the bishopric years after their admission. Out of 240 recorded cases all but two come from outside the county. Crime committed within a sanctuary could not be protected at that sanctuary, and a criminal of co. Durham could not take sanctuary at Durham; the real sanctuary area was the county itself. The reputation of St. Cuthbert and the power of the mediæval bishops preclude the supposition that Durham had lower privileges than are known to have been possessed by other sanctuaries.—A second paper was read by the Chairman on the question, "Can Votive Offerings be the Subject of Treasure Trove?" which supplemented his previous paper read on December 16 last upon the recent decision of Mr. Justice Farwell that the finds at Lough Foyle were "treasure trove," and belonged to the Crown as such.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*May* 11.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair. Ten new members were elected, and eighteen applications for membership received. Exhibitions: By the President, two remarkable specimens of the early British coinage —(1) A silver coin of Cunobeline, obv. CVN in a tablet, as *Evans* x., 4, but rev. an animal to left, above, a dotted circle enclosing a pellet, below, CAM. This adds another reverse type to our knowledge of the coinage of Cunobeline, and Mr. Carlyon-Britton drew attention to the fact that a somewhat similar animal and the same ornament are to be found on silver coins of Eadberht of Northumbria. (2) A copper specimen of the same King, as *Evans* xi., 8, but with portions of the legend CAMV in the exergue of the reverse.—By Mr. Talbot Ready, two interesting examples of British ring-money—viz., small circular sections of gold bent to the ordinary penannular form; one was found at Abingdon, the other at Wallingford. Also an unpublished salute of Henry VI. struck at Chalons-sur-Marne with m.m. crescent.—By Mr. J. Burham Safford, four rare Irish tokens. An impression of the Society's seal was exhibited and unanimously approved. It is designed after the beautiful Jacobite medal on which Britannia is standing on the British shore watching the horizon, and in this instance, with the legend AMORE PATRIÆ above, it personifies the general union of Britain, the colonies, and America in the objects of the Society. Mr. F. Stroud, Recorder of Tewkesbury, addressed the meeting on the origin and application of the *Exurgat* legends in the reign of Charles I., exhibiting specimens of the Oxford £3-piece and of the Commonwealth crown of 1649. Mr. Stroud was asked to contribute a paper upon the subject to the Society's *Journal*. Dr. Philip Nelson, of Liverpool, contributed a complete monograph on "The Copper Coinage of Ireland," which will be published in the *Journal*. Trays of coins supplied by the author and by Mr. Heblyn, F.S.A., and Mr. Lionel Fletcher, who have assisted Dr. Nelson, were shown in illustration of the series, and the work will rank as a standard authority on the coinage of Ireland.

At the May meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND Mr. A. H. Millar, Dundee, communicated a notice of a number of sheets of ecclesiastical music found in the burgh charter-room of Dundee, and exhibited the recovered leaves of the missal to which the music had belonged. In 1888 he

had submitted to the Society several sheets which he had found pasted as stiffening into the covers of an old protocol book of Robert Wedderburne, dated 1580-1585, and the sheets now found were similarly obtained from another of Wedderburne's protocol books, dated 1575-1576. All the sheets form part of the same volume of a Roman missal, the text being in black letter with red uncials, and the staff lines and rubrics also in red, and the large initial letters decorated with grotesque faces and floral scrollwork. Altogether six and a half pages of the missal have been thus recovered.—Mr. J. Graham Callander read a paper on "A Stone Mould for Casting Flat Bronze Axes and Bars found in the Parish of Insch, Aberdeenshire," which he exhibited.—Mr. Ludovic M'Lellan Mann spoke about composite stone implements, with special reference to the primitive flint-toothed threshing-machine called "tribulum" by the Romans, two modern specimens of which he had recently obtained in Turkey, and presented to the National Scottish Museum of Antiquities. He defined composite stone implements for cutting or other purposes as formed of flints or other stones mounted in a setting of wood or other suitable substance, describing the harpoons and knives of prehistoric Scandinavia and Central Europe, the javelin and sword-like weapons of ancient Mexico, the saws and sickles made by inserting a row of serrated flakes in a wooden handle used in prehistoric Italy, and a similar implement from Egypt. The tribulum was then described as a sledge of wood, armed on the under sides with some hundreds of flint flakes set in rows, which is dragged over the harvested material spread out on a prepared threshing-floor, whereby the straw is cut up and the grain separated from the ear. This interesting archaic survival is still used as the common threshing-machine in many parts of the East, but it was argued that it could never have been used in Britain. The method of manufacturing the flint flakes for the implement and setting them in the wooden framework was described as seen by the author in Turkey.

The meeting of the SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, which was held at Cheddar on May 14, was largely attended; the members, after inspecting the prehistoric remains which were recently discovered in Goughs Caves, Cheddar, listened to an interesting address by Mr. H. N. Davies, F.G.S., on the subject. Mr. Davies, who has made a careful study of the remains, stated that the supra-orbital ridge of the skull was very prominent, the frontal bone was of extreme thickness (being 9 millimetres in depth), and the jaw was of extreme width, the condyles being 120 millimetres apart. Mr. Davies said that in his opinion the remains formed a link between the most ancient type of man at present known and the type which existed in the neolithic period. The flints found near the remains were probably of the Magdalenian period described by M. Mortillet, the French archæologist.

The May meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND took place in Kilkenny. At the evening gathering the Rev. Canon Ffrench presided, and read a paper on Clonegal, and dealt with its history.—Another paper was contributed by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell on "The Manor of Erlestown, Co. Kilkenny."—Rev. Canon Hewson exhibited two very interesting curios—one, a picture of an Irish chieftain of the fourteenth century, and the other, an old pipe, which he found at Askeaton, co. Limerick, and which bore the date 1735. On the following day the members visited Gowran, Graiguenamanagh and other places of interest in the locality.

Among the many other meetings and excursions which we have not space to notice in detail we may mention the very successful trip of the members of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to the Hebrides on May 19 to 26; the excursion of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in the Albury-Hadham district on June 2; the annual general meeting of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Norwich on May 26; the pleasant water-trip of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY from Bredon to Strensham and Pershore on June 7; the meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in delightful weather, on June 7, at Chichester and Bosham; and the annual gathering of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Chesterfield on May 13 and 14.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

INFLUENCE OF THE PRE-REFORMATION CHURCH ON SCOTTISH PLACE-NAMES. By James Murray Mackinlay. Edinburgh: *Blackwood*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xx, 463. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Place-name study is probably progressive in the North, and one hopeful sign is in specialization. When a student restricts the area he professes there is hope, for he may then know something in intimate detail of the topographical records of his district—records familiarity with which can alone warrant reasonably safe speculation even after the philological stumbling-blocks have been carefully avoided. Specialization may be in the language particularly concerned, such as Gaelic or Norse. Or it may be in the class of names discussed, as in this excellent effort of Mr. Mackinlay's.

He has long been an explorer of exemplary, and in view of certain circumstances, phenomenal diligence in the rather tangled wilderness in which the memories of early Scottish religion, pagan and Christian, lie hidden. He has in earlier studies had good fortune as well as patience in seeking the footsteps of the saints in Scottish topography and folklore. His present book brings together a very numerous body of place-name evidences showing the hold the saints had on the lives and memories of the people. His method is to group examples round a root term,

such as *kil*, *eaglais*, or *kirk*, *chapel*, *cross*, or *well*, *saint*, *monk*, *nun*, *priest*, or *friar*. This system has the great disadvantage of making chronological method impossible, and jumbles the recent and the remote in the confusion of a broad generalization not very safe for scientific inferences. One besetting weakness of Mr. Mackinlay is his too ready acceptance—always most courteously acknowledged—of other people's unvouched and unvouchable guesses as if they were propositions which the other people had demonstrated. For instance, in his index we find "Lann Bedleim," and the text has this citation: "Langbedholm, near Moffat, is 'Lann Bedleim' Church of Bethlehem." This is a second-hand blunder, being an unfortunate quotation of one of the worst guesses ever made in place-name etymology. It manufactures a "Welsh" church which never existed, for—as long ago demonstrated in a review which Mr. Mackinlay elsewhere cites—it was pointed out that the word was historically Lang-boddom—*i.e.*, long bottom—a stretch of water-side meadowland. Mr. Mackinlay's strength lies in ecclesiastical legend and parochial lore rather than in charter sources, and perhaps, on that very account, his work, if less severely scientific, is the better stocked with information and entertainment. His index, highly commendable for fulness and care, makes available to the hagiologist, the inquirer after church history, the folklorist, and the historical antiquary a veritable miscellany of old facts, traditions, and observances primarily designed to explain and co-ordinate the ecclesiastical elements in Scottish local nomenclature. Time rather tends to deepen than to obliterate the footprint of the saint.

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SLINGSBY AND SLINGSBY CASTLE. By Arthur St. Clair Brooke, M.A., for twenty years Rector. Sixteen illustrations. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xii, 272. Price 7s. 6d.

By the courtesy of the editor I have been asked to write a short notice of this book, although during the eight years that I was rector of a parish adjoining Slingsby I enjoyed the friendship of the author, a friendship which is still maintained. Moreover, Mr. Brooke has been good enough in his preface to acknowledge that the inception of the work was due to myself, and to thank me, after far too generous a fashion, for the small help that I have rendered in carrying it through. Under these circumstances, it might not be quite fair to the readers of the *Antiquary* to write any anonymous praise of these pages, and it seems preferable to offer a few remarks after a more personal fashion.

Readers must put what discount they please upon my estimate; but after nearly forty years of topographical reviewing for leading journals, it is my matured opinion that this work comes within the ten best books of local history that have been printed in England during that long period. Various volumes have been published during that time which are more exhaustive in their treatment, and which yield more distinct satisfaction to the plodding antiquary in search of original data; but this well-produced and charmingly-illustrated book of some 300 pages is one of the most pleasantly-written histories of a country parish and its inhabitants, ancient and modern, that it has ever been my lot to read. The statement on the title-page that Mr. Brooke has had twenty years' experience as rector of Slingsby makes us at once think of the famous book of another North Riding incumbent, the late Canon Atkinson's *Forty Years of a Moorland Parish*. This somewhat briefer book well deserves a place on the same shelf, and in some respects is a decided improvement on the older volume, for the early manorial history has in this case been most patiently investigated. All manner of great folk were connected in the past with this little village on the southern edge of the Vale of Pickering. Mowbrays, Wyvilles, Hastinges, Cavendishes, Sheffields, and Howards had from time to time more or less intimate association with Slingsby, and were, for the most part, the occupants or builders, or rebuilders, of its castle. Herein lay a great temptation to prolixity if the writer had been a mere book-maker or word-spinner. Those who know the fashion after which many a parish history has been written, wherein a variety of dull chapters have been printed of well-known facts pertaining to families of average celebrity, who were merely overlords of that manor in conjunction with scores of others, will be thankful for what Mr. Brooke has not written, as well as for that which he has put on record. When men like Roger de Mowbray, Leonard Hastings, or William Cavendish, who had a real connection with Slingsby, are brought before us, no foolish attempt is made to give a dry epitome of their whole lives, but two or three salient points are taken that make them stand out as genuine personalities after a vivid fashion.

It would be difficult, also, to give too much praise to the admirable way in which the difficult subject of place and field names is treated, and the manner in which they are made to throw light on what is termed "the making of Slingsby."

The comprehensive chapter styled "Some Changes and Survivals" is delightful reading, even for those who know nothing whatever of the district at first hand. The accounts of William Walker's (rector from 1834 to 1855) magpie and jackdaw that persisted in church attendance, of the collecting of the tithe corn in kind, of the lord of the scythe-mowers and the customs of his company, of the Plough Monday processions and dances, of the free hunt over the Carlisle estate on November 5, of the game of Knutspell or Dabspell, of the barring-out of the schoolmaster on "Collop Monday," or of the tarrying of the court-baron and court-leet, notices to attend which are still affixed to the church doors, are all set forth after a cheerful fashion, with many another custom and circumstance that dies but a gradual death in the rural districts of Yorkshire.

For those, cleric and lay, who may be contemplating the writing of the story of their own parish, these pages are bound to prove rich in suggestive matter, as well as directly serviceable in the light of an admirable model. J. CHARLES COX.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY. Part XV. (London, vol. i.). Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 342. Price 7s. 6d.

All lovers of London—and what lover of the past is not one of the band?—will welcome this latest in-

stalment of Mr. Gomme's garnerings from the rich fields of the old *Gentleman's Magazine*. The London he has taken is the London of the present day—that is to say, the area within the jurisdiction of the London County Council. It will take three volumes, of which this is the first. Naturally, Mr. Gomme begins at the centre of things—with the City of London itself, a part only of which is dealt with in these pages. The second volume will contain the notes relating to the rest of the City, and to that portion of the Metropolis without the City which was formerly in the county of Middlesex. The third will contain the portions formerly in the counties of Surrey and Kent, with an index to the three volumes. It is an admirable and comprehensive scheme, and so well is this first part carried out that antiquaries will await with impatience the completion of the undertaking. It would be quite impossible to indicate in a short review a tithe of the many points of interest that present themselves in such a collection of notings, many of them of value as the results of contemporary observation. Antiquaries will hardly need to be warned that many statements in these pages have been corrected by later research; but here we see, as Mr. Gomme well says, "London in the making." The personal note is insistent. We get first-hand accounts of journeys, personal impressions of various kinds. At p. 191, for example, is a sad and striking picture of poverty in a London slum in 1780, while at p. 25 is an account from personal experience of the condition of eight of the roads out of London in 1756. Especially valuable are the notes descriptive of places and buildings of historical and antiquarian interest long since swept away, which were made either just before or soon after the work of destruction was begun. They suggest many melancholy reflections; but one feels a strong sense of gratitude to the writers. The whole volume is a delightful miscellany.

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SOCIAL ENGLAND. Edited by (the late) H. D. Traill, D.C.L., and J. S. Mann, M.A. Vol. V. of the illustrated edition. London: *Cassell and Co.*, 1904. Square 4to., pp. lii, 864. Price 14s. net.

The fifth volume of this remarkable book-museum of the social history of England carries the work towards its conclusion. Mr. Mann, who is, we imagine, responsible for this enlarged and amply illustrated edition of the work originally composed by Dr. Traill, will have an enviable but difficult task in selecting from a wealth of rich material for his last volume on the nineteenth century. Meanwhile, this record of the Georgian era has its own attractions and its own limitations. Especially from the point of view of illustration, which is the deliberate aim and high achievement of this edition, the eighteenth century does not compare happily with the two before it, and naturally this inferiority is reflected in this volume. But that is the fault of neither Mr. Mann nor his coadjutors; as he himself admits, the era "is somewhat lacking in those conventionally picturesque elements that adorn the earlier periods of English history." Its material features were often coarse, its ideals gross, and its religion, art, and literature for the most part lower in tone than those of the years which preceded and followed it. But from a sociological and antiquarian point of view these very defects have their virtues. The manners and fashions of the time, betrayed in the outward tokens of the pastimes and costumes of society, lent themselves to the recording pen of the satirist or pencil of the caricaturist. It is a period which Hogarth at one end and Rowlandson at the other have made familiar to us all, and one is not surprised to find their work here copiously quoted. In the coloured plate of "Ladies in Evening Dress, 1796," one sees the extreme ridiculousness of the fashion in female dress. In Hogarth's painting of "A Commons' Committee on the Fleet Prison, 1729," one has a typical instance of the stilted spirit of the age. A curious interest attaches to many of the rare prints chosen by Mr. Mann and described in the ample *Notes to Illustrations*, which we have before praised in the earlier volumes. Examples are the "Guy's Hospital Ward of 1725," with its stuffy cubicles, and "Scarborough Sands in 1735," with a bathing-machine, and an artist painting on the spot where three generations later the great Turner painted his water-colour drawings (it is curious that here no work of his is reproduced, to reign among the pictures of many of his contemporaries which are shown). The portraits, we confess, are not so interesting as in the preceding volume, but one or two are eminent among others, such as that of Handel, by Thornhill, from the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and Sterne, by Gainsborough, from the galleries at Salford. In speaking of the pictures we may note a curious slip on p. 393, by which a Gainsborough landscape is assigned to the National *Portrait* Gallery; but such a trivial error only serves to accentuate the diligence and care given to the production of a really valuable popular work.— W. H. D.

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WARRINGTON'S ROMAN REMAINS. By Thomas May, F.S.A. Scot. Many illustrations. Warrington: *Mackie and Co., Ltd.*, 1904. 8vo., pp. iv, 87. Price 5s. net; large paper 10s. net.

The excavations at Warrington have been spread over five years of systematic work, and have been carried out by means of private subscriptions, supplemented by grants from the Museum Committee of the Warrington Corporation and a grant from the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Mr. May has been closely associated with the whole work, which was carried out under his personal supervision. He was responsible for its initiation, and for many interesting discoveries made in connection therewith. The exploration of the Roman fort near Warrington has been fruitful, and the results are here all carefully chronicled. But the most interesting parts of Mr. May's record are those which deal with the discovery of iron-smelting furnaces of the Roman period, and of the evidences of glass manufacture, which were found at Wilderspool and Stockton Heath. The discovery by Mr. May of two sets of ovens and furnaces at Stockton Heath in 1902-1903 cleared up several points left doubtful by his previous discoveries, and made tolerably plain the whole Roman method of iron-smelting. The book before us is a most useful record of permanent value. It chronicles the results of careful observation and patient labour, and reflects

great credit on its compiler. It is very creditably produced, and is freely and well illustrated.

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THE DOMESDAY BOROUGHS. By Adolphus Ballard, B.A., LL.B. With 4 plans. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1904. 8vo., pp. viii, 135. Price 6s. 6d. net.

It does not detract from the value of this book to state—as, indeed, is admitted by the author—that it could not have been written had it not been for Professor Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*, and Mr. Round's invaluable introductory essays on the domesday of those counties that have already been treated of in the great volumes of the Victoria County History Scheme. Building on the foundations suggested by these two able students of the Great Survey, Mr. Ballard has made a thorough collection of the evidence as to the municipal customs of the last half of the eleventh century. The differing methods adopted by the various groups of domesday commissioners introduces the usual element of confusion into calculations based on these returns, so that Mr. Ballard finds it difficult to realize what was exactly in the minds of the Crown valuers when they wrote of a borough. But this book is a most genuine and valuable contribution to the history of the times, for we now possess between two covers all that can be gleaned, after a careful and critical examination, with regard to every borough named in the survey. One point stands out quite clear—namely, that the boroughs were at that date included in the *Corpus Comitatus*, as is shown by the constant interference of the county sheriffs within the borough limit.

Nor is this book nearly so simple a matter as it might seem to be at first sight, for its production involved the careful study of every page of the survey, and not merely of the separate descriptions of the boroughs. Many incidental references to town property or town houses are concealed amid the descriptions of adjacent agricultural properties. Thus, for the one borough of Canterbury, there are sixteen entries of houses in that town hidden away in the appurtenances of neighbouring rural property. In this way the landlords of the county outside the boroughs frequently became contributories to the support of the towns, and became chargeable with the repairs of the walls. Among a multiplicity of interesting and unexpected information that can be gleaned from these pages, it would seem from indications at Oxford, Norwich, and Colchester that women could be burgesses; whilst an Ipswich entry establishes the fact that a burgess could be a slave (*servus*). This book will henceforth be an essential to any student of county or town history, and we are grateful to Mr. Ballard for its production.

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ANTWERP: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH. By Wilfrid C. Robinson. London: *R. and T. Washbourne*, 1904. 8vo., pp. viii, 288. Price 5s. net.

The history of Antwerp has been dramatic and eventful. Mr. Robinson, in the volume before us, has turned the French and Flemish historians and chroniclers to good account, and has written a readable, if somewhat superficial, sketch of the moving story. He covers so much ground in small space that his narrative, especially in the early chapters, has to move with such celerity as to leave the reader rather breathless; and the general effect of the author's style is somewhat staccato. The archæology and ecclesiology of the city are not touched. Mr. Robinson has aimed at relating the outline of the city's outer history, and readers who do not wish to go below the surface, and who are content with a chronicle of events, will find his book a useful and accurate sketch. There is a plan of Antwerp as it was about 1600.

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Messrs. Alden and Co., Ltd., of Oxford, send us, as a companion to their well-known *Guide, Near Oxford*, a popular, historical, and architectural handbook to some scores of villages and places of interest within a radius of about fifteen miles of the University City. It is written by the Rev. H. T. Inman, M.A., is freely illustrated, and is sold at 1s. net. We wonder that such a capital idea has not been carried out before. Among many familiar names there are not a few villages here described and illustrated which are very little known. Special attention is paid to the churches. We heartily commend this little book.

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In the *Architectural Review*, June, is an illustrated study of the life and work of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, the brilliant architect, whose noblest memorial is St. George's Hall, Liverpool. The new chapter of "English Mediæval Figure Sculpture" deals with thirteenth-century oolite effigies of the West of England, with ten illustrations. There is also an illustrated paper, by Mr. J. Wood Brown, on the "Forms of the Tuscan Arch." The *Genealogical Magazine*, June, contains several interesting papers. "Bogus Baronets," "How to Use a Coat-of-arms," and the "Romanoff Dynasty" are among the topics dealt with. We have also on our table the *Report of the Colchester Corporation Museum* for the year to March 31, 1904, a record of marked progress; the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, No. 2, May, which contains a contemporary account of the last illness and death of George Fox, which has never before been published; *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, May, full of interesting matter relating to the great northern county; the *East Anglian*, November and December, 1903—we are glad to see that there has been some response to the editorial appeal in the October issue; the *American Antiquarian*, May and June; *Sale Prices*, May 31; and a book catalogue (chiefly "occult" literature) from Karl T. Völcker, Frankfort.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

AUGUST, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

A MOST interesting exhibition of antiquities from the excavations made at Beni Hasan, in Upper Egypt, under the direction of Mr. John Garstang, F.S.A., was held at Burlington House from July 8 to 23. The excavations were begun at Beni Hasan in December, 1902, and are now completed, 887 tombs having been discovered and searched in the necropolis ranging along the face of the limestone cliff. Each burial-chamber formed a recess at the base of a square shaft, sometimes 30 feet deep, hewn in the rock and carefully filled in, the object having been to preserve the body of the deceased undisturbed. The era of mummification had not dawned, but in two cases decay had been arrested by the wrappings, which are still intact. The first tomb entered was that of Antef, a courtier, and it was a specimen of the rest, the differences observed being those of detail only. The wooden sarcophagus, with its lines of religious formulæ and text painted in hieroglyphic character upon it, lay within, head to the north, and the painted "eyes of Osiris" towards the east. Upon it and by its side were little wooden models of river and sailing boats, a granary, a group of persons baking, a man brewing, another leading an ox, a girl carrying a brace of birds in her hand and a basket on her head—the oarsmen still clinging to their oars despite their 4,000 years, and the paint still fresh upon the puppets. Antef had a wooden pillow, and at his feet lay a pair of sandals. In the case of the women the dead were provided with a basket of toilet requisites. One interesting find proves that the modern weaving-reed, as used at Wigan, had its almost exact counterpart in the ancient reed of 2300 B.C., save that the teeth were of cane instead of steel. The practice of placing these models and puppets on the tombs of the dead has thus provided modern antiquaries with wonderfully vivid glimpses of the domestic and social and religious life of the Egyptians of some 4,000 years ago. Besides such models as we have named, the exhibits included a string doll, with long beaded hair, many necklaces, and much beadwork in excellent condition, and a remarkable pottery coffin, of rounded form, with a large pottery cover. In such receptacles as the last-named the bodies were laid in the contracted attitude familiar to the archaic period.

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Another like exhibition has been that of the Egypt Exploration Fund and the Egyptian Research Account at University College, Gower Street. Here were to be seen the fragments of papyri containing the new Logia, or Sayings of Jesus, from Oxyrhynchus, and some fragments of a very early Greek translation of Genesis, which, with the fragment in the Didlington collection, are the oldest known text of that book. The classic portion contained also several new fragments of Pindar and Livy, and a comedy of Cratinus. As usual, there was a varied collection of public and private documents, many of them of much interest: such as a contract of apprenticeship to a shorthand writer, and a guide-book of the art of wrestling. But the principal exhibits were the results of Professor Flinders Petrie's excavations at Almas, chiefly objects of the Greek and Roman period, such as lamps and terra-cotta figures of the later Alexandrian divinities. Chief among these things was a very fine specimen of gold work—a gold statuette of the god Harshef, or Hershefi, which Professor Petrie attributed to the twenty-fourth dynasty, 700 B.C. But as the hieroglyphic inscription on the base is unusually arranged and contains many mistakes, there will probably be differences of opinion as to its genuineness as a work of the period named.

As a work of art, however, it is remarkably fine.

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It is reported from Berlin that while excavations were proceeding recently at Mayence, with the object of discovering the remains of the camp established there by Drusus, numerous blocks of sandstone were found on which figures of animals had been cut. These blocks belong, undoubtedly, to a Roman triumphal arch, erected there two centuries before Christ. It is hoped that the blocks still missing will be found, so that the arch can be re-erected.

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Mr. F. F. Tuckett writes from Frenchay, near Bristol, under date June 18: "Owing to absence from home for some months I have only just seen the April number of the *Antiquary*, containing an article on 'Anstey Church, Hertfordshire.' by W. B. Gerish. In this (p. 116) he refers to the figures on the octagonal bowl of the font as 'men grasping in either hand *the prow of a boat*, probably a Norman galley,' and proceeds on this assumption to suggest their symbolic meaning. But are they not rather mermen, or Tritons, grasping *their own tails*—a very common motive—after the fashion of the syrens of Greek and Campanian vases, and, as represented—to give a single example—on the outside of the Baptistery at Parma, and reproduced to this day in silver amongst the Neapolitans as a charm against the 'evil eye,' as fully described and illustrated in Mr. F. Elworthy's work, p. 356? I possess several examples of these last, and though the male form may be less common, it should be sufficiently familiar to at least suggest its application in the present case."

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M. Georges Courty, in a paper read before the French Association for the Advancement of Science, says the *Athenæum*, describes and figures the rock-markings at Étampes, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, which he attributes to the Neolithic period. Some fragments of sandstone, with edges polished by prolonged rubbing, were found, by means of which the marks might have been made. The objects portrayed include a harpoon, figures representing boughs of trees, arrows, squares divided into numerous compartments, and other rectangular forms, but no figures of men or animals. They were found on rocks in eight different parts of the same arrondissement.

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The Hellenic Society held a crowded and enthusiastic meeting on July 5 in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. The President, Sir Richard Jebb, took the chair, and was supported by Professor Gildersleeve, Mr. Gennadius, Professor John Williams White, Mr. Cecil Smith, Professor Percy Gardner, and a distinguished company of scholars and archæologists. After the secretary, Mr. George Macmillan, had read a number of congratulations from eminent foreign scholars, Sir Richard Jebb gave an introductory address on the history of the society, its aims and scope, with an eloquent encomium of the late Sir Charles Newton, who had so much to do with its early history. Sir Richard referred to the work of the society in connection with the British School at Athens, and mentioned the interesting discovery communicated within the last few days by Mr. R. C. Bosanquet of a tablet containing a hymn to the Dictæan Zeus The hymn is engraved on both sides of the tablet, but one side is apparently the work of a most illiterate stone-cutter, and it would appear that it was considered so incorrect that another copy was engraved on the other side. Even with this duplicate rendering the text of the hymn is very incomplete. The letters are probably of the second century B.C., but the hymn itself may go back to the sixth or seventh century. Professor Gildersleeve said that in America, though the actual number of those who studied Greek may be less than formerly, "the cubic content" of the work done is much greater. Mr. Gennadius, the former Greek Minister in London, in language of much eloquence and beauty, dwelt on the value of Greek literature and Greek art as a means of supplying the highest form of culture to the modern mind. He reminded his hearers how many great English statesmen had owed their breadth of mind to the influence of Greek literature; how sane and wholesome was its influence; how important its recognition of beauty in life as opposed to mere material progress; and

how much a recently deceased great philosopher might have gained in breadth of sympathy and in calmness of judgment had his mind been steeped in the influence of Greek language, literature, and art, instead of merely having what might be called a scoffing acquaintance with Homer through the medium of a hastily examined English translation.

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The usual exhibition of antiquities from the Silchester excavations was held at Burlington House during the latter part of June, but did not contain anything of special interest. The season last year was very unfavourable, and the work was much impeded. The foundations of several buildings of an ordinary type were bared, while the clearance of another of considerable dimensions was completed late in September. This building formed, apparently, the principal baths of the Roman town, and its discovery is therefore a matter of the highest importance. It consisted of a block of many chambers, measuring about 145 feet from north to south and nearly 100 feet from east to west, and including all the usual parts of a Roman bathing establishment, which were arranged much on the same system as a modern Turkish bath. Not only is this block of great importance in itself, but it has undergone various alterations which make its architectural history more than usually interesting. These can, however, only be adequately shown by means of a series of plans, such as will no doubt be published in the detailed account of the year's work. Attached to the northern end of the baths was a courtyard or cloister, with covered alleys, by which it was approached. Time did not permit of this being fully explored last year, but the further examination of it will be the first work of the current season.

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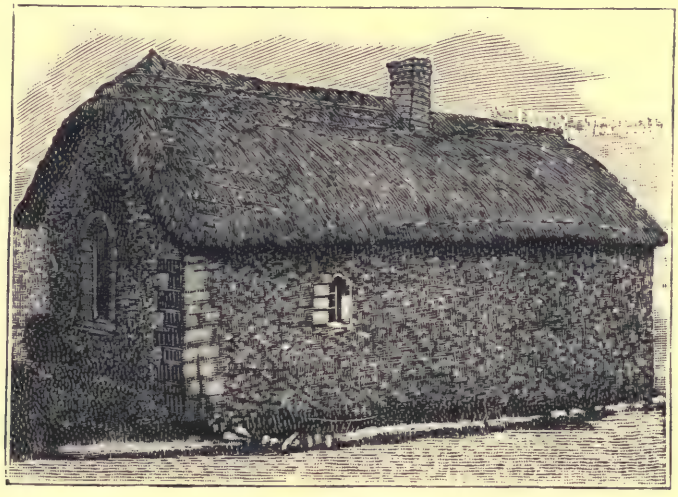
The last three volumes of the reprint of Dr. Rock's *Church of our Fathers*, the first volume of which was reviewed in the *Antiquary* for May, 1903, have now been issued. We gladly call attention to this excellent and laudable republication of a most useful book of reference, enlarged and corrected in the light of modern research. The work should be in the hands of all ecclesiologists.



LISCOMBE CHAPEL.

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Five miles from Milton Abbey, Dorset, writes the Rev. Herbert Pentin, the Vicar, is an ancient hamlet, situated in a beautiful valley, called Liscombe. It now consists of but one or two houses, the little Norman church known as "Liscombe Chapel," and an old monastic barn. The chapel is worthy

of special attention. This little building, built principally of flint, stone, and large blocks of hard chalk, is entire, and consists of chancel and nave divided by a handsome Transition-Norman arch with massive rounded columns. It measures in all over 40 feet in length, and about 15 feet in breadth (the chancel being over 17 feet long, and the nave more than 25 feet). The main walls are nearly 2 feet 6 inches thick. The east window and the two other chancel windows are Norman, with some later work inserted. There is a record that in the north-east corner of the chancel there was "a beautiful niche, 8 feet high, with a crocketed canopy," for the statue of the patron saint of the church (tradition says St. Mary the Blessed Virgin). This niche has now disappeared. The ancient windows in the nave have perished, with the exception of a small rectangular late Tudor window in the west end of the building, and the old west doorway has also disappeared.

But the chapel of Liscombe has been desecrated for a long time. The nave of it is now used as a bakehouse (there is a large open grate, oven, and chimney in the centre), and the chancel is used as a log-house. A flight of stone stairs has been erected in the chancel which leads to the bedrooms over the bakehouse and log-house. The bedrooms have been ceiled, and the whole interior of the little church has been white-washed (including the handsome chancel-arch). The plaster ceiling, however, is breaking down in places, and damp is coming through the walls. The roof of the building is of thatch, and modern windows have been inserted in the nave, and a modern doorway erected at the west end of the chapel. An ancient sundial has also been inserted in the west wall. And the whole building, of course, is "haunted."

The writer of the foregoing note, the Rev. H. Pentin, has written, in pamphlet form, a careful and well illustrated account of *The Abbey Church of Milton*, one of the three Dorset minsters of non-cathedral rank, but all of Saxon and Royal foundation—Milton, Sherborne, and Wimborne. The pamphlet is published at Blandford by Mr. Henry Shipp, at the modest price of twopence.

The Archdeacon of Sarum, in a charge which he lately delivered to the clergy in his archdeaconry, called attention to the mischief often wrought to the fabrics of churches by the unchecked growth of ivy, and gave the following striking example:

"The church of Great Durnford in this archdeaconry is undergoing repair. Mr. Ponting, of Marlborough, is the architect, and he has reported as follows: 'As regards the tower, I cannot too strongly enforce the necessity for eradicating the ivy, which, being the growth of centuries, has a special interest, but is causing great injury to the structure. . . . It has grown into and bulged out the masonry to the extent of 8 inches, and from the south side it spreads over the whole tower. I am aware that a strong local feeling exists in favour of retaining this ivy, but it must be clearly understood that this can only be indulged in at the expense of the tower.'"

We hope the warning may not be without effect. Other archdeacons and Church dignitaries might do good service by thus calling attention to the ruin too often brought about by a foolish unwillingness to interfere with the supposed picturesqueness of effect produced by the clinging masses of ivy, which are really of deadly destructiveness.

The issue of the *Builder* for July 2 was unusually interesting to antiquaries. It opened with an illustrated article on the old church of Chingford, Essex. The roof of the nave and south aisle of the venerable fabric fell in last February, the melancholy ruin being due to the absurd manner in which ivy had been allowed to work its destructive will without check or hindrance for many years past. Another item in the same issue of interest to London topographers was the first part of a paper, with sundry plans, on "Trafalgar Square, West Strand (north side), and around St. Martin's Church, Leicester Square; and Local Improvements in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Anne, Soho, and St. Giles-in-the-Fields Parishes, 1801-1900." This was concluded in the *Builder* of July 9, which also contained an article, with plans, elevation and section, on "The Orthodox Cathedral of Famagusta, Cyprus,"

a building of uncertain age, at present in a very ruinous condition.

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At a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. R. Sewell read a paper on the connection between Rome and India, which can be traced, to some extent, by means of the Roman coins discovered in various parts of our great dependency. Mr. Sewell had drawn up lists of Roman coins found in India, so far as he had been able to trace them. The only Consular coins mentioned were a number of silver denarii, found in the Hazara district of the Punjab in 1898 or 1899. The practice of hoarding appears to have been useful in the preservation of coins, and it may be hoped that the last of the hoards has not yet been discovered. In Mr. Sewell's list there are entries such as "a pot full," "a great many in a pot," "500 found in an earthen pot," and a crowning find amounting to "five coolie loads." Many coins had been found in a district from which the Romans imported beryls—stones of which they were particularly fond.

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Mr. Maclellan Mann, F.S.A. Scot., contributed to the *Glasgow Herald* of July 9 a long and interesting article on the sequence in types of Scottish prehistoric pottery, chiefly in reference to the recent discovery in Wigtownshire of a sepulchral urn and associated relics, found near a curious collection of small white quartz pebbles.

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Among other recent newspaper articles of archæological interest and importance we may note a long report on "The Excavations of the Roman Forum" during the last six months, dealing especially with the value of *bucchero* ware as an indication of date, in the *Times* of July 4; a long article on M. Martel's recent visit to the Mendip caverns, in the *Manchester Guardian* of July 11; and an article by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, in the *Globe* of July 2, entitled "The oldest Court in Europe," describing some of the most recent wonders unearthed at Knossos, in Crete, under the supervision of Dr. Evans.

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A small exhibition of considerable historic interest was opened at Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, on July 7, under the auspices of a committee of management containing the names of many well-known scholars. The exhibits covered the whole field of Scottish history, and included the spurs and stirrups of Robert Bruce, and a battle-axe which bears his name; claymores, pikes, broadswords, crossbows, and a caltrop; some relics of Mary, Queen of Scots; a portrait of George Wishart, and a curious old musical psalter; George Heriot's "loving-cup"; the lace-edged handkerchief of Charles I., and the silver-embroidered cap which he wore on the scaffold; together with many memorials of later days.

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The annual meeting of the Library Association will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on August 30, 31, and September 1. The president will be Dr. Thomas Hodgkin.

English Society during the Wars of the Roses.

By Alice E. Radice, D.Sc.

In the following pages it is proposed to examine briefly the main conditions of the social life of the English people during the third quarter of the fifteenth century; in the first place as regards the baronage and landed interest, and in the second place as regards the burgesses of the towns. The history of a people can scarcely be adequately or suggestively treated unless account is taken of the social condition of the various classes, of their habits and customs, their thoughts, and their ideals. For this purpose we must look for information to the records of the time, and we must enter sympathetically into those contemporary feelings and ideas which influenced the daily life of the men and women of the age. The more important the period that is under consideration, the more necessary it is to realize the ordinary life of the people if we would get in touch with the forces that are changing the nation's history. The period of the Wars of the Roses could never be understood by a mere study of the

battles and sieges or the aims of the opposing factions. The importance of the period really lies in the vast social forces which impelled the Civil Wars. The wars hastened and intensified the social changes which were impending, and eventually they produced important effects on English life.

The chief feature of the period is clearly the transition that is witnessed from mediæval to modern society. No hard and fast line can be drawn between the Mediæval and the Modern Age, but if any period in English history can be taken as marking the close of one era and the commencement of another, it is that during which the dynasties of Lancaster and York carried on their desperate struggle. At the beginning of the wars we are still in the world of the Middle Ages, and during them we may see the last great outburst of the spirit of mediævalism. England was not, as now, one great body politic. Private interests, the interests of classes and families, were everywhere paramount. Corporate and local jealousies flourished. Native warred against alien, town against country, class against class. The baronage showed itself more independent than ever; municipal patriotism was at its highest point; the Church retained much of her old influence, and all her outward splendour. But at the close of the wars everything had changed. The English baronage was crushed and humiliated; all the romance and chivalry connected with its name, all its independence and strength, passed from henceforth out of the nation's life. The Church prepared for her downfall by connecting herself more closely with the Royal power; the Royal power itself began to show those absolutist tendencies which were soon to become characteristic of the English monarchy. Municipal patriotism could not flourish under the new conditions, and the great history of the English towns, a history full, indeed, of narrowness and prejudice, but also full of great political conceptions, became a thing of the past. The old municipal idea vanished; the idea of national unity and power took its place.

We see before us the dawn of a new era, the first faint beginnings of modern England. During this period much decays, and much is being gradually transformed; but if we care to look below the surface we may trace all through the somewhat gloomy scenes the signs of growth towards better things. We see not only the passing away of mediæval society, but also the commencement of modern society. In the towns we see the growth of a sturdy middle class with new ideas and new aspirations, the class which was destined to make England rich by trade and commerce. We see certain of the barriers between classes becoming less defined; we see in the literature of the day the first quickenings of the spirit of national enthusiasm. Unfortunately we may also discern the beginnings of the modern antagonism between capital and labour, between the class that pays wages and the class that receives them. The yeoman begins to change into the tenant farmer. The journeyman finds that he can only rise to be a master under very favourable conditions, and a new permanent class of skilled artisans subsisting on money wages is formed. Above all, we are confronted at the close of the period with the first signs of the pauper problem. We seem to be at the meeting-point of the mediæval and the modern world.

The Wars of the Roses hastened the decay of mediæval society, but they were the result rather than the cause of the factors which were making for decay. Some time before the commencement of the wars new forces were forming themselves which tended to disorder and disruption. The old system of feudalism had disappeared; but there had sprung up a later and spurious feudalism which established a new relation between lord and retainer, and which aimed not so much at local independence as at personal aggrandizement and profit. The old feudal idea was that a lord granted lands to his tenants on condition of military service. But now tenure by military service had ceased to be important. In its place we have the system of "livery," by which a great lord kept armies of dependents who lived at his board, and wore his livery and in their turn devoted themselves to his service. Even the lesser lords would have 200 or 300 retainers, while the great lords had many more, for knights and their retainers would bind themselves to some greater lord. In this way huge squadrons of fighting men were formed ready to take up arms for any cause at any time. The

existence of these bands of retainers was dangerous to public order, for the followers of one lord would quarrel with those of another, and in a moment the whole country-side would be in an uproar. The practice of "maintenance" made matters worse, and added a new element to the forces of disorder. This was a system by which lords protected their retainers in the law-courts against the consequences of their misdeeds. It was dangerous for an ordinary person to go into court against the defendant of some great lord, and it was also quite useless. The result was to break down the judicial system of the country and to give free course to private war. A state of things existed in which it was impossible to secure justice against a great man.*

Added to all this, the cessation of the French wars had let loose on the country bands of professional soldiers with no occupation and ready for any mischief. Some of them joined the ranks of retainers grouped round some great lord; others formed themselves into bands of dangerous highwaymen. The roads were so unsafe that men journeyed together in companies. The coasts were infested by pirates, and harmless persons walking near the shore were sometimes captured and held to ransom. There was private war within the country between Englishmen and Englishmen, and there was private war outside the country between Englishmen and Frenchmen. The Cely Papers well show the state of insecurity at sea. We read of piracies and hostilities by no means confined to the subjects of the two powers nominally at war.† We are told of an English ship being chased by two Frenchmen near Calais, and of another pursued by the Scots between Calais and Dover. In England itself society was in a state of turmoil. Murders and robberies were things of everyday occurrence. The central Government had no authority, and local anarchy prevailed throughout the country. The prestige of the kingly house was gone. Henry VI. was esteemed but not obeyed, and there was present a man whose claim to the throne was nearly as good as that of Henry himself. The people resented the long French wars and the burden of taxes; they were discontented at the failure of representative institutions and at the weakness of the central power. Throughout the kingdom it was felt in some vague way that a strong King was needed. With such forces at work it was little wonder that a civil war broke out.

Broadly speaking, the Wars of the Roses affected the mass of the people only in a slight and secondary degree. The struggle was primarily one of lords and retainers. Partisanship seems to have stopped short with the class of country gentry, and even this class, judging from the family correspondence of the time, was only spasmodically interested in the conduct and events of the war. As for the burgesses of the towns and the farmers of the surrounding country, they seem to have felt little interest in the faction fight then going on. In the whole of the recently-published correspondence of a family of English wool merchants,* there is only one mention of the violent revolutions at the English Court, and public affairs are barely alluded to at all. It is true that many of the towns were nominally Yorkist or Lancastrian, but actually their sympathies were languid. We may see from various town records how reluctantly the towns sent out troops at the order of the reigning Sovereign, how they were continually veering round in their allegiance, and how careful they were to be on the winning side. The actual fighting was done by the nobles and professional soldiers, and practically all the loss of life fell on them. The chief incidents in the war were battles, not sieges, and few of them were fought near towns. We know, indeed, that Peterborough, Boston, and Cambridge were burnt, while Stamford suffered great damage. The peasantry, too, must often have looked helplessly on at the destruction of their crops. This much was inevitable in a civil war. But, roughly speaking, the loss of life and property among the mass of the people was small. It was natural for contemporary chroniclers, absorbed as they were in the political events of the time,

* Justice Paston advises a friend not to go into court against a defendant of the Duke of Norfolk: "If thou do thou shalt have the worse, be the case never so true."—*Paston Letters*, i. 42.

† *I.e.*, France and Burgundy.

* *Cely Papers*, *Royal Historical Society*, Camden, Third Series, vol. i.

to think that the whole people was likewise absorbed. But it takes a good deal to bring about a national upheaval, and beyond a vague wish for a stronger King, the bulk of the nation was careless as to the result of the wars.

During this last era of the Middle Ages the different classes of English society stand out more or less distinct from one another. There are signs of a more frequent drawing together of classes by intermarriage and other means; but the modern fusion of class was still practically unknown, and the main classes of nobles, gentry, townsmen, and peasants, were quite distinct. The clergy were sharply separated off from the laity, the town from the country, the great nobles from the lesser landowners. But in every class certain changes were impending which tended to break down some of the old barriers between class and class, and to bring about a new conception of society.

The great lords still monopolized the chief offices of State, and much of the land of the country was in their hands. They possessed great influence at Court, and they ruled over their own domains like small kings. The grades of rank among the nobility and gentry were numerous, and no idea of them can be obtained from the arbitrary estimates of expenditure suitable for different ranks given to us in the Black Book of Edward IV. There does not appear to have been any fixed proportion of property for each grade. It was not the rank of a lord that determined the amount of his property; it was rather the amount of his property that determined his rank, or, rather, the exact degree of influence and power which was at his command. Warwick was only an Earl, but his wealth and power were equal to those of a Duke or Marquis. The growing multiplication of dignities weakened the political power of the baronage by causing family rivalries and jealousies. Private war flourished exceedingly. The feud between the Nevilles and Percies kept the North in an uproar; in the West Lord Bonville and the Earl of Devon fought continuously, while the Countess of Shaftesbury and the Lord of Berkeley carried on a struggle for fifty-eight years. Everywhere we read of violence and disorder. A thousand men with guns assaulting a manor-house was an event taken as a matter of course.* Arms were taken up to enforce legal claims or to avenge real or imaginary injuries. The *Paston Letters* show us the terrors of a journey from Norwich to the capital, for the Duke of Norfolk and his armed retainers were a constant source of fear.

The power of the great lords was felt everywhere, and causes were at work tending towards a sharper separation between them and the country gentry. The two classes of nobility and gentry must have had many interests in common, but the customs of livery and maintenance and the fortification of dwelling-houses were gradually severing these interests. Although the great Baron was no longer locally independent, he could be king in his own castle; he could fortify it without and make it splendid within. He could no longer exact military service from his vassals, but he could surround his person with armies of retainers always ready to do his bidding. With their help he could overawe the King's judges at the assizes and decide any lawsuit in his own interest. He could constitute himself the champion of all who wished for his championship, and protect them from just punishment. He could take possession of disputed lands, and silence those who had a better claim. All this was bound to create a gap between the rich baron and the poor knight or squire.

The household books and rolls of accounts of these great nobles give us a good idea of their domestic economy. There were many domestic departments, and each was organized under its own officers. Every inmate of the household received daily his allowance of food, light, and fuel, and his livery of clothing at stated intervals. Everything was done on an enormous scale, and the great nobles lived in much the same style as the King. Their households were on the same plan; their officers had the same titles; their warrants ran in the same form; the discipline enforced and the rules of etiquette were similar. The Earl of Northumberland had his Council, by whose advice he enacted his domestic laws and all the trivial rules and regulations which

* Lord Molyns attacked John Paston's Manor of Gresham "to the number of a thousand persons arrayed in manner of war."—*Paston Letters*, i. 106.

were thought to be necessary for the due ordering of a great household. The head officers were gentlemen by birth, for servants and horses were kept for their use, and their table in the great hall was called the knights' table. When a noble moved from one of his castles to another, he was accompanied by a huge following of servants and baggage. He was attended by his chaplain, by his steward, treasurer, and chamberlain, by his clerks and squires, his grooms and pages, his cup-bearers and carvers. Many of the most powerful nobles lived, indeed, in greater splendour than the King himself. Henry VI. was often reduced to the very depths of poverty. The Royal jewels were always in pawn, and, as Cade had said in his proclamation, "The King is so set that he may not pay for his own meat and drink, and he oweth more than any King of England ought."

Each of these great nobles lived in a kind of fortified manor-house, which seems to have formed a connecting-link between the feudal castle and the Tudor manor. Warwick Castle is a good example of this period of transition in domestic architecture. Externally, it has all the appearance of a fortress, with its massive walls, its towers and battlements, its bastions and portcullis ; within, the grand entrance-hall and the magnificent series of apartments resemble the interior of an Elizabethan manor.

The whole life of a noble's household still centred round the great hall. It was the chief room in the house, and all the other chambers and offices were grouped round it. Every inmate of the household had his seat at one or other of the long tables which filled the hall. Dinner was taken at twelve, and supper at four or five. The ceremonies necessary to a great feast are described at length in various fifteenth-century MSS. We are told exactly how a table was to be laid, how the soup was to be served, how the pies were to be opened, and how the different kinds of fish and meat had to be carved. In one curious MSS. the carver is directed to cut the skin off boiled meats and to carve carefully, "especially for ladies, for they be soon angry, for their thoughts be soon changed."* There was much extravagance in eating and drinking, and hospitality was practised on a large scale. We are told that when the Earl of Warwick came to London he kept such a house that "six oxen were eaten at a breakfast and every tavern was full of his meat, for who that had any acquaintance in that house he should have as much sodden and roast as he might carry upon a long dagger."* But quality of food was considered as much as quantity, and the recipes given in fifteenth-century cookery-books give us some idea of the luxurious cookery of the age. Men liked their dishes strongly seasoned, and such condiments as pepper, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, garlic, galingale, vinegar, verjuice, and wine, are always appearing where we would least expect them. The recipe for roast partridge was as follows: "Take a partridge and slay him in the nape of the head with a feather; dress him, lard him, and roast him as thou dost a pheasant in the same wise. And serve him forth, then sauce him with wine, powder of ginger and salt, and set it in a dish on the fire till it boil ; then cast powder of ginger thereon and cut him so ; or else eat him with sugar and mustard."† The *menu* of the feast given on the occasion of the installation of the Bishop of Ely (John Morton)‡ is interesting, and it has also some curious examples of "sotelties." These were confections of sugar and pastry bearing some reference to the occasion of the feast, and coming at the end of each course. Sometimes they were of a huge size, representing, for example, the interior of an abbey church, with its various altars, or elaborate sylvan and hunting scenes. Sometimes the reference conveyed in the "soteltie" to the hero of the feast was hardly flattering. At Archbishop Neville's banquet one of the subtelties represented a doctor of divinity being led into his pulpit by a demon.

Other fifteenth-century MSS. give us a complete picture of the daily life of a noble. We may see exactly how his officials and servants were expected to behave. We may watch him rise and dress, feast in the hall with his companions, go to chapel, retire and undress for the night. We may see his

* *The Boke of Keruyng* (Early English Text Society).

* Stowe, *Annales*, fol. 411.

† *Two Fifteenth-Century Cookery Books*, p. 110 (Early English Text Society).

‡ *Arnold's Chronicle*, fol. 238-241.

attendants wait on him, notice how they comb his hair and prepare his water for washing; how they warm his stomacher, put on his "pety cote," get ready his slippers; how they lay his table, arrange his guests, and carve his dishes. We may notice the strict order that was observed in the precedence of ranks and the curious way in which the quantity of food and drink given to each inmate of the household was regulated according to his or her rank. My lord and lady would be expected to eat much more than the squire who attended upon them, while in the Northumberland household the nursery breakfast was larger than that given to the nurses and servants. But there was always plenty of food and drink for all, and although comfort, as we understand the word, was rare, it was less rare than in the preceding century. The beds were comfortable; they were stuffed with down or rabbits' fur, and well supplied with linen and pillows. Carpets were occasionally used, but the floors were still generally spread with rushes. Washhand-stands were used, and were sometimes placed in the bedrooms. Baths seem only to have been taken in cases of sickness, or occasionally after a long journey. The Black Book of Edward IV. shows us that even the King only used a foot-bath, for we are told that "this barber shall have every Saturday at night, if it please the King, to cleanse his head, legs, or feet, and for his shaving, two loaves, one pitcher wine; and the usher of the chamber ought to testify if this is necessarily dispended or not."* The household regulations of the Duchess of York, mother of Edward IV., give us some notion of the ideas of the time as to how a noble lady should occupy herself during the day. The Duchess was to rise at seven and hear matins. She was then to dress herself for the day and hear Mass in her chamber. When Mass was finished she was to take something to "recreate nature." This was her breakfast, but it does not seem to have been a very regular or plentiful meal. After it she was to go to chapel and remain there till dinner, which was at eleven on "eating days," and at twelve on fast days. After dinner the Duchess was to give audience on business matters, then sleep for a quarter of an hour, and then pray till the first peal of vespers, when she could drink ale or wine "at her pleasure." When she had finished drinking she was to go again to chapel. After vespers came supper, and then the Duchess could dispose herself to be familiar with her gentlewomen. This seems to have been her only time for light conversation, but it did not last long, for an hour before going to bed she was to take a cup of wine and then retire into her privy closet to pray. She was to be in bed by eight o'clock.

These rules were probably rather ideal, and cannot be taken as typical of the occupations of ladies of high birth. They did not now rise so early or pray so much, and they devoted a great part of their time to hunting, hawking, and dancing. Both men and women, indeed, rose much later than they had formerly done. As a consequence of this they went later to bed, and towards the end of the century the practice had established itself of taking what was called a "rere-supper," or banquet, at eight or nine o'clock. All through the fifteenth century one notices an increasing luxury and extravagance in living among the nobles and gentry. It was an age of rather crude materialism. Men cared mainly for eating and drinking and outward show. It is not amongst the baronage that we must look for the beginnings of modern ideas and modes of thought. The period of usefulness of the English baronage had come to an end, and it is doubtful whether the great lords could have continued to act as efficient leaders of the people. The Wars of the Roses solved the problem, and a new and altogether different class of nobles was formed. The Tudor nobility was a very different thing from the mediæval baronage; it had neither the same capacity for evil nor the same capacity for good. The changes which were gradually brought about during the closing years of the fifteenth century proved permanent, and the main characteristics of the old English baronage have never again reappeared.

The country gentry were at this time not behindhand in taking upon themselves public office. Indeed, in this respect they played on a smaller scale much the same part as the great lords. The latter aspired to high offices and to favour at Court; the country gentle-

* *Ordinances for the Regulation of the Royal Household*, p. 85 (Society of Antiquaries).

man looked forward to becoming a sheriff or justice of the peace, or even a knight of the shire. His domestic economy followed much the same lines as that of the great baron. It appears to have been very elaborate, considering his wealth and position, for he kept a great many servants and dependents. But many of these servants were poor relations, and to these food and clothing only would be given. Food was cheap, and the household of a squire was mainly supported from the produce of his estate. Nearly all landowners were at this time mere landlords living on their rents, and concerned in the produce of the soil merely as consumers. There were, however, exceptions. The Nevilles were among the greatest wool-growers of the kingdom, while some of the lesser landowners seem to have been traders.

(*To be continued.*)

The Church Libraries of King's Lynn.

By Thomas E. Maw.

IN the Stanley Public Library at King's Lynn may be seen a collection of books locally known as the St. Margaret's Church Library. There is a similar collection in the Norwich Public Library, but that goes by the name of the Corporation Library. Whether the following record of the history of the former Library will prove it to be misnamed matters little; the chief concern should now be the proper care of the books (1,882) that are left. Mackerell, in his *History of King's Lynn*, mentions a Library being founded at the chapel of St. Nicholas in 1617, but the first record I have found of this is in the Corporation Hall Book under the date January 24, 1619:

Mr. Maior and the Aldermen agreed that Eight pounds heretofore left by Gabriell Barber Mr. of the Lottery holden in this Towne shall be bestowed upon buyinge of Books toward the furnyshinge of a newe Library lately made in St. Nicholas' Chappell.

This beautiful church is a chapel of ease to the parish church (St. Margaret's). I have seen no other record of this Library, excepting inscriptions on the title-pages of books showing that they were given to St. Nicholas', until nearly a hundred years later. The next and succeeding entries refer to St. Margaret's Church.

From the Hall Book, August 9, 1631:

Itt is agreed that a convenyent place shall be appointed where to place a Library in St. Margaret's Church.

23 *September*, 1631.—Mr. Mayor hath brought Twenty Pounds whereof Tenne Pounds is of the gift of M^rs^ Joane Atkin widowe and the other Tenne pounds of the gift of M^r^ Thomas Atkin . . . to be ymployed in the buyinge of Bookes towards the furnyshinge of a Library begun to be erected at St. Margarets Church and itt is ordered by M^r^ Mayor and y^e^ common Councillors with the consent of Francis Parlet Esquire Recorder beynge here present That the said M^r^ Mayor during the tyme of his Mayoralty shall be the sole Treasurer of the said Library and M^r^ Recorder for the tyme beyng together with . . . shall from time to time order and dispose £20 and other moneys desks and other things . . . as they in their wisdome shall think fitt.

On November 4, 1631, it was ordered "that Fifty Pounds shall be bestowed by the Mayor and Burgesses towards the furnishinge with bookes of the Library in St. Margaretts Church," and on the 17th of the following month the sum of £3 was "bestowed freely by the Mayor and Burgesses as an addition to their former benevolence."

We now come to the first record of the books purchased or given. This is a manuscript on vellum (11¼ by 8¼ inches), bound in calf. It has the following title-page:

S. P. Q. Lennæ—Regis
Bibliothecam instruenti Codicem
hunc, ut pro Indice sit, amoris
et observantiæ ergô D.D.
Johannes Arrowsmith
S. Theol: Baccalaureus,
ibidem servus Jesu
Christi in
Evangelio.

This John Arrowsmith was minister of St. Nicholas Chapel from 1630.

The following entry in the Hall Book, dated September 17, 1641, preserves the name of him who may be regarded as the first librarian:

This day y^t^ is Ordered that forty shillings shal be paid and given M^r^ Dunne for his Paynes taken [and] to be taken in settinge downe in a Reportory booke fo

y^e^ Library (heretofore given by Mr. Arrowsmith) the names of all Bookes given w^th^ y^e^ Givers Names theare. To be paid by y^e^ Chamberlyn.

The frontispiece is interesting, and is here reproduced (Fig. 1):

FIG. 1.

On p. iv, opposite Fig. 2, the following is written:

Ad Lectorem.
Lawrel is ever greene and so is Praise.
Come. Give and Live for ever in this Baies.
[SIR] HAMOND LE STRANGE.

And also:

Pro Benefactoribus quorum nomina
Sequenti Lauro inscripta sunt
votum Jo: Arrowsmith.

The tree and leaves are coloured brown and green, and the fruits are in gold.

A very beautifully written page gives a record of the situation of the Library:

In the yeare | of the Maioraltie | of M^r^ John Percevall [1631] the Chamber | over the North porch | of St. Margaretts Church was | fitted for the use of a Librarie at the | costes and charges of the said Maior | and Burgesses.

The following page records the gifts, amounting to £73, above mentioned, "which three summes of £73 were laid out in the Bookes following from page 1^st^ to the 11^th^."

The list of books is written in a fine large hand, and the number of volumes purchased amounts to 217. Amongst these (principally patristic) were a Sarum Missal (1529), now in the church and in very bad condition, and *Purchas His Pilgrimes*. As the donations set out on the seven pages following (comprising 102 volumes) are not dated, they were probably received at the foundation. Amongst them is the following:

Given by Elizabeth Soame widdowe
A Table and Two Chaires.

The Corporation were evidently much interested in their new venture, and the following entry in the Hall Book, under date January 31, 1637, although reminding one of Burke's joke on seeing a locked bookcase: "Ah! I see, Locke 'On the Human Understanding'" shows that the Corporation were fully alive to the frailty of human nature and its possible effects upon their Library.

Itt is this daie ordered that M^r^ Bassett the towne Chamberlaine shall cause the Locke of the Librarie at St. Margaretts to be taken of and a faire new Locke with six new keyes . . . sett one.

The next entry would seem to show that the Library was appreciated, as there was already one table for the readers' use:

16 *July*, 1638.—It is ordered that 20^s^ shal be given to Mr. Boston for his Payns for makinge and wright-inge a Table for y^e^ Towne Librarie. To be paid by y^e^ Chamberleyne.

From 1636 to 1641 the gifts are dated, and record the receipt of forty volumes, making a total of 359. The writing is no longer so bold and fine, the work of registering the gifts being carried out by various hands, in some cases probably by the donors themselves.

The Library was probably a lending library, and the possession of a key would entitle the owner (and probably his friends) to borrow books. The privilege of granting keys was retained by the Corporation, as the following entry shows:

This day [November 8, 1641] it is ordered that Mr Hammond Le Strange shall have a key to the Library in St. Margaretts Church.

The Library, like the churches, was now entering upon a period of distress; but, unlike the churches, it had to avoid the clutches of its friends.

This day [September 2, 1644] Mr Maior for the time beinge and the Church Wardens for the time beinge are desired to have a care of the Library and

FIG. 2.

to call in those books wch are now missing & noe books are afterwards to be taken out by any whatsoever.

And, again, on April 11, 1645:

Whereas of late, there have been severall books lost out of the Library at St. Margaretts by lending the same to severall whoe have nott restored them agayne whereby the said Library is much decayed for prevention where of for future tymes (by and with the consent of Mr John Bradford nowe one of the Churchwardens there) Itt is this day ordered & agreed that the said Mr John Bradford shall have the care and regard of the said Library and bookes nowe therein. . . . And shall be liable to make good the Costes wh. shall happen to be made by lending any of the said bookes. And shall have for his care and paynes therein 20s p. ann. quarterly to be paid by the Chamberlyn of this Burgh for the tyme beynge. And to that purpose that none shall have any keys of the said Library butt the ministers of this Corporation and they to accompt to the said Mr Bradford for such bookes as they shall use they having first obtained license from the Mayor for the borrowynge of books.

Although there was now a salaried officer, the old order (or disorder) seems to have continued. There may have been a temporary improvement, but the following resolution in the Hall Book on March 8, 1657, shows that during twelve years things had gone from bad to worse:

Whereas complaint is made unto this house that the Library being at St. Margaretts is at present in some disorder and that severall bookes are lost or taken out to the prejudice and losse of the said bookes. It is thereupon this day ordered that Mr Huggins and Mr Johnson Ministers within this Burrough be desired to draw up some orders to be from henceforth observed . . . as well about placeing and ordering of the bookes there and about any other thing that may concern the same. And that care be taken for the calling in of all such keyes as are now abroad wch are not in the hands of the present ministers or of Mr John Bradford the keeper of that Library and that the said Mr Bradford be ordered forthwth to call in all such bookes as are now lent out. And that noe bookes be from henceforth be lent out or carried forth out of that Library by any person whatsoever without an order of this house. And that this order be entered in the booke belonging to the said library.

The book mentioned may be the "Reportory Book," but if so, the order is not entered; I have seen no other book, excepting three manuscript catalogues to be mentioned later.

On December 16, 1661, the usher appointed to the Grammar School is appointed Librarian, and the two offices went together for more than a century. One entry, April 28, 1682, orders "yt the Library Keeper shall be allowed the usual sallery and other profit," and on August 29, 1732, orders "that the usual sallary of forty shillings be allowed him." There are also various entries in the Hall Books of "books for the Library being brought in to the Hall"; but on February 23, 1670, there is the less pleasing record of

books being taken away, not to be brought in again.

And hee [the librarie keeper] is further desired that hee together w^th^ y^e^ Churchwardens would take care to give an acct to this house what bookes are nowe in y^e^ librarie and also what bookes are wanting and likewise that a new lock be sett upon y^e^ dore that soe y^e^ ymbeselling of y^e^ said bookes may be prevented.

This plain speaking seemed to have little effect, for the sad tale goes on:

It is this day [December 4, 1674] ordered That a view be taken of the Library . . . to see in what condition the books there are now in and if any be wanting to know what are become of them and how the same may be had againe.

A year later a committee was appointed to attend to the Library, "and the chamberlaine to take care the Library chamber be cleaned out, and if they se cause that new Lockes and Keis be placed on the doores."

From the time of the last dated donation to the large additions in and about 1714, 144 volumes had been received, making a total of 503 volumes in the Library. This number had, of course, been considerably affected by the "ymbeselling" discussed by the Corporation in 1674.

Amongst the books were:

North's Plutarch (1603).
One faire English Bible (black letter, seventeenth century). Now in the church, and in anything but "faire" condition.
Waltoni Biblia Polyglotta (1659), "given by the Maior and Burgesses."
Munster's Cosmographia.
Castelli Lexicon Heptaglotton.
De Lyra Commentaria (1497).
Nuremberg Chronicle (1493), "to the Maior and Burgesses for their Library."
Florio's Montaigne (1632).

The following entries are curious:

Simon Blencham D^r^ of Physick gave A Sceleton don by Himself; and A Case.
N.B. The Skeleton above given by D^r^ Blencham being decayed & broken Another was presented to y^e^ new Library by M^r^ Gooch Whaites 1715 done by himselfe.

The "sceleton" and its fine oak case are now in the Museum.

On May 7, 1708, a resolution of the Corporation that certain members "inspect and inquire into the Condition of the Library at St. Margarets And w^h^ Bookes are missing And to consider methods for better preserving and looking after them," . . . shows a renewed interest, which was probably due to Dr. Bray's "Act for the better Preservation of Parochial Libraries in that Part of Great Britain called England" (1709). On September 26, 1712, and again on the 17th of the following month, practically the same resolution was passed; on the latter occasion orders were given for binding books.

On September 6, 1714, we come to a change in the location of the Library.

Ordered that . . . be a Comittee to inspect antient Library bookes and to consider of a proper place to erect a new Library in St. Margaretts Church to receive the handsome Legacy of Books left by Doctor Thurlyn dec^d^ and adding the old ones to them and that they putt out the same to workemen and consider the properest means of ordering the s^d^ Library.

The Rev. Tho. Thurlyn late President of St. Johns Colledge in Cambridge and Rector of Gaywood [adjoining King's Lynn] having by his will given all his Books at Cambridge & Gaywood . . . consisting of 179 fol. 84 4^tos^ 178 8^vos^ & 12^mos^ in all 441 vol: estimated at C1x£.

There is no list of these books, nor of those purchased out of the moneys mentioned by Mackerell:

After the Corporation had got the Faculty for building a new Library, several worthy Townsmen . . . raised several Hundred Pounds by a Voluntary Subscription to buy Books to be deposited therein: At which time Lord Townshend, Baron of King's Lynn, gave the sum of Fifty Pounds; and Sir Robert Walpole and Sir Charles Turner did each of them give the sum of Twenty Five Pounds. . . .

The faculty for the new Library is thus set out in the "Reportory Book":

. . . And this place over the North Porch of St. Margaretts Church was not large enough & by reason of its moist & damp Situation had been very prejudiciall to such Books . . . they have desired leave to place the same in an useless corner at the South-west end of the said Church adjoyning to the high Steeple.

And the Lord Bishop of Norwich, "being willing to encourage soe good a design," granted the faculty on condition that no inconvenience was caused "to any of the parishioners in their attendance on the divine offices."

It was probably at this time that the fine oak book-cases (four are now in the Church and three in the Grammar School) were made (Fig. 3). From 1717 to 1720 there was the

usual annual order of the Corporation respecting the state and better ordering of the Library, and on May 11, 1720, order was made "for paymt of arrears still due to tradesmen and workemen."

The Library at this time was enriched by two handsome gifts—one, from Robert Barker, M.D. (whose portrait, inscribed "Benefactor to this Library," now hangs with those of the undermentioned in the Public Library), amounted to 273 volumes, and

FIG. 3.

the other, from John Horn, M.A. (Master of the Grammar School), consisted of 61 folios, 71 quartos, and 250 octavos and 12mos., as well as 35 volumes at his death. There is also a portrait in the Library inscribed "George Hepburn, M.D.," but there is no record of his having given any books.

When the books at St. Nicholas were brought to St. Margaret's I have not been able to find out, but Mackerell (in 1737) says:

> As you cross the Area of the Quire, you come into the South-Isle, where you may entertain your Sight with an agreeable View of divers Curiosities. There it is, that at the East End upon the Partition-Wall which separates the Vestry (now made use of for a Library). . . .

In 1732 Rev. Robert Paine was appointed keeper "at the usual sallary of forty shillings" (Mackerell says five pounds), and he is "ordered to make a Catalogue of the Books and to deliver the same to this house with all convenient speed." Four years later a Committee was formed to dispose of duplicates (probably the result of Mr. Paine's catalogue), and to buy other books with the money. In 1746 there is an order "that no one be admitted to have a key to the Library but the Library Keeper."

Somewhat strange to say, the notorious Eugene Aram, who was appointed usher of the Grammar School on February 14, 1758, was not made Library Keeper, the latter office having been held by the Rev. Charles Phelpes from 1742 to about 1773. The Library would, however, be a paradise for one whose "nights were intensely studious." He was in Lynn until his arrest, "probably at the end of August or beginning of September" (Beloe). Mr. Phelpes seems to have been an ideal Librarian, for there are frequent references to improvements carried out at his suggestion. Doors were made to the "Classes"—*i.e.*, to the book-cases now in the Grammar School, damaged books attended to, and a "Stud Work Partition erected," the books "having taken much hurt by the Room being open to the Chancel."

On August 29, 1815, a request from "the Public Subscription Library established about 1797" was sent to the Corporation "for the use of the vacant room at the west end of the School, over the Saturday Market Butchery [where the Charnel Chapel once stood], and to add to it the books belonging to the Corporation which are in the Library belonging to St. Margaret's Church."

From 1715 to 1835 (the last entry) 196 volumes were given, excluding the Barker and Horn collections mentioned.

Amongst them were many very scarce pamphlets, and also an illuminated MS. copy of the Gospels on vellum, which has unfortunately disappeared. There is also an

interesting MS. (6½ by 4 inches) by William Rastrick, the title-page of which is here reproduced (Fig. 4).

There is also a manuscript list of the Freemen of Lynn from 1452 to 1772, with continuation to 1868.

There are three manuscript catalogues left —one by Rev. Munford, 1835, and another by

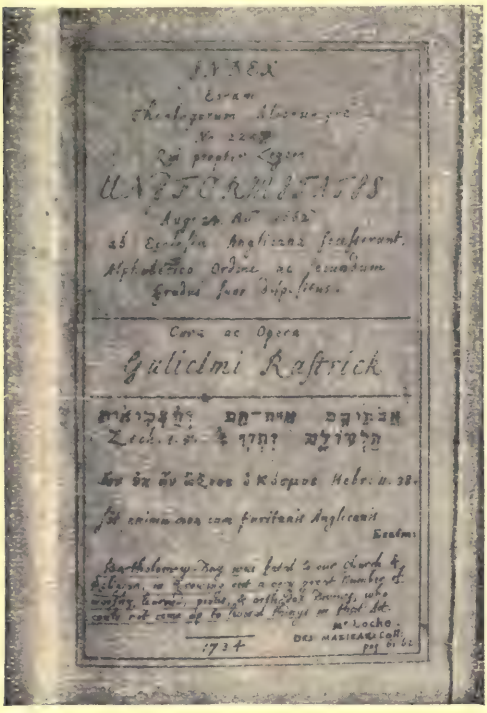

FIG. 4.

the late Rev. Father Wrigglesworth, of Lynn, *circa* 1890; the third is undated, but is perhaps sixty years earlier than Munford. The last migration of the books was from the Church to the room set apart in the Library built by the Corporation in 1884, now the Stanley Public Library.

The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. Holden MacMichael.

(*Continued from p.* 218.)

AVERY important and one of the earliest signs is the "Hoop," the most common form of sign, in fact, before the painted signboard. It was most common in the fourteenth century, and probably existed long before that, since it appears to have been originally derived, like the bush, from the Bacchic insignia, a symbol, representing the crown, of the regal attributes of the rosy god who was :

> Sole sovereign of the Ivie-Bush, prime founder of Red Lettices.*

Composed of one or more of the evergreens sacred to Bacchus, it survives in name, not seldom, as a tavern sign of the present day,† sometimes as the "Hope," which is really the old spelling. Roger Brewere dwelt at the Mayden-en-la-Hope in the year 1350; Thomas Culpyn was a "corsor," or horse-dealer, at the Lion-on-the-Hoop in 1383; there was John at Cok-on-the-Hop (Hoop) in 1386; Le Kay (? Key) sur le Hoope in 1391; the Belle on the Hope in Estchepe in 1387; Le Walssheman sur le Hoope in Fleet Street in 1391; the Swanne on the Hoope in Oldefisshestret in 1414; and the Pye on the Hope in Estchepe in the same year.‡ The last surviving instances, apparently, of the sign of the "Cock-on-the-Hoop" were one in Holborn, a sign-*board*,§ and one of the "Cock-on-Hoop," possibly surviving to-day, in Hanbury Street, Mile End. It is not to be too hastily assumed that the expression "cock-a-hoop" is derived from the tavern sign. According to Halliwell-Phillipps, there seems to have been anciently some mode of confining a cock during a cock-fight within a hoop.‖

* Braithwaite's *Strappado for the Divell*, 1615.

† With regard to the employment of signs by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, see the *History of Signboards*, p. i *et seq.*

‡ Riley's *Memorials of London*, 1868, pp. 264, 480, 489, 497, 524, 598, 599.

§ *Vide The Looker-on*, January, 1795.

‖ Halliwell-Phillips's Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, Act II., note 34.

Certainly, one could name an astonishing number of phrases in common use to-day which have had their origin in the once universally indulged sport of cock-fighting. Gifford, in his notes to Ben Jonson, thinks it originated with the spigot or cock being laid upon the hoop of the barrel, thus allowing the ale to flow without intermission, on occasion of exceptional festivity, but he does not cite a single instance as to such being the custom. Messrs. Farmer and Henley's attempt to explain the phrase from the French *coq à houppé* is no more successful in redeeming it from the obscurity by which it is hedged. Nares thinks the expression is best explained by understanding it as an allusion to the hoop of the drinking-pot, anent which Jack Cade promised, as one of his reforms, that "the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer." Nash, in his *Pierce Penniless*, says: "I believe hoops, on quart-pots, were made that every man should take his hoop and no more." But although they may latterly have served this purpose, like the peg-tankard, originally the hoop seems to have been merely for binding together the staves of which the old wooden quart-pot was made.

The ale-stake seems to have been co-ordinate in its origin with the hoop, the bush, and the long-pole, which was so dangerously suspended over the wayfarer's head, as he traversed the narrow bridle-ways of the City, as to become a matter for the inquisitions of the wardmotes. There is reason to suppose that the ivy or other evergreen attached to this pole, as figured in early MSS., had its origin in the thyrsus-staff of Bacchus, topped with a bunch of ivy-leaves. And this pole certainly seems to have suggested the adjustment of the overhanging sign-board. No taverner was allowed to exhibit a "stake, bearing either his sign or leaves . . . of greater length than seven feet at most."*

A late survival of the ale-stake was to be seen in the custom of suspending the bough of a tree or a bunch of hay outside the unlicensed booths at provincial fairs, to denote the sale of beer; and as to its Anglo-Roman origin, the coincidence is worthy of remark, that the most ancient of the military ensigns of the Romans was that of the *manipulus*, a bundle or wisp of hay fixed to the top of a pole. The hoop of evergreens, separately, but in association with the bush, was in France employed as a sign in the same manner as in England, with the sign-board also suspended from the overhanging stake, as may be seen in an engraving of a wayside inn (Fig. 283) in Lacroix's *France in the Eighteenth Century* (trans., p. 415). Here the ale-stake is used to support the signboard.

A sign, however, does not seem to have been an indispensable accessory of places where wine was sold. Fitz-Stephen, in his *Description of London** at the end of the twelfth century, says that at that time there existed only one public eating-house or cook's shop besides the ships and vaults on the banks of the river where wine was sold.

One of these vaults survived apparently up to within a few years ago in the once-famous Shades Tavern at Old Swan Stairs, Upper Thames Street. It was a dank, low room, built out from the old Fishmongers' Hall, divided into compartments overlooking the river, and is said to have been the last of the old taverns that retained that name in London.† This, however, is not quite correct, for there was a King's Head Shades at No. 42, Threadneedle Street in 1879 and there are still three other taverns so named, one of which is in Whitehall. Until the year 1815 the wine sold at the "Shades" at London Bridge was served up, according to ancient custom, in measures from the pipe.‡ Fitz-Stephen's allusion to what must have been imported wines, and other circumstances indicating the scarcity of wine up to the

* The *Liber Albus*, compiled in 1419, Book III., Part iii., p. 389. The word "ale-hus," pronounced "alus," like "workus" and "backus," is still current in Northamptonshire. The Saxons had their *eala-hus*, or alehouse, and their *cumen-hus*, or inn. A tavern among them was also called a *gest-hus* or *gest-bur*, a house or chamber for the reception of travellers. See Wright's *History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments in the Middle Ages*, 1862, p. 75.

* The learned Dr. Samuel Pegge, Fitz-Stephen's editor, conceived that "we may challenge any nation in Europe to produce an account of its capital or any other of its great cities at so remote a period."

† See Wheatley's *Cunningham*.

‡ *The Epicure's Almanack*, 1815.

fourteenth century,* point to the rare existence of the wine-tavern sign up to this time, a circumstance owing in part to the provision which the cellars and refectories of the monasteries and of the nobility made for the refreshment of travellers until the Dissolution. Aubrey, for instance, in his MS. collections relating to North Wilts, says that public inns before the Reformation were rare, travellers being entertained at the religious houses three days together if occasion served; while the meetings of the gentry were not in taverns, but in open air, fields, or forests, with hawks and hounds and their bugle-horns.† In the second year of Queen Mary (1554) it was enacted that the number of taverns, or retailers of wine, within the City and Liberty of London should not exceed forty, nor those of Westminster three.‡ But with the last of the Tudors the taverns were a hundred and forty in number, whilst under the Stuart régime—the heyday of the signboard—they had multiplied so rapidly that in London alone there were five hundred. These Stuart taverns are described in the *Somers Collection of Scarce and Curious Tracts*—though it should be remembered that Lord Somers himself was a Whig and partisan of the Revolution—as "dens of filth, tobacco-smoke, roaring songs and roysters,"§ where, in spite of this, women allowed themselves to be entertained, and actually tolerated those freedoms from their admirers described with such startling plainness by contemporary dramatists.

The badges of cognizance and coats of arms of the English and Scottish Kings and dynasties are all more or less perpetuated in the signboard of to-day, and without the chivalry of the Middle Ages interest in the blazonry of the signboard, as an outgrowth of that system of military service which was required of knighthood, would, perhaps, be a more negligible quantity than it is; for, although chivalry itself may be traced to those martial tastes and habits which led the Celtic and Northern nations, generally, to make their fighting prowess the only sources of honour and distinction, it is owing to the comparative civilization of the feudal system, and to the glorification of the symbols of knighthood under the influence of Christianity, that vassals and retainers in all circumstances adopted the badge of their liege lord as a supreme mark of honour and a symbol of their suzerain's protection. Some astronomical signs may perhaps be traceable to the moon-worship of other nations than that of the Arabs of the pre-Mohammed period. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt goes so far as to attribute the whole scheme of chivalry, as Europe knew it in the Middle Ages, to this "ignorance" period of Arabian history. And if astrology can be held indirectly responsible for those house-signs which are of a celestial character, the East is certainly responsible for astrology—that dragon of superstition upon the neck of which Copernicus finally set his iron heel when he elaborated the true system of the universe.

In speaking of dragons, one is reminded that this fabled monster, as it survives on the signboard of to-day, had its origin in the fact of its having been the ensign of the famous Prince Cadwalladr, from whom Henry VII. was so fond of declaring his descent as to emblazon it upon his coat of arms. Its origin is, of course, apart from its use on the signboard, of the remotest antiquity; but our earliest knowledge of its employment in this country is owing to its having been one of the ensigns adopted in the Roman army, about the time of Trajan, to distinguish the section of a legion known as a cohort. A Dacian dragon is, in fact, to be seen on the east front of the Trajan Column, representing a body made of linen, with spikes or claws at intervals, a head with erect ears and an open mouth, down which the air passed and inflated the body.*

That the custom of employing badges and devices, which afterwards became officially recognised in heraldry, was one of high antiquity is pointed out by the Italian historian Paolo Giovio. So it was with the dragon. He says: "It is a point not to be doubted, that the ancients used to bear crests and ornaments on the helmets and on

* See remarks on this point in *Notes and Queries*, Ninth Series, vol. x., p. 352.

† Chapter ii.

‡ Henry Chamberlain's *History and Survey of London*, 1770, p. 203.

§ Vol. vii., on the *Character of England*.

* *A Description of the Trajan Column*, by John Hungerford Pollen, M.A., 1874.

the shields: for we see this clearly in Virgil, when he made the catalogue of the nations which came in favour of Turnus against the Trojans, in the eighth book of the *Æneid;* Amphiaraus then (as Pindar says) at the war of Thebes bore a dragon on his shield. Similarly Statius writes of Capaneus and of Polynices, that the one bore the Hydra and the other the Sphynx," etc.* But the story of the dragon as enshrined in the sagas of the Northern nations, and even before this, as the embodiment of evil, is too long to enter upon here. It is sufficient to know that it was also a sign like the White Horse among the Saxons, and is one of the most ancient heraldic charges in the kingdom, surviving on the signboard of to-day both as the "Red" and the "Green Dragon."

Other signs surviving to-day which are derived from regal blazonry are the White Swan of Edward III., whose motto—

Hay Hay, the whyte Swan,
By God's Soul I am thy man!

—as he gave utterance to it in battle, must often have been a war-cry of terribly ill omen to his enemies. Henry IV. also bore the White Swan. Then, there were the Angel and Trumpet and the White Hart of Richard II.; the Antelope of Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VIII.; the Blue Boar of Richard III.; the Gorged or Collared Swan of Henry V.; the Portcullis (or Harrow) and the Red Lion of John of Gaunt, and the Red Lion also as it appertained later to the Stuarts; the Black Bull, Falcon, and Plume of Feathers of Edward IV., and that monarch's favourite bearing of the Three Suns, which survives apparently in the sign of a public-house in New Gravel Lane, E.

Dazzle mine eyes, or do I see three suns!†

exclaims Edward at the Battle of Mortimer Cross, in prophetic allusion to the three Kings, beginning with himself, which the House of York furnished to the throne of England, and later he adds:

. . . henceforward I will bear
Upon my target three fair-shining suns.‡

—a circumstance which is alluded to both by Hall and Holinshed. And successively occur also the Greyhound of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; the Tudor or English Rose; the Cannon of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; the Stuart Lion, the White Horse of Hanover, also the Saxon ensign of Hengist and Horsa, which is still figured in the arms of Kent. The White Rose was suppressed immediately after the Battle of Bosworth Field, and as a sign is now seldom or never encountered.

The arms of the City Guilds have by no means been adequately considered in their connection with many of the London signs, adopted as they very often were by citizens who belonged to those historic fraternities. The Cradle, for instance, of the Basket-makers; the Cupid and Torch of the Glaziers, which I feel sure I have seen in one instance only in the shop of some London glazier, but cannot recall where; the Rainbow of the Dyers; the Sol's Arms, or the Sun in Splendour, of the Distillers, whose supporters are also responsible for the Green Man, the arms also supplying the sign of the Still; the Hand and Hat of the Hatband-makers; the Three Tents or the Royal Tent of the Upholders*; the Three Doves of the Tallow-chandlers; the Adam and Eve, the first fruiterers, of the Fruiterers' Company; the Three Needles (crowned) of the Needlemakers, whence there can be little doubt that we have Threadneedle Street (Stow, indeed, calls it Threeneedle Street); the Three Hanks of Silk of the Silk-throwers; the Maidenhead of the Mercers; the Three Tuns of the Vintners; and so many others that it really seems that all the City companies without exception must, at some time or other, have been called upon by their loyal members to lend their guild insignia for the purposes of the signboard.

(*To be continued.*)

* The old name for the Upholsterers.

* *Dialogo dell' Imprese militari et amorose*, 1574, p. 9.
† 3 *Henry VI.*, Act III., Scene i.
‡ *Ibid.* The streamers of the Yorkists bore the sign of the Sun.

Old West Surrey.*

MISS JEKYLL has turned from the fascinations of gardening to give us a handsome and very attractive antiquarian scrap-book. For some years past Miss Jekyll has been noting, and collecting (where possible), and photographing the relics of old times and old ways of living which are still to be found in that south-west corner of Surrey which she knows so thoroughly. Some of the many articles here pictured and described are still in use, if not in south-west Surrey, at least in other parts of the country, while other things have entirely passed out of use. Miss Jekyll's volume is primarily a picture book. There are 330 pictures of old cottage exteriors and interiors, and of household and farm plenishings and implements in great variety, with descriptive letterpress. The chapters deal with firesides, cottage furniture, ornaments, crockery and table ware, tools and industries, gardens, churchyards, old-time smugglers, the speech, ways, and clothing of old country folk, and other like topics; but it matters little where one opens the volume, for there is interest and attraction on every page. We are very grateful to Miss Jekyll for the work she has done—and done just in time, for year by year it will become increasingly difficult to recover and identify many of these unconsidered trifles of English domestic rural life.

FIG. I.—DAIRY COURT, UNSTEAD FARM.

With such a varied feast before us we can only select an item here and there for special mention. Here is a charming picture for example (Fig. 1.) of the Dairy Court, Unstead Farm, a farmhouse built 300 years ago, which is a good example of the use of oak timber in farmhouse building. Some of the other cottages and cottage paved paths pictured are very pleasantly suggestive of the old order and of ancient peace.

Every possible variety of household im-

* *Old West Surrey: Some Notes and Memories.* By Gertrude Jekyll. With 330 illustrations from photographs by the author. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1904. 8vo., pp. xx + 320. Price 13s. net. We are indebted to the publishers for the loan of the blocks illustrating this notice.

plement and furniture, such as is still to be found in not a few cottages, especially in the more secluded country districts, has been photographed by Miss Jekyll, and is reproduced in these pages. On p. 98 is shown an old pair of bellows with a handsomely turned body and brass nozzle, dating from about 1795, while on the next page is figured a curious type of mechanical bellows (Fig. 2), which is occasionally met with. "It has a wooden base," says Miss Jekyll, "projecting backward into the handle for the left hand. On this is fixed by one of its edges a drum-shaped sheet-iron body, connected with a wide square tube narrowing into the brass nozzle. Inside the drum is a wheel with floats like a paddle-wheel. The spindle projects beyond the boxing, and has a small grooved wheel with a band connecting it with the grooved edge of another, nearly three times its diameter. A small wheel affixed to the axle of this one is again con-

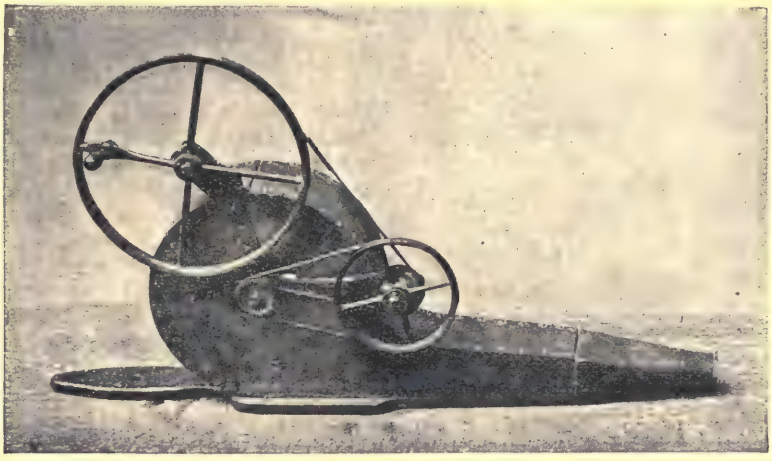

FIG. 2.—WHEEL AND FAN BELLOWS.

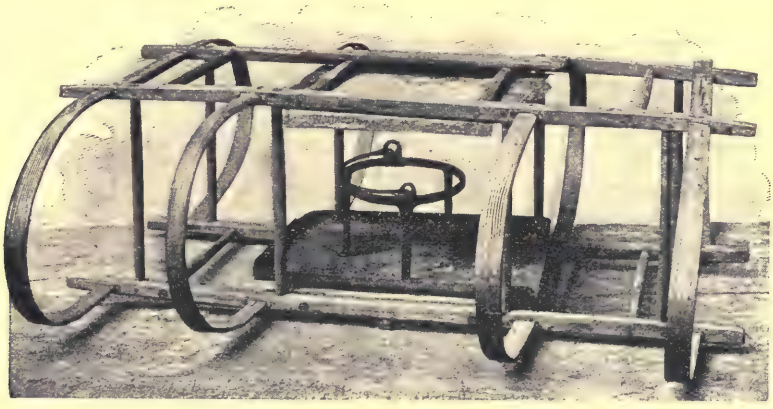

FIG. 3.—BED-WAGGON.

nected in the same way with the larger driving wheel, with its multiplied power, which is worked by the right hand. It is a neat looking machine, with its bright brass wheels and nozzle, and body painted a quiet

FIG. 4.—MARY SMITH'S MONEY BOX.

dark green." It seems a singularly complicated piece of mechanism for so simple a purpose as a bellows is intended to serve. We wonder whether any readers of the *Antiquary* know of examples of this "wheel and fan" bellows still in use.

Another household requisite which comparatively few people have seen and which has quite gone out of use, although its relative, the *scaldino*, is still familiar in Italy, is the bed-waggon. This cumbrous contrivance for warming a bed preceded the warming-pan, which has itself been superseded by the hot-water bottle; so it is not surprising that very few specimens are still extant. The example shown above (Fig. 3). is 3 feet long—rather smaller than the usual size. The woodwork is all of oak: the trivet in the middle held a brazier of charcoal or of hot embers, while the bed and framework were protected by a tray of sheet-iron below the trivet and another sheet of iron above the fire and under the woodwork. The shape of the waggon varied a little, and sometimes the brazier, instead of resting on a trivet, was slung from the upper sheet of iron. In the section which includes this interesting bed-waggon are also many pictures of kitchen implements, chimney-cranes and hangers, spits, fire-backs, fire-irons, standing toasting-forks, and other things now either old-fashioned or gone out of use.

Nothing is too small nor too simple to escape Miss Jekyll's observant camera. Here, for example, is a child's quaint money-box of unusual shape (Fig. 4). Miss Jekyll notes that it is the only box with a stem and a foot which she has seen of the kind. It is of coarse yellow and brown-splashed earthenware, with the name Mary Smith, three trees, and the date 1837 all rudely incised on the face of the body of the box. Another small article which used to be common in farmhouses and cottage homes was the Bible-box (Fig. 5). Every farmhouse which respected itself, and many cottages, possessed certain substantial wooden articles which do not form part of the present-day house-plenishing. There was the linen hutch, a long and elaborately-carved receptacle for the household linen. The clothes-hutch was smaller and plainer; it contained the Sunday clothes, and formed a useful seat. The large family Bible, which no decent rural home was without, reposed in an oak Bible-box. Miss Jekyll also illustrates old oak desks, both for the table and standing on well-turned legs, oak dressers, tables, stools, etc.

Not the least interesting chapters in this delightful miscellany are those which treat of the ways of speech, beliefs, and habits, and

FIG. 5.—OAK BIBLE-BOX.

clothing of old country folk. Nothing is disappearing more rapidly than the old forms and modes of speech. The extension and development of elementary education, so necessary and beneficent from another point

of view, and the enormous increase in facilities of communication between town and country, and between one part of the country and another, are crushing out of existence old local peculiarities of diction. And in the same way the older articles of distinctive costume have pretty well disappeared altogether. A few old people speak as all village folk spoke in their youth, and dress as their fathers and mothers did before them; but these survivals of an earlier age become fewer year by year. Miss Jekyll well says: "It is good to hear their ideas of life, and their stories of actual experience, told in the homely wording of their limited vocabulary; and there is a charm in the cheery old country voice, with its whimsical twists of quavering modulation. And no less pleasant is the old country manner, whose ready courtesy expresses kindly welcome and cordial good-fellowship." How picturesque and forcible are the older forms of speech! "Stand on a cheer, Gooerge, ye'll have moor might!" says an old father to a son who is trying to pull a nail out of a beam at arm's length. "To bide," "to mind," in the sense of to remember, are good old English. The local names, too, of birds and the smaller wild animals are pleasant to hear. But this opens out a very wide field.

We suppose it is useless to sigh over the disappearance of the smock-frock, but its extinction is lamentable. It was not only picturesque, but was eminently suitable, and could stand an astonishing amount of wear and tear. The example shown below (Fig. 6), is an old "best" frock, such as with a felt or a tall hat would last a labourer or carter of the old school for a lifetime of Sundays. There was an extraordinary amount of patient labour and careful skill devoted to the stitching of these elaborately adorned smocks with their beautiful patterns. The smock pictured above gives some idea of the beauty and intricacy of the needlework. "My mother," says an old Hampshire agricultural labourer, in a recently-published book on village life in that county, "was a powerful needlewoman. I mind when she made a frock for Mr. B. Why, she must have sewed at that all winter. It was stitched fine in patterns. The linen was grand. We never see such stitching now in patterns and gathers work. She must have got ten shillings for that." Ten shillings for a winter's hard and conscientious sewing!

FIG. 6.—AN OLD SUNDAY SMOCK.

But our space is exhausted, and we have

referred to one or two only out of scores of interesting items in Miss Jekyll's volume. It is a delightful book—suggestive, reminiscent, picturesque—a book to turn to and to turn over again and again, and a book, moreover, which, on account of its faithful illustrations, will increase in value as the things pictured in its pages become scarcer and scarcer.

L. A.

Hazlitt's "Bibliographical Collections and Notes": Supplement.

(*Continued from p.* 153.)

DE BEAUCHESNE, JEAN, AND JOHN BAILDON.

A Booke Containing Divers Sortes of hands, as well the English as French secretarie with the Italian, Roman, Chancelry & court hands. And th' true & iust proportiō of the capitall Romāe. Set forth by Iohn De Beav Chesne P. and M. Iohn Baildon. Imprinted at London by Thomas Vautroullier, dwelling in the blacke frieres. 1570. Obl. 4°, A—K in fours + 2 ll. at end unmarked.

DE COMMINES, PHILIP.

The Historie of Philip De Commines Knight, Lord of Argenton. London, Imprinted for John Bill. 1614. Folio. A, 8 leaves: B—H h in sixes: I i, 4 ll., I i 4 blank.

The copy before me bears on the flyleaf the autograph signature of Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter Raleigh.

DELAMOTHE, G.

[The French Alphabet. . . . London, Printed by George Miller: 1631.] Sm. 8°, A—P in eights, A 1 blank.

The dedication to Sir Henry Wallop before the *Alphabet*, and that to Mademoiselle Tasburgh before the *Treasure of the French Tongue*, are dated from London, August 11, 1592. In the latter Delamothe states that he had been employed as French tutor at Oxford to the lady's sons, and that he had likewise instructed her two daughters. The present copy in the original vellum wrapper wants the first title. The *Treasure of the French Tongue* begins with a new title on sign. M.

The French Tutor.

Announced as an undertaking in hand in the preface to the *French Alphabet*. I have seen no copy.

ELIZABETH [TUDOR], *Queen of England* [1558-1603].

The declaracyon of the procedynge of a conference, begon at Westminster the laste of Marche, 1559, concerning certaine articles of religion and the breaking vp of the sayde conference by default and contempt of certayne Byshops, parties of the sayde conference. Imprynted at London by Richard Iugge and Iohn Cawood prynters to the Quenes Maiestie. . . . 8°, 8 leaves unsigned.

On the title: "Hum: Dyson."

EXORNATORIUM.

Exornatorium curatorum. [This title is within a border of four broad pieces. No printer's name, etc.] Sm. 8°, A—C in eights.

FITZHERBERT, SIR ANTHONY.

The Booke of Husbandry . . . now lately corrected and amended with diuers additions put therunto. Anno Domini. 1573. Imprinted at London by John Awdely, . . . 8°, A—I in eights.

FLAMINIUS, MARCUS ANTONIUS.

The Scholar's Vade Mecvm, Or, the Serious Students solid and Silent Tutor. Being a translation of Marcvs Antonivs Flaminivs out of Latin into English; With some few Alterations therein by Vaie of Essay. Also Certain Idiomatologic and Philologic Annotations on the said Avthor. . . . By John Norton. London, Printed by T. Sawbridge, and are to be Sold by Rowland Reynolds. . . . 1674. 8°, A—Dd in eights + (a) 4 ll. Dedicated to Mrs. Margaret Arnold, wife of his ever honoured friend, John Arnold Esq^e, one of the Justices of the Peace, and High Sheriff, of Monmouthshire, with a portrait of Norton by Sherwin, and commendatory verses by S. Wiseman and others. *B. M.*

FULBECKE, WILLIAM, *of Gray's Inn.*

An Historicall Collection of the Continvall Factions, Tvmvlts, and Massacres of the Romans and Italians. . . . Selected and deriued out of the best writers . . . and reduced into the forme of one entire historie, handled in three bookes. Beginning where the historie of T. Livivs doth end, and ending where Cornelivs Tacitvs doth begin. London, Printed for William Ponsonby. 1601. 4°. Blank leaf, title, and dedication to Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, 3 ll.: Preface and Table, 3 ll.: B—Ee in fours, Ee 4 blank.

Fulbecke's first appearance in print seems to have been as a contributor to the *Misfortunes of Arthur*, 1587.

FULLER, WILLIAM.

The Life of William Fuller, The Late Pretended Evidence Now a Prisoner in the King's Bench. Who was Declared by the Honourable House of Commons, *Nemine Contradicente*, to be a Notorious Impostor, a Cheat, and a False Accuser of Persons of Honour and Quality. With all his Pranks and Villainies, &c. to this Present First of March. London Printed for Abel Roper, near Temple-Bar. 1692. 4°, A—I, 2 ll. each. *B. M.*

GERARDE, JOHN, *of Cheshire, Citizen and Surgeon of London.*

The Herball Or Generall Historie of Plantes. Gathered by John Gerarde of London Master in Chirvrgerie. Imprinted at London by Iohn Norton 1597. Folio, A, 4: B, 6: A (repeated)—4 T in eights: 4 V, 6: 5 A—5 I in fours. With the title beautifully engraved with emblematical designs and a view of an Elizabethan garden by William Rogers, who on B 6 v° has a fine portrait of Gerarde inscribed: *Effigies Ioannis Gerardi Cestreshyrii Civis et Chirvrgi Londinensis Anno Ætatis* 53 1598. Dedicated to Sir W. Cecil, Lord Burghley, K.G., Lord Treasurer. With several copies of commendatory verses by Francis Herring, Thomas Newton of Ilford, Thomas Thorney, *Surgeon*, and W. Westerman, and prefaces by St. Bradwell, George Baker, and Gerard himself, who dates his address "From my house in Holburne within the suburbs of London, this first of December 1597." With a profusion of engravings, probably drawn by Rogers from the objects delineated. [At the end is:] Imprinted at London by Edm. Bollifant, for Bonham and Iohn Norton. M.D.XCVII.

This is quite as difficult a book to obtain in fine and perfect state as any in the English language.

GOSSON, STEPHEN.

The Ephemerides of Phialo, deuided into three Bookes. The first, A method which he ought to follow that desireth to rebuke his freend, when he seeth him swarue; without kindling his choler, or hurting himself. The second, A Canuazado to Courtiers in foure pointes. The third, The defence of a Curtezan ouerthrowen. And a short Apologie of the Schoole of Abuse, against Poets, Pipers, Players, & their Excusers. By Step. Gosson, Stud. Oxon. Imprinted at London by Thomas Dawson. Anno 1579. [Col.] Imprinted at the three Cranes in the Vine-tree, by Thomas Dawson. 1579. Sm. 8°. Title, 1 leaf: dedication to Master Philip Sydney Esquire, etc. 6 leaves: A—M 4 in eights. *B. M.*

GRAFTON, RICHARD.

A brief treatise conteinyng many proper Tables, and easie rules: verye necessarye and nedefull, for the vse and cõmoditie of al people; collected out of certaine learned mens Workes. The contentes whereof, the page that followeth doeth expresse. Newly set forthe and allowed, according to the Queenes maiesties Iniunctions. Imprinted at London by Ihon Waley. 1576. 8°. A, 4 ll.: A—H 4 in eights.

Gabriel Harvey, on the title-page of his copy bought at York in August, 1576, ascribes the volume to Richard Grafton.

[HARE, ROBERT.]

Oratio pia, & erudita pro illustrissimorum Principum Philippi & Mariæ, Regis & Reginæ Angliæ Franciæ. &c, ut deus eos in multos annos conseruet, & illustrissimam Reginam faciet pulchra prole letam matrem. [Col.] Excusum Londini in Ædibus Iohannis Cawodi, Typographi

Regiæ maiestatis. Cum priuilegio. Sm. 8°, 8 leaves, the 7th and 8th blank.

On the title in a coeval hand, as by the author: "Roberti Hare," and below: "Hum: Dyson."

HENRY VIII.

[A diocesan manifesto in English and Latin relative to the claim and title of Henry VIII. as supreme head of the Church, issued under the seal of John Longlond, Bishop of Lincoln, and dated June 19, 1535, from his manor of Wooborn.] A broadside without imprint and with the royal arms in the top left-hand corner, crowned, within a border.

A special notification of the royal pleasure published June 9, 1535. Doubtless one was sent to each diocese.

HICKES, WILLIAM.

Oxford Jests, Refined and Enlarged: . . . The Tenth Edition Corrected. London: Printed for M. Hotham, . . . 1706. Sm. 8° A—H 6 in twelves, including the frontispiece.

The running title is: Oxford Jests, Refined and Inlarged.

HILL, THOMAS, *Londoner.*

The profitable Arte of Gardeninge, now the thirde time sette forth: . . Imprinted at London by Thomas Marshe, 1572. 8°, A—Mm in eights. With cuts, including *A proper Knot for a Garden.*

This is partly made up of the edition of 1568.

HOWARD, THE HONOURABLE EDWARD.

Caroloiades, Or, The Rebellion of Forty One. In Ten Books. A Heroick Poem. [Quot. from Virg. *Eneid*, Lib. 2. . . .] London, Printed by J. B. for the Author, and Publish'd by Randal Taylor, . . . 1689. 8°, A—A a in eights + a. 4 ll. With three copies of commendatory verses and a prose epistle by Sir Paul Rycaut.

At p. 137 occurs a remarkable character of Shakespear.

JACOB, HENRY.

A Declaration and Plainer Opening of Certain Points, with a Sovnd Confirmation of some other contained in a Treatise Institvting the Divine Beginning and institution of Christes . . . Church. Written in a Letter by the Author of the said Treatise, out of the Low Countryes, to a friend of his in England. Printed Anno Dom. 1612. 8°, A—C 6 in eights.

JEWELL, JOHN, *Bishop of Salisbury.*

Deffyniad FFyd Eglwys Loegr: Lley Ceir Gweled, a gwybod, dosparth gwir Grefydd Crist, ag augbewirdeb Cresydd Eglwys Rufain: . . . Wedi ei gyfieuthu o Ladin, yn Gymraeg, drwy waith M. Kyffin. . . . Richard Field a 'i printiodd yn Llunden. 1595. 8° and 8 leaves: A, 2 leaves: B—O in eights. Dedicated by Kyffin from London, 1594, to William Meredith. The last page is entirely occupied by a coat-of-arms, presumably Kyffin's.

A Welsh version of the *Apology.*

(*To be continued.*)

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

MR. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, of Baychester, New York, whose researches into early Spanish literature are universally appreciated, has just finished, says the *Athenæum*, a fine work on "The Initials and Miniatures of the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Centuries from the Mozarabic Manuscripts of Santo Domingo de Silos" preserved in the British Museum. This book will be found to contain some remarkable illustrations of Peninsular art, to some degree recalling the productions of the remotest Hibernian school, at other times representing the Moresque feeling, which in later ages developed into the intricacies of trellis-work familiar to students of mediæval Spanish ornament. The quaint figures which occur occasionally appear to be almost unique.

The Ex Libris Society opened an exhibition on June 28, at 20, Hanover Square, of book-plates, chiefly pictorial. There were some fine specimens of old-time plates, both pictorial and heraldic. Mr. G. Potter showed, among several beautiful examples, the book-plates of Horace Walpole and Joseph Priestley. The book-plates of Anna Damer and H. F. Bessborough, the last-named by Bartolozzi, are exquisite engravings, much prized by collectors. Most of the modern work moves in the fashion of bygone days, alike in arrangement and in execution. Mr. W. P. Barrett's book-plates for the Queen and Princess Victoria were beautiful designs. That belonging to Her Majesty showed a view of Windsor Castle against a bright sky, while below Elsinore Castle is

seen dimly across the moonlit sea. Mr. W. H. K. Wright, hon. secretary, contributed a large number of delightful plates, and there were interesting albums and books on heraldry. The annual dinner of the Society was held in the Florence Restaurant in the evening, and was presided over by Mr. Joseph Knight.

The oldest bell in the United States is on exhibition in the New Mexico building of the World's Fair at St. Louis. The bell was brought from Spain on one of the first expeditions to Mexico by Father Juan de Padilla, one of the Franciscan Fathers who accompanied Coronado to New Mexico. It was taken to Gran Quivera, where it was hung in a church, of which the ruins are still visible. From Gran Quivera it was taken to Algodones, where it has hung in the parish church ever since. The bell weighs exactly 198 pounds. It was cast A.D. 1355.

Amateurs of pewter may like to note that Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé had an interesting talk on "Some Old Pewter," with fine illustrations from photographs, in *Country Life* of July 2.

SALES.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold on the 17th and 18th inst. the following books from the library of an old county family: Ascham's The Scholemaster, first edition, 1570, £19; Bacon's Advancement of Learning, first edition, 1605, £19; Essaies (sixth edition), 1613, £20; Practica Baldi, English binding, by John Reynes, 1528, £20; Barclay's Ship of Fools, &c., 1570, £17 10s.; Juliana Barnes's Book of St. Albans, by Markham, 1595, £15 10s.; The Great Bible (Cromwell's), 1541, £19 5s.; Wilson's Bible, 3 vols., bound by Edwards of Halifax, with fore-edge paintings, 1785, £22; Buck's Views, 4 vols., £20; Cervantes' Don Quixote, first part, first edition, Madrid, 1605, £94; Chapman's Homer, 1615, £20; Chaucer's Works, 1561, £20; Crashaw's Steps to the Temple, first edition, uncut, 1646, £29 10s.; Instructions sur la faict de la Guerre, contemporary Grolieresque binding, 1548, £20; Savonarola, Triumphus Crucis, 1633, Ben Jonson's copy, with his autograph and motto, £28; Horace, by Ben Jonson, 1640, £19; Linschoten's Voyages, 1598, £21; Lodge's Rosalynde, 1596, £295; R. Mulcaster's Positions, presentation copy from the author to Ferdinand Fielding, 1581, £28; Rump songs, uncut, 1660, £19 5s.; Smith's Virginia, imperfect, 1624-1630, £51; Spenser's Works, 1617, &c., Sir Peter Lely's copy, £10 10s.; Stanyhurst's Translation of Virgil, 1583, £30; The New Life of Virginea, 1612, £36; Declaration of the State of Virginia, 1616 (4 ll.), £32 10s.; Watts's Hymns, first edition, 1707, £25; Smith's Map of Virginia, 1612, £96.—*Athenæum*, June 25.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson concluded on Friday a two days' sale of books. The principal lots included the following: R. Ackermann, History of the University of Oxford, 1814, and the companion work on Cambridge, 4 vols., with coloured plates, £21 (Kearey); a valuable collection of portraits, engravings, maps, charts, &c., in three folio volumes, £25 10s. (Maggs); and the Works in Architecture of Robert and James Adam, 1822, with numerous fine plates of interiors, furniture, &c., £49 (Batsford). Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded on Saturday a three days' sale of books and manuscripts. The principal lots were the following: The *Annual Register* from 1758 (the first issue) to 1901, 144 vols., £17 (Sotheran); H. Alken, The National Sports of Great Britain, 1821, with 50 finely-coloured plates, £30 (Hornstein); a series of 96 coloured and 14 uncoloured plates of the Arundel Society publications, in portfolio with lock and key, £66 (Rimell); J. Gould, Birds of Great Britain, 5 vols., 1873, with numerous finely-coloured plates, £57 (Wesley); R. Allot, England's Parnassus, 1600, some headlines cut into and two leaves defective, sold "not subject to return," £22 (Lyle); The *Racing Calendar*, 1727 to 1903, 185 volumes, £44 (Joynson); and Sir R. C. Hoare, History of Modern Wiltshire, 1822-1843, £15 (Walford). The three days' sale realized £1,078 2s. 6d.—*Times*, July 11.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxxvii. (fourth series, vol. i.), is rather slimmer than its recent portly predecessors. As usual, the volume bears eloquent testimony to the useful activity of the northern Society. The longest and perhaps the most important paper is that describing the "Excavation of Castlecary Fort on the Antonine Vallum." The paper is in three parts: the first, by Mr. Christison, is historical and generally descriptive, in the second Mr. Buchanan describes the plans, while Dr. Anderson, in the third, deals with the pottery, bronze, and other objects found in the course of the work. Records of exploratory work in other parts of Scotland are to be found in papers on the "Prehistoric Pile Structures in Pits in Wigtownshire," a very full and suggestive description and discussion by Mr. L. MacLellan Mann; "A Chambered Mound near Stromness, Orkney," by Mr. M. M. Charleson, and on another Orkney cairn by Sir William Turner; "Six Small Cairns at Aberlour, Banffshire, by the Hon. John Abercromby; and "On the Cairns of Arran," by Dr. Bryce. Mr. F. R. Coles continues his valued record of the "Stone Circles of North-Eastern Scotland," and sends notices of some other circles, stones, and urns. Sir James Marwick writes on the three forms of trading prohibited in the burghal laws, known as forestalling, regrating, and engrossing. Some cists and urns, of the usual British type, found at Longcroft, Lauderdale, are described by Mr. T. Lynn. Sundry short papers and notes complete an excellent budget. The illustrations, as usual, are good and abundant throughout the volume.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

LORD AVEBURY, President, occupied the chair at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on June 16, and after a letter from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with respect to the Whitgift Hospital had been read, said he had reason to hope the matter would not be further proceeded with.—Mr. W. Dale exhibited and described an old English spinet of the seventeenth century by Charles Haward, one of the earliest made in this country. Mr. Dale gave some interesting details as to the manufacture of these instruments in Italy, and their introduction into England in the time of the Tudors, and quoted entries in *Pepys' Diary* with regard to Haward. Their manufacture at home continued till nearly the end of the eighteenth century, when they were superseded by the old square piano. Lantern-pictures of other famous spinets were shown, and a piece of music was played on Haward's instrument.—Mr. E. P. Warren then read some notes on a bridge over the old mill-stream of Westminster Abbey, showing its position—running up from the Thames to Dean's-yard—on old maps. The remains of the bridge were met with in the recent demolition of buildings in Great College Street, and piles that formed the banking of the stream were also found. The small objects consisted of pottery, knives, spoons, a Purbeck marble shaft, probably from the Shrine of the Confessor, some tobacco pipes, one of which was said to be the smallest yet dug up, etc. In one of the greybeards, closely stoppered, was found a malevolent charm—a piece of stuff in the shape of a heart, stuck full of brass pins, some hair, and nail-parings, from their thinness and small size probably those of a woman.

Sir Henry Howorth presided at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE held on July 6. —Mr. J. Hilton exhibited and described a late seventeenth century engraving, with chronograms on Joseph I., the Boy King of Hungary, afterwards Emperor of Germany. It was of oblong form, and in a panel occupying the upper third, the Boy King was represented enthroned; two female figures were offering him the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia; in the foreground was a crowd paying homage, and armed Roman soldiers stood on guard at the sides. Beneath this was a laudatory inscription. In the centre were short Latin elegiac poems, in honour of the king and his relatives. Each bore as a heading the name and title of the personage celebrated, and an anagram thereon, which was also worked into the first hexameter line. These poems were bordered by shields of arms, and at the foot was an emblematic representation of the Rhine and the Danube. The engraving was remarkable for the large number of chronograms it contained in the dedicatory lines and the poems, all working out to 1690, the date of Joseph's coronation as King of the Romans. The President spoke of the great importance of Mr. Hilton's studies, and referred to various records in which chronograms played an important part. The Rev. R. A. Bullen then spoke briefly on "The Archæological Results of the Harlyn Bay Discoveries."

The last meeting of the session of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held on June 15, Mr. C. H. Compton, Vice-President, in the chair.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley exhibited a volume of sermons which were preached at his parish church of East Rudham during the Commonwealth, entitled "*Præterita:* A Summary of Sermons by John Ramsay, minister of East Rudham. Printed by Thos. Creake, for William Reade, at his house over against Ye Bear Tavern in Fleet Street, 1660." Mr. S. W. Kershaw said the dedication of the first sermon in the volume to Mr. James Duport offered interesting data as to the family of Duport, who had settled in East Anglia as refugees from France. The name Duport has also been connected with Caius College, Cambridge. The sermons preached in Norfolk would naturally lend themselves in dedication to one of a noted local family.—Mr. Patrick, Hon. Secretary, exhibited on behalf of Mr. Winder, of Sheffield, a curious earthenware water-pipe, about 12 inches in length, and 4 inches in diameter externally. Each pipe was at one end shouldered to form a neck, 3 inches in diameter, for insertion into the next pipe, where they were joined with a very hard cement. The pipes are of a rich brown glaze outside, very like Brampton ware; but where broken the section shows a close-grained bluish earthenware. At the thick end of some of them there is a narrow band sunk about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch wide, and half that in depth, having raised dots about six to an inch in the circumference. About 3 inches from the neck the pipe is rough; the rest of the length to the band, the surface is quite smooth. A broken pipe shows the interior to have corrugations, more or less spiral, like the thread of a screw, the corrugations being about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from ridge to ridge. From twenty to thirty of these pipes were dug out of an old cart-track 7 to 8 feet below the general level of the ground, the pipes themselves being from 2 to 3 feet below the track level, in Canklow Wood, near Rotherham. The site is within a mile of Templeborough Roman camp, but whether they had any relation to the camp, or are of Roman or mediæval origin, there is no evidence to show. —A paper was read by the Rev. H. J. D. Astley upon a subject which at first sight would seem to have but little relation to archæology, viz., "Was Primitive Man Ambidexterous?" but in the sense in which he employed the term the paper was instructive and very interesting.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*June* 8.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Eighteen new members were elected and twelve applications for membership received.—Exhibitions: By Mr. W. Sharp Ogden, silver pennies of Edward the Confessor and William I., of Hawkins' types 225 and 234, of the Wallingford mint, and 236 of the Bristol and Winchester mints, which were found on Whitchurch Common, Oxon. By Lieutenant-Colonel Morrieson, the *mule* sixpence of Charles I., from the Montagu and Murdoch collections; obverse, *m.m.* a rose; reverse, an impression of the die of the half unite, also *m.m.* rose. By Mr. Talbot Ready, an Exeter crown of Charles I. of 1644, but countermarked with the monogram "W.-R." beneath a

crown; an Aberystwith penny of the same King, *m.m.* a crown, recorded only by Snelling's notes; and a remarkably perfect example of the hammered half-crown of Charles II. By Mr. Maish, a York farthing of Edward III., and varieties of the pennies of Athelstan, struck at Oxford, and Edward III., at Durham. By Mr. Montague Sharpe, some interesting Roman and later coins recently found in the Thames at Brentford. By Mr. Fentiman, nine Richmond farthings *temp.* Charles I., struck on a strip of metal. By Mr. Hoblyn, thirteen types of the Dublin halfpenny of Mic. Wilson. By Mr. Wells, varieties of early British coins found at Colchester and Wisbech, a denarius of Carausius from the Thames, a penny, bearing on one side the name of Offa, King of Mercia, and on the other that of Æthelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, a penny of Edward the Elder, found in the churchyard, Brixworth, Northants, and a Bristol penny of William I., Hawkins' type 238, with a pellet in one angle of the reverse cross; and a curious die found in the Thames for the observe of the first coinage of Henry II., but apparently of slightly larger design than the usual type. By Mr. Webster, a fine specimen of the Scotch forty-shilling piece of James II. A potter's stamp in brass, bearing the figure of William III. on horseback, was also exhibited.—Mr. Bernard Roth read a note on some early British gold coins of Addedomaros, Tasciovanus, and Cunobelinus, found at Abingdon.—Mr. W. J. Andrew contributed a paper upon "The Traditions and Records which explain the Loss of the Cuerdale, Beaworth, Nottingham, Tutbury, and other large hoards of Anglo-Saxon and English coins." In illustration of the Cuerdale section, the President exhibited one of the two halfpennies known of Halfdan, and a penny of Alwald, of which there is also believed to be but one other example. Of the Tutbury hoard, Mr. Toplis showed a selection which he had obtained from the discoverers.

On July 8 the members of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES made an excursion to Bamburgh. The noble church was first visited, and the Vicar, the Rev. C. Williams, conducted the party through the building, and explained its more important features. At the castle Mr. Hart, agent to Lord Armstrong, was a very instructive and entertaining guide. The earliest stone-work in the courtyard, he explained, was of the keep. The stone of which the castle is built is very soft. It was doubtful whether the facing in the keep was original, and, although of doubtful date, the doorway was a very curious one. It was probably of very early date, but it was not supposed to be the original one. The keep windows were Dr. Sharp's, probably 1760. After explaining other features, architectural and otherwise, Mr. Hart conducted the party through the interior, and explained the features of interest. Later the party ended a very enjoyable day by dining together at the Blue Bell Hotel, Belford.

The third excursion of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place on June 25. The members first visited Newburgh Priory, by permission of Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart. The present building occupies the site of an Augustinian priory, founded in 1145 by Roger de Mowbray. The remains of the domestic offices form part of the present building, but all the rest of the old priory has disappeared. One of Cromwell's daughters married the second Lord Fauconbridge, one of the ancestors of the present Baronet, and the house contains some relics of the great Protector. There are also some notable pictures by Van Dyck, Romney, and Hoppner, and a superb dessert service of Worcester porcelain presented to a former owner by George III. In one of the staircases is a stone vault, said to contain Oliver Cromwell's bones, but there is no satisfactory evidence to support this contention. Coxwold Church was next inspected. It is built in the Perpendicular style, and has a fine octagonal tower. Here the Rev. Lawrence Sterne was incumbent for many years. Near the church is Shandy Hall, where Sterne lived, and where he wrote *Tristram Shandy* and the *Sentimental Journey*. After tea the members proceeded to Byland Abbey, which lies in a beautiful position about a mile from the village of Coxwold. Unfortunately, there is not much left of this once extensive and beautiful structure. Portions of the north, east, and west walls still remain, but beyond this nothing is left save grass-grown débris from the ruined masonry, which, however, if removed under expert supervision, would disclose the position of the foundation walls of the ancient superstructure.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on June 24, the Rev. the Hon. G. H. F. Vane presiding. The chief event recorded in the report was the successful commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury.—The President read an amusing paper on some of the revelations in the recently issued very useful volume called *Shropshire Parish Documents*.

The first excursion of the season of the members of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on June 30 and July 1. The first day's excursion was from Carnforth to Kirkby Lonsdale, visiting Borwick Hall, Burton Church, and an ancient British village near Hutton Roof en route.—On the second day, starting from Kirkby Lonsdale, the party visited Tunstall Church, Thurland Castle, Hornby Church and Castle Terrace, Gressingham, and Melling.

On July 13 the members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the Buckland-Therfield district. At Buckland Church the features noted included a lowside window, rood stairs with corbels for loft, a curious opening in the south-east pier, a massive octagonal font said to be pre-Conquestal, and brasses. After visiting Reed Church, and after an interval for lunch, the excursionists reached the modern church of Therfield. The present structure contains a few features of interest preserved from the older building. These are: Sir William Paston's tomb in a recess, stone coffin lids and carved fragments, including an extremely curious grotesque effigy, all of which are inserted in the vestry walls. There are some small remains of stained glass, and

the six bells are in the church, but not yet hung. From the church the party went to the rectory, the eastern wing of which probably dates from the fifteenth century.

The cruise of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND commenced at Belfast on June 21, and extended over nine days, ending at Kingstown. The weather proved most favourable, and enabled the members to explore the numerous antiquities of the western coast, and to enjoy the delightful coast scenery, which, unfortunately, is only known to a few. This was the fourth cruise of the Society, and the most successful one. The originators and conductors of the excursion have reason to be satisfied with the appreciation shown of their endeavours to facilitate visits to these remote places.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

ENGLISH MONASTIC LIFE. By Abbot Gasquet, O.S.B., D.Litt. With many illustrations, maps, and plans. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xx, 326. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Books on subjects of this kind are usually either "popular" and inaccurate (or worse) or accurate but uninspired—the mere dry bones of history. The great merit of Abbot Gasquet's work is that while it shows the accuracy and learning for which its author's name is a guarantee, it is eminently readable—the dry bones are made to live. Dom Gasquet takes the reader through the internal organization of a mediæval monastery, describes the offices and duties of the various officials, pictures in the most real fashion the daily life within the monastic walls, enumerates and describes the various religious orders, discusses in a suggestive chapter the relations of the monastic orders to external authorities—bishops, the order generally, the Church generally, and the King and Parliament; devotes a chapter to the nuns and nunneries—"convent" in mediæval days was a name not confined to a religious house for women—and notices briefly the paid servants of the monastery, who took no small part in the work of administration. Of course, as Dom Gasquet points out, the details of daily life differed in the houses of the different orders, and often in houses belonging to the same order, but there was a general agreement, which the author most successfully depicts. Two most valuable features of the book are: (1) the list of MSS. and printed books which the author has used as authorities—a very useful contribution to the bibliography of the subject; and (2) a list of English religious houses, with marks indicating roughly the extent of the present remains.

This handsome volume is the first issue in a new series to be called "The Antiquary's Books," of which the general editor is the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A. We congratulate the publishers on securing so thoroughly capable a scholar as general editor, and we congratulate Dr. Cox on his admirable choice of subject and writer for the first volume of his series.

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LES DÉBUTS DE L'ART EN ÉGYPTE. Par Jean Capart. With nearly 200 illustrations. Bruxelles: *Vromant et Cie.*, 1904. Crown 8vo., pp. 316.

The courtesy of foreign publishers who recognise that science and art know no national boundaries has supplied us with this remarkable essay by M. Capart on the beginnings of Egyptian Art. The author is a joint-keeper of the Egyptian antiquities in the Royal Museums at Brussels, and thus speaks with an authority which is enhanced by the method and freshness of his style. This essay, which is loyally dedicated to that master of modern archæology, Professor Flinders Petrie, is really a reprint from more than one volume of the *Annals of the Brussels Archæological Society*, but it should be welcome to many students of art and history in its separate form. In a sphere where the researches of every year seem to take us back a century further into remote antiquity, M. Capart speaks with a becoming diffidence as to the precise dates to be fixed for different epochs, but his present work deals, roughly speaking, with the period from 7000 to 4000 B.C. He says that "it is rash to write on subjects so new, and above all on documents of which the number increases daily," but the abundance of footnotes with which he supports the easy and fluent narrative of his French text is proof enough of the many labourers in the field whose harvest calls for one comprehensive survey. It is just that survey which M. Capart supplies. He has travelled into many countries to test and select his materials; he draws, for instance, a number of remarkable instances from the little published treasures of the reconstituted Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where he has had the generous assistance, as generously appreciated, of Messrs. Arthur Evans and Bell. Individual *savants* have helped him—copiously in the case of Professor Petrie; a good instance of the value of comparative notes is that sent by Mr. J. L. Myres as to the survival in Tunis of the trade in ostrich eggs for decorative purposes. Beginning with an interesting account of the statuettes and other remains which in the early years of his period illustrate the general statement of Grosse as to the painting and tattooing of the human body in primitive times, he traces the origins of art, "fine" as well as applied, through its different forms—dress, utensils, ornaments, statuary, and so forth. A feature of his work is the excellent array of well-printed illustrations, intelligently photographed or drawn, and amply described. It is this that will make the volume one of pleasure and interest, whether for reading or reference, to numbers who, even if they have the joy of visiting Egypt, cannot well frequent the many places from which M. Capart has so carefully culled his materials. If there is one note more than another which is firmly struck by these primitive artists, it is their realism, their grip of the thing seen, their fidelity to the forms

of the things about them. It is this that makes their art remarkable, and, in its way, praiseworthy; it may wholly lack the intellectual beauty of the best Hellenic work, but with that exception is hardly equalled by any human artistic effort through the many centuries prior to the Italian Renaissance.

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HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF WEXFORD. Vol. IV. Edited by Philip H. Hore. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. 4to., pp. xxiv, 483. Price £2.

This new instalment of Mr. Hore's careful work is nearly double the bulk of its predecessors, and is even more fully illustrated. It contains the history of Duncannon Fort, Fethard, Kilclogan, Houseland, Portersgate, Redmond's, now Loftus Hall, Galgystown, Hook, Slade, Baganbun, and Barncow. The lion's share of space is naturally occupied by Duncannon Fort, a defence constructed towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign as a protection for many towns in Munster and Lower Leinster against the approach of hostile ships, especially those of Spain. The history of the fort is traced on the same excellent method as that adopted by Mr. Hore in previous volumes—*i.e.*, by records, letters, and other documentary evidence. Here are printed, most of them for the first time, very many letters, now preserved in the Public Record Office and at the Bodleian Library, between the Governors and the English authorities. This is all first-hand information. Some of the letters written in 1643-1644 by the then Governor, Lord Esmonde, are most pathetic in their description of the miserable lack of ordinary necessaries and the half-mutinous state of the garrison. The history is amply illustrated by all the known plans and views of the fort. Of the other places treated, Fethard was an ancient residence of the Bishops of Ferns, Redmond's, now Loftus Hall, sustained an exciting siege in 1642, and Kilclogan was the principal Commandery of the Knights Templars in the county. In every section there is a wealth of authentic documentary evidence, much of it new, and for the first time here printed. We may note especially, in the section on Kilclogan, the inventories of the effects of the Templars at the date of the suppression and dissolution of the Order. Mr. Hore's substantial volume is handsomely got up, and is a contribution of marked value to authentic Irish history. The next instalment of Mr. Hore's work will contain the history of the town of Wexford.

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CHURCH STRETTON: SOME RESULTS OF LOCAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. Edited by C. W. Campbell Hyslop and E. S. Cobbold. Illustrations. Shrewsbury: *L. Wilding*. 3 vols., 1900-1904. 8vo., pp. xix, 196; xvii, 205; x, 124. Price, paper covers, 5s. net per vol.; cloth, 6s. net per vol.

These three pleasant-looking volumes do great credit to their compilers and to the attractive locality some of the charms of which they illustrate. The first volume deals with the geology, macro-lepidoptera, and molluscs of the district; the second treats of birds, flowering plants, mosses, and parochial history. The last-named subject, which is the only part of the first two volumes that comes within our purview, is written by Miss Auden, and is a good and careful piece of work, based on the best authorities. Volume III. is by Mr. E. S. Cobbold, and discusses the pre-Roman, Roman, and Saxon archæological remains, and the Church architecture of the district. The writer very sensibly does not attempt to theorize, but describes with care and precision the present condition of the various camps, earthworks, barrows, tumuli, fortified posts, reputed Saxon castles, etc., which are still to be traced in Church Stretton and its neighbourhood. Some of the local names are decidedly curious, and would probably repay investigation. The plans and illustrations given in this volume are particularly helpful, and Mr. Cobbold is to be thanked for a useful and creditable piece of work. In describing the Church architecture of the district, Mr. Cobbold has naturally made free use of the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage's invaluable *Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire*, a model work of its kind. These three volumes are excellent specimens of a class of local literature which is not too extensive.

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THE REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF ASKHAM, WESTMORELAND. Copied by Mary E. Noble. Frontispiece. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 256. Price £1 1s. net.

Askham is situated in that northern corner of the kingdom which was the scene of continual unrest and much fighting through a long series of years. Miss Noble, in her introduction to this volume, briefly traces the history of the two manors which together compose the parish of Askham, and gives a few extracts from the churchwardens' accounts and a list of Vicars from 1295. The registers here printed cover the period from 1566 to 1812, and contain entries relating to the Sandford, Myddleton, Collinson, Langhorne, Holme, and some other well-known families. They also contain a good many references to the church collections, on briefs, no doubt, for individuals and places at a distance, and to other items of parochial interest. For instance, on August 8, 1669, the sum of 2s. 9d. was collected "for ye use of ye Captives in Algiers and Sally"; on December 17, 1661, 1s. 8d. "for the use of John de Kraino Kraniskye." In 1767 the then Vicar, the Rev. William Milner, noted in the register that "in the night between January ye 10th and 11th there happened the greatest fall of snow I ever remember; the snow was so deep that I could not go to Church, January the 11th being Sunday, an accident that never happened to me before in the course of my ministry, and I am now in the forty-eighth year of it." The volume is well produced, and bears witness to much patient industry on the part of the compiler.

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The new volume in Mr. Elliot Stock's cheap reissue of the "Book-Lover's Library" is Mr. J. A. Farrer's *Books Condemned to be Burnt* (price 1s. 6d. net). Mr. Farrer treats of one of the byways of literary history, and his book forms a readable contribution to bibliography. Incidentally, too, it is a chapter in social history and in the evolution of intellectual freedom. Among late instances of individual book-

burning, the public burning of Froude's *Nemesis of Faith* in 1849 is duly mentioned, but not Father Faber's offering to the flames of his four handsome volumes of Shelley.

* * *

The Homeland Association have issued *The Quantock Hills; Their Combes and Villages* (price 2s. 6d. net), by Miss B. F. Cresswell, a pleasant addition to the series of handbooks which we have on previous occasions freely commended. The lovely district of the Quantocks, too little known to most Englishmen, abounds in literary and other associations, and Miss Cresswell's charming little book is very welcome. The illustrations are, as usual, abundant and very good. Mr. P. Evered contributes a chapter on "Stag-Hunting," and the Rev. C. W. Whistler another on "The Folk of the Quantocks," of much folk-lore interest.

* * *

Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., send us *Traces of the Norse Mythology in the Isle of Man*, by P. M. C. Kermode, F.S.A. Scot., a reprint in pamphlet form (price 2s. 6d.), with ten fine plates, of a paper read before the Isle of Man Antiquarian Society. The curious mingling of Norse with Christian subjects on the pre-Norman crosses and other stone monuments of the Isle of Man is a strange fact of which varying explanations have been given. Mr. Kermode has devoted years of study to these remarkable monuments, and his conclusions must be treated with respect, although we may not altogether agree with them. His pamphlet is most interesting and suggestive, while the plates are all that can be desired. Another interesting illustrated pamphlet before us is Dr. William Martin's *Shakespeare and Bankside*, in which the writer guides a party in a perambulation of that famous district, starting from the Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark. We have also received the first annual report of the Rutland Archæological Society, which shows that this young society has made a capital start.

* * *

With the issue of the *Scottish Historical Review* for July the first year's volume of the *Review* in its new and enlarged form is completed. From the literary and antiquarian point of view the venture has been brilliantly successful. The issue before us, like its three predecessors, is full of good things and is wonderfully free from anything in the nature of padding. Professor W. P. Ker writes on the "Danish Ballads," Bishop Dowden on "The Bishops of Dunkeld," Miss Bateson on "The Medieval Stage," Mr. MacRitchie on "The Celtic Trews," the Rev. J. Beveridge on "Lady Anne Bothwell," Dr. W. R. Scott on "Scottish Industrial Undertakings before the Union," and Mr. A. H. Millar on "The Scottish Ancestors of President Roosevelt." Many reviews of importance, signed by well-known names, with reports, queries, notes, etc., complete an excellent number. We congratulate both editor and publishers on a good year's work.

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In the *Reliquary*, July, are well illustrated articles on "Ossuaries" found in Palestine, by Miss Gladys Dickson; a "Roman Hydraulus" by Mr. F. W. Galpin, founded on the interesting model made of baked uncoloured clay, representing an hydraulus and its player, which was discovered at Carthage in 1885; "Pewter Plate" by Dr. Cox; and an important paper, with most interesting illustrations, on "Medallic Portraits of Christ in the Fifteenth Century," by Mr. G. F. Hill. Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith also figures and describes "Three Pre-Norman Crosses in Derbyshire." The *Architectural Review*, July, has a paper by Mr. Guy Dawber, lavishly illustrated, on the delightful old town of Burford; an illustrated note on "The French Primitives," by Mr. R. Blomfield; and another section, dealing with the freestone effigies of *c.* 1300, many of which are figured, of "English Medieval Figure Sculpture," by Messrs. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner. We have also on our table No. 1, July, of the *Bradford Scientific Journal* (price 6d.), which promises to be a useful addition to the roll of local scientific periodicals; the *Gael*, June (New York), an attractive miscellany of Irish history, literature, and art, with a chapter of modern political history which seems out of place; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, July, now issued by the Rosemount Press, Aberdeen; the *East Anglian*, January, 1904; and *Sale Prices*, June 30.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR.

GRAVE-COVER INSCRIPTIONS.

In Hexham Abbey Church is a single fragment of a "Domus ultima" class of grave-cover, ornamented with semicircular tegulations, and with a few letters of the inscription on its upper slopes, as follows:

+EMI . . . (on one side),
. . . SENT (on the other).

Can any reader of the *Antiquary* give the missing letters, or give examples of similar grave-covers?

J. W. F.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

SEPTEMBER, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* reports the discovery of fifty-four fragments of clay pipes, which had evidently been used for smoking, 9 feet below the surface of the ground, in the old Roman fort of Aliso, near Haltern: "Lieutenant-Colonel Dahm satisfied himself that the earth had not been disturbed, and the things themselves showed Roman handiwork. If all this turn out to be correct, an interesting little problem in archæology will be solved. Such a great number of antique pipes have been found in this country and elsewhere, under circumstances which made it improbable that they could be more recent than the introduction of tobacco, that many authorities have inclined to believe that in fact smoking was practised long before the discovery of America. There is a famous mantelpiece in Cawdor Castle which bears the date '1510,' and one of the figures upon it represents a fox smoking a pipe. That settled the question, should there be no mistake; but hitherto archæologists have assumed, mostly, that the figure was added at a later date." If the pipes be genuine, it is possible that hempseed was the material smoked.

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We hear that there is danger of the Carliol Tower—once called the Cutlers' Tower—on the city wall at Newcastle-on-Tyne being sold and destroyed in connection with the making of a new street. A special meeting of the local Society of Antiquaries has been held "to consider the best means to be adopted to secure the co-operation of the Corporation of Newcastle in the preservation of local antiquities," and we trust that their efforts to save the tower will be successful.

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It has been decided to hold an "Old Southampton Exhibition" at the Hartley College, Southampton—subject to the consent of the Council of the College—during the week September 12-17. It is intended to limit the scope of the exhibition, as far as possible, to the antiquities of the Borough of Southampton and its immediate neighbourhood; but a section will be left open for objects of special interest from other parts of Hampshire. The general secretary is Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw, Hartley University College.

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Ecclesiologists should read an article on "The Church of Chipping Ongar" in the *Builder* of August 6. The writer, in his careful account of the fabric, shows that it suggests some curious questions, both as to the use made of Roman tiles and the probable age of some of the brickwork. There are other points of interest in the building. On the chancel floor is an inscribed grave-cover preserving the memory of a first cousin of the Protector—Jane, daughter of Sir Oliver Cromwell, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1598. A tablet to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Mitford against the south wall of the chancel is the occasion of a quaint story. "On the occasion of one of our visits," says the writer, "our attention was particularly directed to this monument by a worthy tradesman, who said that many persons came to the church expressly to see it. The arms above the tablet were described by him as bearing the fourfold cognisance of 'a flea, a fly, a louse, and a comb,' with a singular legend as to their origin! As the arms are now uncoloured and high up, they are somewhat difficult to decipher; but they proved to be a fesse between three moles (Mitford), impaling a chevron between three combs (Botell)!"

The issue of our contemporary for August 13 contained a sheet of drawings of some very interesting Breton chapels.

At the annual meeting of the Devonshire Association, held at Teignmouth in July, complaint was made of the wanton destruction of prehistoric relics on Dartmoor, chiefly by the authority of Rural District Councils, whose wish is to save money in obtaining stones for mending roads. Mr. Robert Burnard, Chairman of the Dartmoor Preservation Society, mentioned that a most interesting group of hut circles near Prince Town had been removed by the road contractors. Dr. A. B. Prowse stated that one of the large stones of the Scorhill circle at Gidleigh, near Chagford, had been thrown down, and an attempt made in the usual way to split it lengthwise to make gateposts of it. Fortunately, the attempt failed. Sir Roper Lethbridge and Sir Edward Croft, the president of the association, joined in an appeal to the District Councils to do their utmost to preserve the prehistoric memorials of which all Devonshire men should be proud.

From the recently issued report of the British Museum we learn that the Department of Printed Books has acquired seventy-two English books printed before the year 1640, and has added as many as ninety-seven foreign examples to its fine series of Incunabula. The Department of Manuscripts has received by gift from the Egypt Exploration Fund further additions to its collection of Greek and Latin papyri, and it has purchased a large and valuable collection of charters and rolls from Aston Hall in Cheshire, of which about 2,000 relate to the Priory of Nuneaton in Warwickshire during the whole period of its history. In the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts a large collection of documents in Coptic, of the seventh and ninth centuries, has been acquired. In the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities a series of objects of the early dynasties has been presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund; a choice collection of Egyptian scarabs, dating from the fifth dynasty and comprising specimens of the Hyksos period, has been purchased, and the extensive series of early Babylonian tablets has been further augmented.

The King has been graciously pleased to present a portion of the Egyptian Book of the Dead of Queen Netchemet, about 1040 B.C., and two Assyrian bas reliefs from the palace of King Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah. Similar bas-reliefs and other Assyrian antiquities have been presented by the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London. To the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities have been added several important ivory carvings of early date from the Sneyd Collection, and also a morse-ivory taucross head elaborately carved, being English work of about the year 1020. In the ethnographical section of this department the King has been graciously pleased to deposit on loan a remarkable series of feather-work cloaks from the Hawaiian Islands. The Department of Coins and Medals, besides many valuable additions to the series of Greek coins, has acquired interesting specimens of Early English and Scottish coins, and by gift of the Council of the County Borough of Croydon a large selection from a hoard of Roman coins recently discovered at Croydon.

From Mr. Henry Frowde comes the important announcement of a facsimile reproduction of the first folio of Chaucer, 1532, to be edited, with introduction, by Professor Skeat. The reproduction will be the work of the photographic department of the Oxford University Press. The book will be issued by Mr. Frowde and Messrs. A. Moring, Limited, of the De la More Press, jointly, at the price of £5 5s., bound in paper boards with canvas back, or £6 6s. in antique rough calf. Another reproduction which will appeal to bibliophiles is the edition in exact facsimile which Messrs. Methuen announce of the famous Venetian illustrated book, the *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*, or *The Strife of Love as Seen in a Dream by Polifilo*, printed by Aldus in 1499. The edition will be limited to 350 copies, on hand-made paper, at the price of two guineas net before and three guineas net after publication.

Owing to the occasional discovery of urns, etc., at Pettelkau, in the district of Braunsberg, West Prussia, the Prussian Museum at Königsberg has lately undertaken a series of systematic excavations in that part of the country. Large urns, portions of cross-bows,

glass ornaments, harness-mounts, remains of combs, and a silver decoration with an animal's head on it, are amongst the numerous articles found up to the present. The site of the excavations was probably a burial-ground, as many urns and loosely-buried bones are found there. It is stated that the articles discovered date from the third and fourth centuries A.D.

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We learn from the current issue of *St. Luke's Parish Magazine* (Leek, Staffordshire) that the cartulary of the Abbey Dieu la Cresse has just turned up, having been lent by Mr. A. Parker (of the firm of Brealey, Parker, and Woolley) to the Rev. W. Beresford. The book is in manuscript, written about the year 1640 by Benjamin Rudyard, and is an excellent copy of the deeds under which the Abbot and Convent of Dieu la Cresse held their various pieces of property. Incidentally, the magazine tells us that one of these deeds settles the age of Rushton Church. It was not in existence when, about 12 0, the Abbey was endowed. Leek has an excellent local history—thanks to Mr. John Sleigh—but this cartulary has not hitherto been published, and we hope that it may now be made generally accessible.

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What is believed to be a discovery of Scottish Royal remains was made at Dunfermline Abbey on August 12. In the course of re-seating operations in the north transept, at a depth of 4 feet, several coffins were discovered, one of them being of stone, while another of lead contained the greater part of a skeleton. Overlooking the transept are two carved panels bearing the names of King Robert Bruce and Malcolm Canmore, along with a list of relatives and descendants who are buried in the church.

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Among the manuscript treasures of Alnwick Castle which were examined by Mr. John Bruce in 1867 was a volume of miscellaneous papers comprising copies of writings by Bacon, a transcript of *Leicester's Commonwealth*, and other contemporary documents. A portion of this volume was printed by the late Mr. Spedding in 1870, under the title *A Conference of Pleasure*. Messrs. Longman now issue the whole of this volume in a limited edition, transcribed and edited, with notes and introduction, by Mr. Frank J. Burgoyne, with photographic facsimiles of the manuscript. The full title of this curious historical reprint is: *Collotype Facsimile and Type Transcripts of an Elizabethan Manuscript preserved at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.* Since Mr. Spedding described it, the original sheets, which had suffered somewhat from fire, have been carefully inlaid in stout paper. There are eighty-nine folios altogether. On the first folio occurs the singular conjunction of the names of Bacon and Shakespeare which has exercised literary students not a little. Here are these two illustrious names scribbled as if by some idle pen all over the page, either written in full or in part. As to the date of this interesting Elizabethan volume nothing definite is known. Mr. Spedding could find nothing in it that indicated a later date than Elizabeth's reign.

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The issue of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* for July contains several papers of interest. Mr. J. J. Marshall contributes a useful glossary of the Ulster dialect—*i.e.*, not the Lowland Scotch spoken in County Antrim and parts of Derry and Down, of which Mr. W. H. Patterson published a full glossary in 1880, but the dialect spoken in the remaining portion of Ulster, ranging from the Scottish speech to the broken English of the bilingual native of Donegal. It contains words, such as *thole* (to endure patiently), which are used in Lowland Scotland and in the North of England, and others of purely native origin, some of which are very curious; but it also includes some which really have no claim to appear in the "Dialect of Ulster"—*e.g.*, "tick, credit," "sack, to dismiss," "cheek, impudence," and the like. Other papers are Lord Belmore's account of Archdeacon Vicars Dixon; "Inismacsaint," by the Rev. J. E. Mackenna; "Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland, with some notes on the Plantation of Ulster," by Mr. F. J. Bigger; and "The Speaker's Chair and the Mace of the Irish House of Commons," by Mr. J. Vinycomb. The last-named has several good illustrations, one of which, by the courtesy of the editor of the *Journal*, we are enabled to reproduce. It shows the head of the Speaker's mace. Both the mace and

his chair were retained by the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, the Right Hon. Sir John Foster, who refused to recognise any authority to claim them from him. They descended as heirlooms to his son, and then to his grandson, the present Lord Massereene and Ferrard, who preserves the chair in Antrim Castle, while the mace is deposited in the strong-room of the Ulster Bank in Belfast. "The mace," says Mr. Vinycomb, "is a fine piece of silver work of the Georgian period. It is of silver, and of most beautiful workmanship; is 58 inches in length, and dates from 1765-6, being the fifth year of the reign of King George III." The frontispiece of the *Journal* shows the Speaker's chair as it stands in the oak room at Antrim Castle against the panelled background of the old oaken door of Antrim Church, still showing the bullet marks

THE HEAD OF THE MACE, IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

received during the fiercely contested Battle of Antrim on June 7, 1798.

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The Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, in presenting their report to the Congress of Archæological Societies on July 6, regretted that more archæological societies had not taken up the idea of compiling a schedule of the ancient defensive works in their respective districts, either in conjunction with the Committee or independently, and it was urged upon the secretaries of societies to arrange, when possible, for the survey and scheduling of all such works as are included in the inquiry. The desire of the Committee was not in any way to interfere with, or supersede, the functions of the local societies, for the work will be best done by them; but it was urged that the schedules (with plans, etc.) should be issued to a wider public than is included in the membership lists. The one great object in view is to increase public interest in such remains, and so serve towards their preservation. The Committee hail with pleasure the action of the Brighton Corporation in buying Hollingbury, an early fortress on the Sussex Downs, in order to preserve it and many acres around from the ever-encroaching builder. They also welcome with gratitude the Duke of Norfolk's recent gift to Sheffield of a tract of land on Wincobank, with a special proviso that the prehistoric camp thereon shall be carefully preserved. The report adds: "But that there is yet room for constant watchfulness of these relics, and efforts for their preservation, is painfully evidenced. Maiden Bower, one of the best-known earthworks of Bedfordshire, is in daily peril from the quarryman's pick; the fate of the curious work at Willington, almost certainly a Danish defence, on the banks of the Ouse, is trembling in the balance; and so it is with many another of these evidences of our country's story."

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Is Archæology becoming popular? It is certainly rather remarkable to find in *Pearson's Magazine* for July the first of a series of articles on "Historic Monuments of Britain." This opening paper is on the Roman city of Silchester, and comes from the authoritative pen of Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A. It is well illustrated, and should do much to spread some intelligent understanding of life in Romano-British England. While referring to magazine articles, we may call the attention of readers of the *Antiquary* to three good archæological papers in recent issues of the *Monthly Review*. The number

for July contained "Recent Excavations at Carthage," with five plates of relics, and "Recent Excavations in Ægina," with a plate of the Temple of Aphaia, Ægina; while the August issue had a second paper, with three plates, on "Pictorial Relics of Third Century Christianity," by Miss Alice Taylor.

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A work on the history of printing in Italy, says the *Athenæum*, is announced for early publication. It is by Signor G. Fumagalli, the well-known librarian at the Brera, Milan. The title is "Dictionnaire Géographique d'Italie pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Imprimerie dans ce Pays." It is arranged in five sections. The first will indicate the localities in Italy where and when printing has been introduced up to the present time; the second will furnish bibliographical notices of *editiones principes* of each city, town, private houses, etc.; and the remaining sections will deal with biographies of the most celebrated Italian printers, with statistical notices of the present state of printing in Italy, and with historical notices of the auxiliary arts of printing, such as lithography, engraving, paper-making, ink manufacture, and so forth. It will be seen from this that Signor Fumagalli has undertaken a task of considerable magnitude. The volume will extend to about 600 pages octavo, and is to contain 220 facsimiles. The price is fixed at 40 lire.

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The latest issue of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, dated June 30, contains papers on "Some County Tipperary Antiquities," by Mr. H. F. Berry; "Addison's Connexion with Ireland," by Mr. Herbert Wood, in which some new matter is well presented; "Notes on the Church and Castle of Askeaton, County Limerick," with many illustrations, by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "The 'Daff Stone,' Moneydig, County Derry," by the late Rev. G. R. Buick; and "A Diary of the Siege of Limerick Castle, 1642," by Mr. M. J. M'Enery.

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An interesting discovery was made at the beginning of August in the course of excavations in Farringdon Street. Some old buildings next the Memorial Hall are in an advanced stage of demolition, and it is proposed to erect on the site a suite of offices. In digging for foundations, the contractors lighted upon the vicinity of the Fleet Ditch. In getting through the silt, and at a depth of about 20 feet, the workmen came to what turned out to be an old landing-stage or quay. Piles composed of black oak had been driven into the bed of the river, and what is technically known as "camp-shedding"—that is, a partition of the same material some inches thick—had been added to prevent the falling in of the banks. Behind the piles a mass of stones, bricks, and lime had been thrown, making a solid structure, which not only lasted for the requirements of generations of shippers, but even after the lapse of hundreds of years now almost defies the efforts of twentieth-century appliances to remove it. The quay stands exactly at the junction of Farringdon Street and Seacoal Lane, the piles and "camp-shedding" making a graceful curve at this point, which tends to show that at some period the site of Seacoal Lane formed a creek or lay-by for the bargees and shippers who had occasion to load or unload at the quay. Other discoveries have been chiefly of a minor description. The only human relic unearthed was a radius bone, the large bone of the forearm, which was dug out close by Seacoal Lane. How it came there will never be known—whether its owner was done to death in the adjoining Debtors' Prison, or met a foul end in the Fleet Ditch that ran past those portals of unhappy memory.

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Recent finds include a bronze caldron found in the moss behind Hattonknowe Farm, Eddleston, in Peeblesshire, which is made of three sheets of thin bronze riveted together, and has a circumference of 3 feet $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches and a depth of 16 inches; and a clay urn, rudely ornamented, 18 inches in height by 15 inches in breadth, containing a great many fragments of human bones, unearthed in the course of excavations at Newlands, Renfrewshire.

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The *Times* of August 16 contained an extremely interesting article, filling more than

two columns, by Mr. D. G. Hogarth, describing "A Visit to Cyrene"—a site which has not been seen by any professed student of Hellenic archæology for forty years. Mr. Hogarth points out how many and how grave are the difficulties to be overcome in making such a visit, and describes in detail the site of Cyrene and the surrounding district.

Further discoveries of antiquarian interest have been made during the recent repairs to Bishopwearmouth Church. In removing the thick coat of cement which covered the ancient walls, left standing when the church was rebuilt in 1806-7, two stones and a Norman doorway have been brought to light in the north wall. The two stones uncovered would be portions of the early church built in the Saxon days of Athelstan, A.D. 925-41. One of the stones is part of a decorated column, built into the wall as an ordinary walling-stone, but its beautiful proportions are quite distinct. The ancient Norman semicircular doorway uncovered is similar to the arch on the south side wall discovered last year. But the newly-discovered doorway shows that the large arch stones had been removed, yet the old arched masonry is quite distinct, and the Norman jamb-stones are still in their original position.

The Manor-Houses of the Isle of Wight.

By Mrs. Edith E. Cuthell.

THE history of the Isle of Wight differs in one respect from that of the other British islands in that it is one long story of "wars, incursions, and alarms" by foreign foes. After 400 years of the Roman sway, indelibly impressed upon its fair surface, the island became a prey to the endless quarrels between the Saxons and the Jutes, diversified by marauding descents of the Danes.

Duke William's first attempt against England was launched at the Isle of Wight, when he assisted Tostig to attack his brother Harold there. Subsequently the "invincible isle," as Bede had fondly called it, enjoyed two centuries of peace under the iron rule of the Normans, by whom it was held as a crown feof, the wardens of the island keeping high state at the castle the Normans had built at Carisbrooke. The last warden, known as the Lady of the Island, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and of Devon, sold it to Edward I. In his reign there was a great French scare, and a consequent elaborate organizing of the island militia, with a system of beacons and watches on every down, all arranged by the then Lord of the island, Sir John de Lisle.

In Edward III.'s time the French actually landed at St. Helens. Stowe, the old chronicler, gives a quaint account of their advance across the eastern part of the island, and of their repulse by the gallant Sir Theobald Russel, lord of the Manor of Yaverland, who was killed fighting at the head of his men.

In 1377 our traditional enemies were foraging our southern shores again, burning Plymouth, Dartmouth, Portsmouth, and Hastings. They spared not the Isle of Wight. An old entry in the register of Northwood Church, in Cowes, tells how

> the French landed in the Isle of Wight, burnt divers towns, and, though they were repelled from the castle by the valiant Sir Hugh Tyrrell, captain thereof, yet they constrained the men of the island to give them 1,000 marks to spare the residue of their houses and goods.

Yarmouth and Francheville (now Newtown) were utterly destroyed, and in Newport the names of Deadman's Lane and Noddie's (now Node) Hill still bear witness to a successful ambuscade against the enemy, and to the place where the dead were buried.

The next invasion, in Richard II.'s time, under the Count de St. Pol, is thus quaintly chronicled in the Northwood register:

> 1402. The French landed in the Isle of Wight 1,700 men, burnt two villages and some few cottages; but hearing the people of the island assembled, they made haste to their ships and returned home.
>
> 1404. The French again landed 1,000 men in the Isle of Wight, when they got together a great

booty of cattle; but the islanders coming upon them, took away their booty, and made many of them leave their carcasses for a booty to the islanders. Yet the French would not leave it so, but after a while, as having got new spirits, they cast anchor before it, and required the whole island to be delivered up, but a resolute answer of the islanders frightened them away.

This was followed in the next reign by a swaggering demand from a French fleet, suddenly appearing off the island, of a subsidy "in the name of King Richard and Queen Isabella." They were answered, Stowe tells us, that "Richard was long since dead, and his Queen sent back to her native land; but if they had any desire to assert their demand by force of arms, they had full leave to land without molestation, and have six hours to refresh themselves, after which the islanders would meet them in the field"; which challenge they did not accept, and retired.

In Henry V.'s reign there was another marauding expedition, which was attacked and dispersed by the gallant islanders, all aflame with the recent triumph of Agincourt.

The men of Wight next retaliated, and carried the war into the enemy's country. Four hundred yeomen and forty knights, the flower of the island's manhood, perished in the ill-fated expedition which the last captain of the Wight led into Brittany to assist the Duke against the French. The disastrous defeat of St. Aubin du Cormier was a severe blow, felt in well-nigh every homestead and every manor-house throughout the island, yet fifty years later it had recovered sufficiently to repel very effectually the great armament sent by Francis I. There was a sea-fight at Spithead, and the French treasure-ship was stranded off Brading Harbour. Some detachments of the force, which was estimated at 60,000 men, landed at St. Helens under De Thais, and made their way across the island to Shanklin and Bonchurch. They were harassed the whole way by the islanders, and the gallant D'Eulx slain, for, thanks to the energy of the Governor, Sir Richard Worsley, the inhabitants were in an admirable state of readiness, having lately provided a train of artillery (one gun from each parish) and erected three new fortresses.

But though it is now 300 years since foreign foe set foot on that isle, which,

> Of all the southern isles who holds the highest place,
> And evermore hath been the great'st in Britain's grace,*

it was not till the watchers on St. Catherine's down saw the sail of the last Spanish galleasse fade away on the eastern horizon, after that toughest of all the Armada tussles off their southern coast, that the men of the Wight began to feel themselves really safe. A reign of prosperity then set in. That island worthy, Sir John Oglander, of Nunwell, the friend of Charles I., writes that, at the end of Elizabeth's reign, "money was as plentiful in the yeoman's purses as now in the best of the gentry, and all the gentry full of money and out of debt." The inhabitants ceased to send their families to the mainland for shelter. On the contrary, during the Civil Wars the island, siding from the first with the Parliament, and undistracted by the fray, was a haven of peace and of refuge for many from across the water, even, in an ill-omened hour, for the unfortunate monarch himself.

There began consequently to arise from the end of Elizabeth's reign, in sheltered "shute" under the downs, and among the oak coppices sloping to the sea, the picturesque gabled, mullioned, and oak-panelled manor-houses, built of the gray stone of the country, which to this day so well reward the artist and antiquarian who will wander off the beaten coach and railway routes in search of them.

The old names still linger, too, among the inhabitants of these stately piles, such as Jolliffe, Morris, Mew, Way, etc. The yeomen who, in bygone centuries, formed the backbone of the men of the Wight, and so pluckily defied the French, are by no means entirely extinct, but are still to the fore in the hunting-field and on the race-course, in the rearing of prize stock and well-bred foals. In many cases, however, the inhabitants of the old manor-houses are but the tenants of the "overun" (the local name for one not island bred and born) who has become possessed of the estates.

Starting from the east side of the island, we note first, behind the Culver Cliff, that

* Drayton.

white mass which gladdens the eyes of the homeward-bound sailor making for Spithead, and which overlooks the grave of the ill-fated *Eurydice* in Shanklin Bay, the gray gables of Yaverland Manor. A deep lane feathered with ferns leads under the case-mates of the Culver forts, past a green pond where the ducks are splashing, to a sweep of greensward beyond which lies the terrace of the manor-house, bounded by a low stone wall and square stone steps. Built in 1620 by one Gervais Richards, who bought it from the last of the Russells, Yaverland is a fine specimen of Jacobean work, with projecting gabled wings, finished with stone pinnacles, with massive chimneys supporting stacks of chimney-pots set askew, and with heavily-mullioned windows. Inside is a yawning cavern of a kitchen fireplace, with great iron dogs. But the glory of Yaverland is the carved panelling. The taste of the period ran to the grotesque—Moors' heads with wings, playing on musical instruments, or supporting the ceiling of the stairs. One of the door pediments is flanked with caryatides, popularly known as Nero and Cleopatra.

The gables of the manor-house and the grand old elms which overshadow it quite dwarf the tiny church with its curious Norman doorway and beautiful chancel arch, which stands by its side. The church was built in Edward I.'s time by the first Russell who was lord of Yaverland, as he found some difficulty in getting to church at Brading when the floods were out in the Yar Valley below. To a rustic congregation in this quiet little building Legh Richmond made his first attempt at the extempore preaching for which he was afterwards so celebrated.

The Russells, connections of the Bedford family, held Yaverland from Edward I. to Mary. It was the gallant Sir Theobald Russell, brother of the then captain of the Wight, who fell fighting the French when they landed in Whitecliff Bay in 1340 and sacked and burnt Woolferton on the southern shore of Brading Harbour. A few foundations, hardly discernible in the coppice, are all that remain of the once thriving town, which boasted three churches; while a lonely lane, called the Pilgrim's Lane, alone recalls the legend of the destruction of Woolferton, and which runs thus: A pedlar of dubious character, and redolent rather of an odour of brimstone than of sanctity, had long paid the townsfolk of Woolferton unexpected visits, and by means of magic charms and cures acquired a good deal of influence in their affairs. This gentleman's habitat was commonly supposed to be the Hermit's Hole, a large cave still to be seen in the white face of the Culver. Exasperated by mischances he had brought upon them, the people of Woolferton fell upon a Gray Pilgrim, whom in their haste they mistook for their *bête noir*, and stoned him. Some of the holy man's blood dripped into an ancient stone-cased well of Druidical origin (discovered when Brading Harbour was drained), and thus fulfilled an ancient prophecy respecting the doom of Woolferton. Appropriately at that moment the French galleys cast anchor in Culver Bay; the soldiers landed, and, in spite of the lord of Yaverland's gallant resistance, fired the town. The Gray Pilgrim, whom the now remorseful inhabitants had not had time to bury, and so was incontinently cremated, haunts, of course, the lane which bears his name, and ever since the public road has diverged from the ruins of the ill-fated town, and winds higher up the down.

Sir Theobald Russell had married the granddaughter and heiress of Ralph de Gorges. By her the Manor of Knighton Gorges passed to the Russells. The house, one of the finest in the island, was twice pulled down. It was rebuilt in James I.'s time, and stood in a deep, wooded ravine under the southern slope of Ashey Down. Here, in the last days of the eighteenth century, the owner, Fitzmaurice, entertained "Davy" Garrick and other Georgian wits, including Wilkes, when the latter ran down to ruralize at his "villakin" in Shanklin. But only two stone gate pillars and a high walled garden mark the site of K. Niton Manor, as it is called, to distinguish it from Niton on the Undercliff. It was pulled down only about eighty years ago for the second time, as the ghosts were too much for the inhabitants, who had vainly endeavoured to exorcise them by affixing a Latin motto over the door of the room, where a bevy of Isle of

Wight Beatrice Cencis made night hideous with clanking of chains and blood-curdling noises.

Another legend connected with K. Niton is that of Sir Tristram, the last of the Dillingtons, in Queen Elizabeth's time. He lost his wife and all his children suddenly, and committed suicide while in great depression of spirits. But a faithful old servant, aware that, in such a case, all the estates would be forfeited to the Crown, devised a scheme which should give a natural colouring to his master's death. He placed the body on his master's favourite horse and drove the animal into a deep, dark pool, still to be seen beneath the elms under the hill, so that it might appear as if the luckless Sir Tristram, riding across the down, had fallen over the steep bank and been drowned.

A brighter memory which lingers round this beautiful spot is that of Legh Richmond's first interview here with a young maidservant in the establishment, the devout Elizabeth Wallbridge, the dairyman's daughter, who, surely, had she dwelt on the slopes of the Pyrenees instead of on those of the downs of Wight, would have seen visions and dreamed dreams. She lies buried in Arreton churchyard, a few miles off, where, side by side, the church and the manor-house stand snugly under the barrow-crowned down.

Arreton Manor-house, dated 1637, is about the same age as that of Yaverland, which it much resembles in style. There are the same projecting wings, with stone-mullioned windows, five lights in those of the lower story, four in those of the next, and three in those in the attics. Much of the interior panelling has been painted over, but in one bedroom the beautiful oak carving is still untouched, and wonderfully sharp. There is a lofty supermantel enclosing a carved picture of the sacrifice of Isaac, while in the drawing-room below the quaint figures and bosses over the door, and the running frieze, are noteworthy. The square porch, absent at Yaverland, opens on to a terrace, whence square stone steps, overshadowed by a juniper and an ilex, both growing together, lead into the farmyard, surrounded with glorious old barns, one 100 feet long, with roofs of stone shingle or lichened thatch, topped by the distant gray outline of Shanklin and St. Catherine's Downs.

A mile or two westwards, where St. George's Down overlooks the roofs and towers of busy Newport and the broad reaches of the Medina, and where a magnificent wood of great Scotch fir lies in a nick in the hills, is East Standen. The manor-house, noticeable only for an enormous and picturesque chimney, dates but from the last century. It stands on the site of that of D'Evercy, a Norman knight, the ruins of whose chapel, Sir Richard Worsley tells us in his history, were still traceable a hundred years ago. A romance is connected with East Standen. The Princess Cicely was the fairest of Edward IV.'s beautiful daughters, "a lady not so fortunate as fair." Her early years were passed in the shelter of the sanctuary of Westminister to escape the malicious designs of the uncle who had murdered her brothers. When her sister Elizabeth became the Queen of Henry VII., we find Princess Cicely one of the brightest ornaments of the Court. Twice betrothed to the heir of Scotland, she married eventually Lord Welles, a gallant soldier twice her age. After his death, having lost both her daughters, too, she married one Thomas Kymbe, or Keme, an island commoner of obscure birth, but, Sir John Oglander tells us, "a very personable man." The fair Lady Cicely, then only thirty-three, left her sister's gay Court to live with him for a few short years in the rural retirement of this old manor-house upon the downs. She was buried with much pomp in the great church of Quarr Abbey, in the green meadows by the Solent, where lie other royal scions, those of the Norman house, and which was destroyed utterly some 250 years ago.

Just a century after Lady Cicely had retired thither for peace and quietness St. George's Down became the resort of all the rank and fashion of the island—its Hurlingham, in fact. Lord Southampton, the patron of Shakespeare, was then Governor. He died on the ill-fated expedition to Holland, and is lamented in a little memorial book entitled: *The teares of the Isle of Wight shed on the Tombe of their most noble, valourous, and louing Captain and Governour the Right Honourable Henrie Earle of S'hampton, who died in the Nether-*

lands Nouemb $\frac{11}{20}$ *at Bergen op Zone.* This popular Governor lived at East Standen, where he had a bowling-green laid out on the down behind the house, with a kind of club-house attached; and here, says the knightly chronicler of Nunwell,

> I have seen with my lord of Southampton at bowls some thirty or forty knights and gentlemen where owre meeting was then twyse every weeke, Tuesdayes and Thursdayes; wee had an ordinarie theyre, and cardes and tables. *Mutamur.*

(*To be concluded.*)

The Town and District of Calne.*

MR. MARSH has done well in producing a book of genuine merit and of much attraction on the North Wiltshire town of Calne and its immediate district. It is somewhat surprising that such a work has not been previously issued, for the old borough is one of some historical moment, as well as of singular situation. On the banks of the little river or stream of the Calne or Marden stands the town of Calne, surrounded by "a double circle of hills that girt the place about as with a titanic inner and outer rampart, and promised some protection both from sudden surprise and unkindly winds." The sheltered position, doubtless, was one cause for the town being here established, and another was the convenience of the stream for the purposes of the cloth-making industry, which was for several centuries the staple trade of Wilts. The remains of old cloth-mills still line its banks.

The documentary history of Calne, which begins in 955, is well treated in this volume. In that year died King Edred, who by his will gave Calne to the old monastery of Winchester. Some twenty years later Calne was the scene of a dire catastrophe, when a great council was being held here with regard to the secular and religious clergy. "In this year [978]," says the Saxon Chronicle, "all the chief Witan of the English nation fell at Calne from an upper chamber, except the holy Archbishop Dunstan, who alone supported himself on a beam; some were grievously wounded, and some did not escape with life."

One of the only slight flaws in the book that we have noticed is the failure exactly to appreciate what constituted a borough in the Domesday Survey, on which point Canon Jones in his Domesday of the county was also wrong. Mr. Ballard, in his recent work (Clarendon Press) on the *Boroughs of Domesday*, has lately cleared up these difficulties, but his work was not issued in time for its use by Mr. Marsh. At all events, at that date Calne was a borough of genuine importance. It had seventy-four burgesses (not seventy, as here stated), a number considerably in excess of those of Malmesbury, and almost certainly of the other six boroughs of the shire.

Calne has unfortunately lost its early charters, and its records as a parliamentary and municipal borough are meagre; but when we come down to Elizabethan days there is a highly interesting "Burgus Book," or "Booke of th' Accompte," of which Mr. Marsh makes excellent use. There is also a particularly good chapter, which shows careful research, dealing with Edward III. and the Flemings, and the cloth-makers and cloth-mills of Calne. This borough, which is still in a flourishing condition, would probably have shared the fate of many another small western town as the cloth trade died out, had not the very different industry of bacon-curing sprung up just at the time when it was most needed. This latter trade has now assumed such proportions that about 120,000 pigs are slaughtered every year within the precincts of the borough.

The illustrated descriptions of the quaint town of Calne, both ancient and modern, are well done. They cannot fail to gratify those who are resident in this district, or who know it as occasional visitors. Calne used to be a stage of some importance in old coaching days. About the beginning of the nineteenth century twelve coaches passed

* *A History of the Borough and Town of Calne, and some Account of the Villages, etc., in its Vicinity.* By A. E. W. Marsh. Eighty full-page and other illustrations. Calne: Robert S. Heath [1904], 8vo., pp. xxvi., 388. Price 10s. 6d. net. We are indebted to the publisher for the loan of four blocks.

daily through the town. At the south end of the Strand stands an inn now known as the Lansdowne Arms. Its old name was

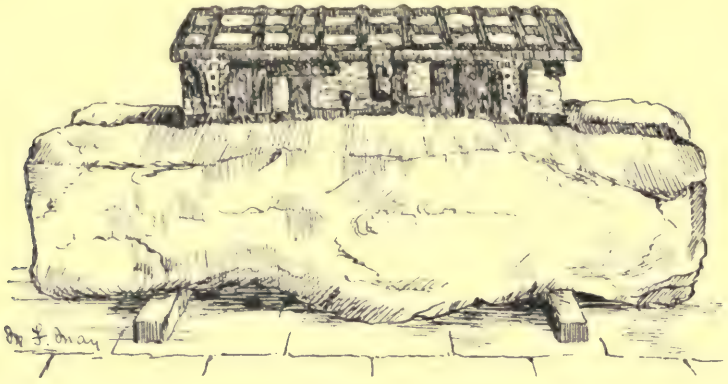
COURTYARD OF COACHING INN.

the "Catherine Wheel," or the "Wheel," under which titles it is mentioned in Elizabethan days. It became one of the two principal coaching inns of the town, the other being the White Hart.

Calne is exceptionally well off in the way of schools and of old educational endowments. Round the Green, which used to be the centre of the cloth-making industry, are no fewer than five schools. The oldest school of which Mr. Marsh has obtained any record was one founded in 1557 by Walter Finamore, of Whetham, who left funds for the free education of ten children of the poor inhabitants.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL AND GREEN.

Mr. Marsh has been fortunate enough in securing the help of Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., who has contributed architectural notes on the fine church of Calne,



PARISH CHEST, CALNE CHURCH.

and has also supplied plans and descriptions of Lacock Abbey and other religious foundations in the immediate neighbourhood. One of several unusual details in the parish church is the old chest that stands in the north aisle, and is strongly bound with intersecting straps of iron. We should have thought it was of the end of the fifteenth century, but on the inside is an inscription giving the name John Welsted and the date 1579, which may be the date of its making, but, more probably, we think, of some substantial repair. The exceptional feature of this chest is that it is firmly embedded in the trunk of an oak-tree to prevent its easy removal.

There is a brief but good account of Bowood Park, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the confines of the town. When Pewsham Forest was disafforested in the days of James I., the Liberty of Bowood was reserved for the Crown. During the Commonwealth John Pym, "undoubtedly

ONE OF THE LODGE ENTRANCES TO BOWOOD.

the greatest name with which political Calne is associated," was made its administrator. It was leased by Charles II. to Sir Orlando Bridgman, and a later Sir Orlando purchased it from the Crown, and it then passed by purchase to Earl Shelburne. The main portion of the present Bowood House was designed by Adams. The great house, from the days of William Earl Shelburne, created Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784, has frequently been the temporary home of many of the foremost thinkers and writers of the day. Such were Dr. Priestley, Benjamin Franklin, Jeremy Bentham, Romilly, Mirabeau, Britton, and Doctor Johnson. At a later period Moore and Macaulay were frequent visitors. Macaulay, who was for some years one of the Members of Parliament for the borough, has left more than one glimpse at the domestic life of the Lansdowne family at that time. He says in one place in reference to a book that had recently appeared decrying beer-drinking by ladies:

"We have mountains of potatoes and oceans of beer. Indeed, Lady Lansdowne drank her beer most heartily on the only day she passed with us, and when I told her, laughing, that she had put me quite at ease on a point which had given me much trouble, she said that she would never allow any dandy novelist to rob her of her beer and cheese."

J. CHARLES COX.

English Society during the Wars of the Roses.

BY ALICE E. RADICE, D.Sc.

(*Continued from p.* 235.)

ALTHOUGH little ready-money was required by the country gentleman, that little was seldom in his possession. Family wealth consisted not of money, but of treasure, such as splendid silks and velvets, furs, gold chains, and girdles, brooches and rings with precious stones, or gold and silver plate. These were locked up in strong boxes or given into the safe-keeping of monasteries. We can see from some of the contemporary inventories of furniture what a quantity of valuables was possessed by those same people who hardly knew where to turn to get a couple of pounds.* Very often the strong boxes were broken into on the death of the owner, and treasure taken by his creditors sufficient to meet his debts.

It was difficult to procure ready-money except on very onerous terms. When a knight or squire travelled he took his provisions with him. Even when he went up to Parliament oats would be carried for his horse in order to avoid the necessity of cash, while during the whole time he was away his servants were continually going backwards and forwards getting provisions from his estates. One of the letters in the *Plumpton Correspondence* shows us in what a hand-to-mouth style a country gentleman lived. A brother of Sir William Plumpton writes to him in 1464 that he is unable, for want of ready-money, to execute a certain commission. "And, Sir," he writes, "I conceived that ye willed me to bring to you black velvet for a gown. But, Sir, I pray you, herein blame my non-power but not my will, for in faith I might not do it, but if I should run in papers of London, which I did never yet, so I have lived poorly thereafter."† In 1469 matters were evidently no better with the Plumptons, for a letter written by one of Sir William's servants complains that there is "not in store at this time of money for to get your harvest with," and that no money can be obtained "of Harry Fulgian nor of John of Tor, nor no other that owes you." The servant, however, does manage to send five pounds to his master—money evidently obtained from the sale of wool—and also "twenty-five shillings which was borrowed of Bryan Smith, which I must pay again."‡

Consequently, the burden of small debts lay heavily upon the country gentry. There is a pathetic letter from one of the creditors of the Plumpton family, written to "my old Lady Plumpton." "And I beseech you," it

* The purchasing power of money during the latter half of the fifteenth century was about sixteen times greater than it is now.

† *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 13.

‡ *Ibid.*, pp. 20, 21.

runs, "that I might have my money; I have forborne it long. . . . I pray you send me my money, as ye will I do you service, or else to send me word when I shall have it, for it cost me much money sending for."* Sir William Plumpton must have left the world encumbered with many debts, for his widow and children are continually receiving applications from his creditors. The Paston family often pawned their household goods or borrowed money to meet necessary expenses or to pay off debts. But money difficulties were not confined to the smaller landowners, for an interesting passage in the *Lives of the Berkeleys* shows us with what difficulty the lord of the manor raised the sum of twenty-two marks with which to pay his wife's debts.

"This Lord James hereupon borroweth twenty-two marks of Mr. Nicholas Pointz, whereof to pay twelve marks on midsummer-day following, and the other ten marks on Michaelmas Day after following; for assurance whereof he pawned to him a gilt mass book, a chalice of silver, a chasuble with stole and fanons of red satin, three aubes, three amices, one white altar cloth with crosses of black silk therein, with one valence fringed thereto of red cloth of gold, one cloth of red pall to hang before an altar of the same, another cloth of the same for a reredos, and two curtains of red tartan."† The chronicler comments quaintly on this mode of raising money. "Hereby," he says, "the family seeth the true fidelity of marriage in a just husband to a correspondent wife, who would rather seem to disfurnish God of the ornaments of worship than leave her necessitous estate unsupplied."

One or other of the members of a gentleman's family was, in fact, always in money difficulties. We find Elizabeth Stonor writing to her husband that she is unable to leave London to join him at Stonor unless he sends her money, "for Cobbe calls upon me daily for money, and the beer wife, with others, as I told you." These small monetary demands were generally met by pawning, but when this was not practicable the nobles and gentry turned for money to the new merchant class that had risen up in the towns. Most of the available ready-money of the kingdom was in the hands of these merchants, and they were willing to lend to the impoverished gentry at high rates of interest. Sir John Paston writes to his mother that he is in great hopes of borrowing £100 from "an old merchant, a friend of mine,"* while another letter of the same Sir John, written to his son, contains the following passage: "I have spoken to Henry Colett, and entreated him in my best wise for you, so that at the last he is agreed to a reasonable respite for the £25 that you should have paid him at Midsummer."†

During this last half of the fifteenth century there are signs of a closer connection between the country gentry and the richer townsmen than had hitherto existed. Until the fifteenth century, marriage between the two classes seems to have been rare, but now that a prosperous commercial community had sprung up, we have various instances of an ardent, if business-like, wooing of merchants' daughters by poor gentlemen. The impoverished gentry were tempted by the wealth of the burghers, while the burghers were attracted by the social position of the knight or squire. Sir William Plumpton married the daughter of a York merchant. One of the daughters of this marriage describes a visit which she paid to a noble kinswoman, which shows, however, that those who had not intermarried with the citizen class were still rather inclined to despise those who had. "By my troth," she says, "I stood there a large hour, and yet I might neither see lord nor lady. And yet," she adds, with a touch of burgher pride, "I had five men in a suit; there is no such five men in his house, I dare say."‡ Richard Calle, who married Margery Paston, was connected with the merchant class, while John Paston several times tried to secure for himself the daughter or widow of some rich city tradesman. This young man gives us an amusing picture of his anxiety to obtain a wife with a fortune. His ideas are very characteristic of the prevailing views about matrimony. In one of his letters he prays his brother "to speak with Henry Eberton's wife, draper, and to inform her that

* *Ibid.*, p. 41.
† *Lives of the Berkeleys*, ii. 63.

* *Paston Letters*, iii. 114, 115.
† *Ibid.*, iii. 194.
‡ *Plumpton Correspondence* xxxix.

I am proffered a marriage in London which is worth six hundred marks better . . . always reserving that if so be that Mistress Eberton will deal with me, that you should not conclude in the other place, though so were that Eberton would not give so much with Mistress Elizabeth as I might have with the other, for such fantasy as I have in the said Mistress Elizabeth Eberton."*

Although looking at the matter from a business-like point of view, John Paston is evidently prepared to give up a little extra money for the sake of getting the woman of his fancy. There is just this one touch of sentiment about a very business-like affair. But John Paston, as we may see in the same letter, was not content with having two strings to his bow; he must needs have a third, for he says to his brother:† "Also that it liketh you to speak with your apothecary . . . and to weet of him what the widow of the Black Friars is worth"; and then pathetically: "I pray you forget me not, no more than I do you."

These negotiations must have failed, for John Paston eventually married the daughter of a neighbouring country gentleman. But he evidently still hoped to enrich his family in this way, for we find him a few years later trying to bring about a rich marriage for his brother Edmund. He writes to his mother that he has heard while in London of "a goodly young lady to marry, which was daughter to one Seff, a mercer, and she shall have £200 in money on her marriage, and twenty mark by year of land after the decease of a stepmother of hers, which is upon fifty year of age. . . . I spake with some of the maid's friends, and have gotten their goodwill to have her married to my brother Edmund."‡ For some reason or other the marriage did not come off, but later on we find Edmund in his turn trying to negotiate a wealthy marriage for his younger brother William.§ The lady was the widow of a worsted merchant at Worstead, possessed of 100 marks in money, 100 marks in "stuff of household and plate," and ten pounds a year in land. She was thirty years of age, and, therefore, considerably the senior of William Paston,* but such a minor point was not minded in those days. It was certainly not for want of trying that the Paston family did not ally itself more closely with the merchant class.

But if the sons of country gentlemen condescended to ask for the hands of merchants' daughters, the sons of merchants sometimes aspired to the hands of squires' daughters. We have already seen this in the case of Richard Calle and Margery Paston, and an amusing example occurs in the *Cely Papers*. The history of Richard Cely's love affair, which unfortunately came to nothing, is quite refreshingly romantic in spite of the inevitable business instinct of the wooer.† In a letter written to his brother George on May 13, 1482, Richard Cely says that he has just heard from a friend, William Midwinter, that there was a "young gentlewoman whose father's name is Lemryke, and her mother is dead, and she shall dispend by her mother forty pounds a year." Many great gentlemen had been to court her, "for her father is the greatest ruler as richest man in that country." William Midwinter took upon himself to negotiate the matter, and told Richard that the father was not disinclined to accept his proposal, and was willing that Richard should have a sight of the "young gentlewoman" if he would stay till May-day. On May-day the young gentlewoman and her step mother came to hear Matins in the church at Norleach, where Richard Cely and his friend were already saying their prayers. When Matins were over the two ladies went to the house of a kinswoman, and Richard, by way of a delicate attention, sent them a "bottle of white Romnay, and they took it thankfully, for they had come a mile afoot that morning." Meanwhile Richard stayed for Mass, and then went to pay his respects to the ladies, kissing them after the fashion of the time. They asked him to dinner, but he excused himself, and offered to come and drink with with them after dinner instead. He then sent them a gallon of wine for their dinner, while they sent him a roast heronshaw. After dinner they all conversed over the remains

* *Paston Letters*, iii. 109.
† *Ibid.*, iii. 110.
‡ *Ibid.*, iii. 219.
§ *Ibid.*, iii. 278.

* William Paston could not have been much over twenty-one.
† *Cely Papers*, pp. 102, 103.

of the gallon of wine, and had a most enjoyable time. Richard confessed himself well pleased with the object of his courting: "Sche ys yewnge, lytyll, and whery whellfavyrd and whytty." Nothing further could be done until the father of the lady came and settled the matter, "that we may understand what sum he will depart with, and how he likes me." But, alas! we hear no more of Richard's love affair. Whether the father was not taken by Richard, or whether he refused to give a sufficient dowry to his daughter, we do not know. But the fact that it was taken as a matter of course that Richard Cely should aspire to enter the family of the most notable squire of the county shows the change in class feeling that was gradually proceeding.

And so the old barrier which had always existed between the gentleman and the merchant was beginning to give way. It is true that there could not but continue to be a great gulf between the landowning and the landless classes, for great political and social privileges were bound up with the possession of land. The merchant could not share in the lower rate of taxation or in the possession of the county franchise, nor had he the same legal protection. He had no stake in the country, and if he forfeited his property he was a ruined man. But it is important to notice that there are frequent instances of impoverished gentlemen drifting into the towns and becoming traders and accepting municipal office, and of prosperous merchants leaving their business, buying estates, and setting up as landed gentry. For perhaps the first time we come across frequent cases of merchants receiving knighthood at the hands of their Sovereign. In 1439 William Eastfield, a London mercer, was made Knight of the Bath, while on the occasion of the coronation of Edward IV.'s Queen five aldermen of the City of London received the same decoration.* "And it was a great worship unto all the city," remarks the chronicler.

All this, combined with the frequent intermarriages, must have led to a gradual fusion of the two classes. But at the same time the country gentry continued to be closely connected with the nobility by ties of feeling and sympathy. They were, in fact, beginning to occupy that position of connecting-link between nobles and commons which has done so much in this country towards the prevention of violent class antagonism.

The knight or squire was generally equal to the great baron in blood and knightly accomplishment, and he never felt a sense of inferiority in the presence of a great lord. Some of these knights or squires might possess land in more than one county. These would sometimes go to court. Others were the owners of one manor or of more than one in the same county, and were often of pure English origin, never having been dispossessed of their lands. Both these classes filled the offices of Sheriff and Justice of the Peace, and occasionally sent representative knights of the shire to Parliament.

It is easy to picture to ourselves the life of a country gentleman of this period. If he owned only one manor he lived on his estate, finding in it plenty to occupy both himself and his family. The Black Book of Edward IV. tells us that he had a clerk or chaplain, two yeomen, two grooms and two boys, that he paid these altogether £9, and gave livery of clothing to the amount of £2 10s. What remained over his annual outlay of about £50 a year was spent on his hounds and the expenses of hay-time and harvest.

But besides looking after his estate, the squire was bound to attend the frequent meetings of the County Court, and to put in an appearance at all the musters and arrays which took place at fixed intervals. He used also to go up to London once a year or perhaps more, to look after that legal business which occupied so much of the time of both rich and poor. The English were at this time an extremely litigious people. A knowledge of legal technicalities seems to have been very widely diffused. The *Paston Letters* shew us that every man with property and every woman at all educated were versed in all legal forms and processes. While the squire was away on his legal business his wife looked after his affairs at home, and very intelligently and capably she did her work,

* *Gregory's Chronicle*, ed. Gairdner, *Collections of a London Citizen*, p. 228.

if we may take the wives of the Pastons as types of the average lady of the day. Altogether, the squire lived a busy and healthy life, occupied with local affairs and interested in the concerns of his neighbourhood. He prayed and was buried in his parish church, and generally left a small sum to the parish priest in his will.

The squire's richer neighbour, the owner of several manors, who was perhaps also a belted knight, filled more often the offices of Sheriff and Justice. He lived at this time less on his estates, the disorders of the time frequently calling him away. His domestic economy was on a more elaborate scale, and his unfortified manor-house, in its main points similar to that of the squire, was more luxuriously furnished, and had sometimes a chapel attached. In his will he may have left money for the foundation of a chantry or college of priests, who were to sing Masses for his soul. He sent his sons to the households of great nobles to serve as squires and to learn the culture and knightly accomplishments of the day. He tried to secure wealthy or well-born husbands for his daughters, or, failing that, sent them into nunneries.

The literature of the time gives us a rough idea of the prevailing conceptions as regards the position of the different members of a gentleman's family. The custom of the age required from women a certain attitude of reserve towards the head of the house. Outward expressions of tenderness between husband and wife were rare. Any domestic affection that existed was of a mild kind, and did not manifest itself in outward signs. We hear little of love between the sexes —at least, a man did not feel any great love towards the woman he was about to marry. For marriage was regarded purely as a matter of business. The man and his family inquired into the prospective dowry of the woman—what she would have at once, and what she would have on the death of her parents. The woman's family were not less prompt in ascertaining the total value of all the property and rights possessed by the suitor. Marriages were arranged, not by the man or woman interested, but by their parents or other relations. Margaret Paston never saw her future husband till the eve of her marriage. Wealth and social position were primarily sought for, in combination if possible, if not, separately. The father or brother negotiating the marriage was careful, however, to give a full description of the personal appearance of the lady in question to the anxious suitor. Richard Cely, who wished a match to be concluded between one "Dawltnys syster" and his brother George, writes to the latter a most attractive description of the young lady: "I saw her, and she was at breakfast with her mother, and she is as goodly a young woman, as fair as well favoured, and as sad as I see any this seven year, and a good health. I pray God that it be imprinted in your mind to set your heart there."* But although sentiment was not necessarily excluded from these matters, it was strictly subordinated to worldly considerations. William Paston, aged eighteen, and still at Eton, writes to his brother a full description of his lady-love, her age and family, not forgetting her present dowry and what she would probably have on her mother's decease. "And as for her beauty, judge you that when you see her —and especially behold her hands, for an if it be, as it is told me, she is disposed to be thick."† The eligible bachelor of the fifteenth century was, in fact, nothing if not practical. In days when novels, as we understand them, were not read, when no one thought of cultivating sentiment for its own sake, when circumstances were unfavourable to the growth of the softer and more tender human feelings, it was natural that the whole conception of the relation between the sexes should be different from what it is now. The ideas of the fifteenth century had, indeed, their good points, but some of the feelings and of the age seem repulsive from a modern standpoint, and it is revolting to read of the way in which girls were bought and sold in marriage, and to be continually confronted with the most materialistic conception of matrimony.

The *Paston Letters*, however, give us a cheerful enough view of the relations between one husband and wife, and no doubt the same domestic affection, trust, and sympathy existed in other families, although

* *Cely Papers*, p. 159.
† *Paston Letters*, iii. 241.

it must be considered as rare on the whole. The letters of Margaret Paston to her husband form a large part of the whole correspondence. They are mostly on matters of business, but here and there one comes across touches which show that the women of the fifteenth century possessed much the same womanly characteristics as they do now. Once she writes to her husband, who was at the time ill, but whom circumstances prevented her from rejoining: "If I might have had my will, I should have seen you ere this time. I would ye were at home if it were for your ease, now liever than a gown though it were of scarlet."* A passage in another letter shows us that in those days, as now, husbands were given household commissions to execute for their wives. "I pray you," Margaret writes, "that ye will vouchsafe to bring for me one pound of almonds and one pound of sugar, and that ye will bring some frieze to make of your child his gown; ye shall have best cheap and choice of Hay's wife as it is told me."† As a rule, Margaret's correspondence displays one motive, the desire to please and satisfy her husband. While he was away in London, she was his devoted servant at home. She negotiated law-suits, reporting them to her husband, and, indeed, on one occasion she was forcibly dragged out of the house while vainly trying to defend his property. All this shows how thoroughly trusted a wife could be by her husband. Contemporary literature shows how far removed was the gentlewoman of the day from being a mere household drudge. As in our time, wives entered into the professional and business interests of their husbands, were something to them besides mothers of their children, protected their interests, defended their property, were companions in the fullest sense of the word. The humility which the custom of the time demanded from women was more a matter of outward show that anything else. Masterful women were just as plentiful as now, and some of the satirical verses about women which the versifiers of the day were so fond of composing complain of the "domynacyon" women took upon themselves, and advise married men not to quarrel with their wives, or they will certainly get the worst of it.* In one of the *Stonor Letters* there is an amusing passage in which a servant of Sir William Stonor complains that his mistress would not allow him to take the two best capons from the carrier as Sir William had bade him. "My lady your wife," he writes, "is remarkably strong waxed, the good Lord be thanked, and she took her will in that matter like as she doth in all other." In another letter this same lady most indignantly repudiates a suggestion of her brother-in-law that she was extravagant. She writes to her husband to greet well her brother, Thomas Stonor, and to tell him that she marvels he can speak such slanders of her as that she takes all she can from her husband to squander in show, "which I wot you can answer for me well enough." In all the letters of wives to their husbands there is nothing which hints at anything at all subservient in their attitude, beyond the very slight subordination on the part of the wife which custom will probably continue to exact in all ages.

(*To be continued.*)

* *Paston Letters*, i. 49. † *Ibid.*, i. 83.

* *Songs and Carols*, No. LVII. (Percy Society).

The Wynne Brasses, Llanrwst.

By George Bailey.

I.

THESE valuable and interesting brasses are attached to the wall in the Gwydyr Chapel, which forms part of St. Mary's Church at Llanrwst, an old Perpendicular structure of considerable interest; but the chapel was built from designs by Inigo Jones, and is of the first half of the seventeenth century. Built as a mausoleum for the family, it contains, besides these fine brasses, other monuments of interest. The brasses are covered with glass fixed in oak frames, and so arranged that they may be turned aside when it is desired to obtain a more minute inspection of the beautiful engraving. But

they are not at all easy to take rubbings from; it is a tedious operation, not only because of their position, but more so through the fineness of the work, which renders great care necessary—in fact, the only way in which a quite satisfactory result could be obtained would be by printing them on a copper-plate press. This, however, is out of the question. We have made the careful drawings that will form the most valuable part of these notes, and it is the first time, so far as we can gather, that such an attempt has been made. Unfortunately, we did not make rubbings of the whole six plates, all of them having portraits, and as it is a long time since we did them, do not now recollect why the omission was made. But if we can supply these at some future time we hope to do so.*

FIG. I.

By the kindness of the Rev. J. Morgan, the Rector, we are able to give the inscrip-

* Since the above was written we have been to Llanrwst, and, having obtained permission of the Rector, we made the drawing (Fig. 1) from the brass of Sir John Wynn. It gives us a striking portrait in the dress of a gentleman of James I.'s time. There are two escutcheons of arms. First, Quarterly, 1 and 4

tions here, and as it happens that one of them is the earliest in date, we shall give it first in order of chronology:

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN WYNNE, OF GWEDYR, BART., WHO DIED YE FIRST OF MARCH. 1626." (AGED 73 YEARS.)

how or other, though Sir John appears to have been a charitable man and built schools and almshouses, this did not condone his evil reputation. An old writer, "Yorke" by name, relates some curious stories believed by the peasantry. They say that after his

FIG. 2.

This Sir John was author of a history of the *Gwydyr Family* and other works. Some-death his spirit was buried under the great waterfall Rhaidr y Wennol, "there to be

vert, three eagles displayed in fess, or, for Owen Gwynedd; 2 and 3, gu., three lions passant in pale arg., armed az.; in the centre is the Ulster badge—minus this latter; these arms were those of Griffith ap Cynan, who died 1136, aged eighty-two; but later on, about 1246, Llewelyn ap Griffith, who was slain by Edward I. at Builth in the Wye Valley on December 11, 1282, and who was the last native Sovereign "Prince of Wales," bore the arms of his father, which are somewhat different. Burke says—*Landed Gentry*—they were: Quarterly, or and gu., *four* lions passant gardant. Llewelyn was the

punished and spouted upon and purged." There is a row of almshouses near the church, the occupants of which appear to have consisted mostly of aged and garrulous ladies; and there also appears to have been residing in one of them one of the last of the harp-makers of Llanrwst; but he never finished a harp in his house, fearing, it is said, that the continual clacking of the tongues of these ancient damsels would produce in it a jarring chord.

The next portrait we have to offer is that of Sir John's wife, which has this inscription:

"HEERE LYETH YE BODY OF YE LA. SIDNEY WYNN WIFE OF SIR JOHN WYNN OF GWEDUR KT. BARONET, WHO DIED YE EIGHT OF JUNE 1632."

FIG. 3.

Sir John was created a Baronet on May 22, 1611, the day upon which the order was founded. This portrait (Fig. 2) is extremely interesting, giving as it does such an elaborately detailed representation of a lady's headdress of that time—Charles I. Notice the frizzled curling of the hair, the point-lace

"Founder of the Royal Tribe of Wales," and, having married Lady Eleanor, daughter of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, who lost his life and his cause at the Battle of Evesham, could claim to be related to King John.

cap, and the large hat and collar. We are compelled to admit that they certainly detract nothing from the pleasant face they throw up with such excellent effect. Lady Sidney survived her husband fourteen years, so her arms appear on a lozenge; they are: Quarterly, 1 and 4, arg., a lion rampant ermine crowned or; 2 and 3, arg., a saltire gu. charged with a plate. And they are the arms of her father, Sir William Gerard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The size of the plate is 14¼ inches square. It appears to be a very perfect portrait in all respects. The name of the engraver does not appear on this plate, but it was most likely the same that appears on some of the other brasses.

Next in order we have (Fig. 3) Lady Mary Mostyn, daughter of Sir Thos. Wynne, Bart., and wife of Roger Mostyn, Kt. He was created a Baronet in 1660. The plate is 13 inches square, and has engraved upon the oval surrounding the portrait this inscription:

"CONDITUM . IN . HOC . TUMULO . FACET . CORPUS . EXIMIÆ . PRIMOGENITÆ . TO . WYNNE . DECUE . COM . CAR . EQ . ET . BR . ·¦· "

And in the spaces above and below the following:

" Filiʳ ejus natu secundo Joñes Mostyn armiger Mœroin posuit ano 1611."

"Obijt 25 die Febr Anno Domini 1653. ætatᵗ. suæ 71."

The arms are Mostyn and Wynne; the engraver's name, "Silvanus Cruë," is upon the plate. There is a great difference in the style of dress; it is much more sedate and matronly, and may be owing to the more advanced age of Lady Mary. There is a difference of about ten years—some time about the fourth year of Charles II. In another article we shall be able to give another portrait of a lady who appears in a costume not at all like either of these, though of the same period.

The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary.

By the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A.

IX.

THE text of Iter X., according to Parthey and Pinder, is:

Item, a Clanoventa Mediolano	... mpm. cl.
Galava	... mpm. xviii.
Alone	.. mpm. xii.
Calacum	... mpm. xviiii.
Bremetonaci	... mpm. xxvii.
Coccio	... mpm. xx.
Mancunio	... mpm. xvii.
Condate	... mpm. xviii.
Mediolano	... mpm. xviiii.

Lancashire and Yorkshire compete for the earlier part of this route, which has been surpassed by none in affording matter for controversy. Fortunately, no one seems as yet to have doubted that *Mancunium* (in great variety of spelling) is at or near Manchester. Burton judges it to be "*Mancastle*, a Park neer the Town belonging sometimes to the Earl of Derby, where are to be seen *antiqui propugnaculi radices quadrata forma.*" The wall at Knott Mill is not unreasonably regarded as the remains of the Roman town. Beyond this identification, the mention of his hunt in Lancashire for *Coccium*, and the location of *Bremetonacum* at Overborough, Camden does not treat of these stations. Gibson only adds another inscription, found in 1612 at Aldport, near Manchester. Horsley,* who abandoned the idea that South Shields might have been *Glanoventa*, speaks of that station as the most easterly on this route, thus inclining Yorkshirewards; and Dr. Hooppell† is on the same side, regarding Tynemouth as *Glanoventa.*

But that Ribchester is *Bremetonacum* there is the testimony of the altar-stone at St. John's College, Cambridge, the history of which is best given in Thompson Watkin's own words (*Roman Lancashire*, p. 131).

"An anonymous writer in the Cottonian MSS‡ (preserved in the British Museum)

* *Magna Britannia*, p. 449.

† *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, xxxvi. 47.

‡ F. X., f. 137.

informs us that it was dug up at *Ribchester in* 1578. As it was built up almost immediately into the wall of Salesbury Hall (where, being a corner-stone, its two sculptured sides were exposed), both this writer and Camden only obtained a copy of the inscription from another person, and these copies, though almost identical, were so unintelligible that the inscription remained a puzzle until 1814, when Dr. Whitaker was permitted to detach the stone from the wall. Horsley had in the meantime correctly recognised in the fourth line *Equitum Sarmatarum*.*

DEO SAN
(A)POLINI MAPON
(PR)O SALVTE DN
(ET)N. EQQ. SAR.
BREMETENN
(G)ORDIANI
. ⊕ ANTONI
NVS LEG. VI.
VIC. DOMV.
MELITENVS
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

Deo San(cto)
Apol(l)ini Mapon(o)
Pro Salute D(omini) N(ostri)
et (Numeri) Eq(uitum) Sar(matarum)
Bremetenn (acensium)
Gordiani (?)
... Antoninus
Leg(ionis) Sextæ
Vic(tricis) Domu
Melitenus
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

"Dr. Whitaker was the first who gave anything approaching a reading of the inscription. In his *History of Richmondshire* he gives this expansion: *Deo Sancto Apollini Apono ob salutem Domini nostri ala equitum Sarmatarum Bremeten sub Dianio Antonino centurione legionis sextæ victricis.* Further he did not go, but in his *History of Whalley*, he not only considerably varies the above reading, but adds *Domu Velitereis.* By *Apollo Aponus* he means 'the indolent Apollo.'

"The late Mr. Hodgson Hinde (without having seen the altar) suggested that *Bremetenn* was the reading of the fifth line, and this was confirmed by inspection."

Had Camden seen this inscription with his own eyes, future ages would have found less difficulty with Iter X. He tells us that it was drawn out for him, and that after much study he was "able to make no sense of it," a matter for no surprise to those who read his recorded version. BREVENM for BREMETENN threw him off the track, and in the end he took *Coccium* to be the Roman station called in his day "Riblechester," having first wandered up and down Cocciumhunting round Rochdale and Wigan, even noting Cockley Chapel, without being fascinated with its first syllable.

We are still on the *Coccium* quest, though to us *Bremetonacum* and *Mancunium* are fixed.

Dr. Hooppell's suggestion of Gretland, Elland, or Staneland belongs to the Yorkshire scheme, and must be upset by the Ribchester evidence, as also Burton and Rauthmell's selection of Ribchester itself, and Lapie's *prope Rivington.* In Morden's map which illustrates Gibson's *Camden* it is placed at Cockley Chapel, between Bolton and Bury, which seems to agree with Cockey Moor mentioned by Mr. S. Jackson.* Thompson Watkin would place it near Wigan, but this would be in excess of the mileage. Further investigation may settle the precise spot, but local knowledge is here, as elsewhere, absolutely necessary.

The greater difficulty, however, is with the earlier stations. According to Thompson Watkin *Clanoventa* is Whitley Castle; *Galava*, Kirkby Thore; *Alon*, Borrowbridge, at the junction of a stream called the Borrow with the Lone; *Calacum*, Overborough; *Bremetonacum*, *Coccium*, and *Mancunium*, as has been indicated, Ribchester, Wigan, and Manchester. On reaching this point we are on the second iter for a stage of eighteen miles, as far as Condate (whatever its nominative case may be, probably *Condas*). Hence we make a fairly straight cut for *Mediolanum* instead of going round by *Deva* and *Bovium*, a saving of thirty-one miles out of fifty, which satisfies me that this Iter is later than the great second.

* *Brit. Romana*, p. 302.

* *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, xv. 225.

At *Mediolanum* the record ends, as the traveller is now on what was afterwards the Watling Street. On the whole I should be inclined to accept the interpretation thus given, finishing with Chesterton for *Mediolanum*, a conclusion warranted by mileage, though not at present strengthened by remains discovered. As our course has taken us into Cheshire, it may be well now to mention that Burton and Cellarius take *Condate* for Congleton. Horsley goes for Northwich, Mannert and Lapie agreeing with him, and Rauthmell for Middlewich.

Returning to the beginning of Iter X., a great divergence of opinion is found about *Clanoventa*, which appears on the whole the preferable spelling. Among those who discollect them, as to the four stations south of *Clanoventa* are set forth in the accompanying table.

Camden mentions two roads out of Ribchester, "the one, plain by its high causey, from York; the other from the north through Bowland, a large forest, and for several miles together is plainly visible."

In Mr. S. Jackson's paper, already referred to, is a most careful tracing of the road between Manchester and Ribchester, too long for quotation, but invaluable to investigators of the special stages.

X.

The Eleventh Iter is, with the exception of the Third and Fourth, which are mere

	Galava.	Alon.	Calacum.	Bremetonacum.
W. Burton, 1658 -	Wallwick	Allenton by Whitbey Castle	Whealp Castle	Overburrow
Baxter, 1719 - -	*Nil*	*Nil*	Chester-on-the-Hill	Overborough
Horsley, 1732 -	Old Town	Whitley Castle	Appleby	Lanchester
Rauthmell, 1746 -	*Nil*	Alone, near Whitley Castle	Apulby	Overborough
Reynolds, 1799 -	Keswick	Ambleside	Kendal	Lancaster
Mannert, 1788 -	Lorton	prope Keswick	Kendal	*Nil*
Lapie, 1845 - -	Keswick	Town End	Preston Patrick	Garstang
Bates, 1895 - -	Gap Street	Whitley Castle	Overborough	Ribchester

regard recorded mileage, Mr. Cadwallader Bates* is conspicuous, selecting for this station Stanwix, overlooking Carlisle, a selection justified by the process of altering (after "Alone, mpm. xii.") "Calacum, mpm. xviiii." into "Calacum, mpm. xlix.," a rather staggering emendation, for this would be the longest stage in Britain, and through a difficult country.

Reynolds is for Cockermouth, Horsley for Lanchester, Mannert for Abbey Holme, Lapie for Penrith. This divergence of opinion naturally affects the positions chosen for the other stations in the list. Even *Mediolanum*, a name suggestive of Cisalpine Gaul, and lying on the great Iter II., is placed by Mannert at Ternhill, by Lapie at Drayton, and by Reynolds at Whitchurch. The opinions of antiquaries, so far as I can

* *History of Northumberland*, p. 37.

branches of the Second, the shortest in Britain:

Item, a Segontio Devam, mpm. lxxiiii.
Conovio ... ... mpm. xxiiii.
Varis ... ... mpm. xviii.
Deva ... ... mpm. xxxii.

Textual variations are here insignificant. Surita gives lxxxiiii. as the total, and adds a mile after *Varis*.

There can be no doubt that *Segontium* is Llanbeblig on the Seiont, hard by Carnarvon. The spot is admirably suited to military purposes, some seven acres on rising ground, with a slope on every side. The quadrangular camp is quite traceable, and on the south side there are large remains of the stone wall. Since 1845, when a new vicarage was being built here, many remains have been found—vestiges of a villa and baths, and coins, one being the well-known Vespasian, with IVDAEA CAPTA reverse. There

appear to have been several outposts to *Segontium*. The commentators are happily in agreement as to this station, but which course the road took to *Conovium* is not quite so clear as that *Conovium* is Caerhun, the choice of Burton and Reynolds. I visited this spot on August 21, 1876, and found the small remains of the station, as usual, close to the churchyard.

Through the kindness of Captain Griffiths, I was shown the Roman shield found here, an iron circle, strengthened with iron rings, which are fastened with copper rivets, there being eighty of these rivets on each of the second and third rings reckoning from the outside. The back of the shield is of chamois leather padded with cow's hair.

For the coast theory of the first stage the course would be by Aber, afterwards striking more inland by Bwlch-y-ddewfaen, and crossing the Conway at Tal-y-cafn, to the north of the camp. But the Llanberis Pass and Capel Curig have their advocates, whose cause is much helped by what Mr. Lysons recorded from a spot between the latter place and Llanrwst—the walls of a room 60 feet by 20, and in a smaller one 18½ feet square, the pillars of a hypocaust. From Capel Curig the road is by Gwydir House and along the Conway to Caerhun.

Thence, doubtless, we go to Bodfari, *Vari*, probably by the south of Llangerniew, to a kind of *mutatio*, as it would be called in the Jerusalem Itinerary, at Old Denbigh, then by Ystrad and Denbigh to our destination, which, as some suggest, may be found in the grounds of Pont Ruffydd. Further on the traces are hardly discernible, but stages of six, eight, seven, and eleven miles, ending at Nannerch, Mold, Hope Junction, and Chester, answer to the xxxii. of Iter X. Then follows an anticipation of the last of our wanderings inserted after the first line of the Twelve Route:

Item, a Muriduno Viroconium, mpm. clxxxvi.

It will be found in its place when we reach the termination of our labours. Parthey and Pinder regard it as the result of a copyist's mistake in passing from "Viroconium" to "Dumnoniorum," as the former name is invariably written "Viroconiorum" till the appearance of a MS. which they ascribe to a period between 1542 and 1551.* Burton thinks that by a similar mistake "Muriduno" has crept into this part of the text from the same place instead of "Mariduno," but the former is the unvaried version of the MSS. Thus amended the version would be:

Item, a Muriduno Viroconium,	mpm. clxxxvi.
Leucaro	... mpm. xv.
Nido	... mpm. xv.
Bomio	... mpm. xv.
Iscæ leg. II. Augusta ...	... mpm. xxvii.
Burrio	... mpm. viiii.
Gobannio	... mpm. xii.
Magnis	... mpm. xxii.
Bravonio	... mpm. xxiiii.
Viroconio	... mpm. xxvii.

The added numbers fall twenty miles short of the recorded total, another clerical error on or near the same page, producing huge difficulties.

Interpretation seems harmonious about the extremities and the centre of this group of stations. This *Muridunum*, as distinguished from that in Iter XV., is Caermarthen, and *Viroconium* is Wroxeter, the *Urioconium* of the Second Iter. Also, though Mannert, following the uncorrected text, has carried *Bomium* and *Leucarum* into the county of Somerset, he is not quoted by Parthey and Pinder as fixing sites for *Isca*, *Burrium*, and *Gobannium*, which all regard as at or near Caerleon-on-Usk, Usk and Abergavenny, even as Camden wrote of them. But before we attempt to settle the road from point to point, the question confronts us whether we intend to stand by the total of 186 miles, or to be content with the stages twenty miles less. Both are well attested by MS. authority. My correspondent, Mr. J. G. Wood, M.A, LL.B., has kindly permitted me to use his notes, which possess a special value from his intimate knowledge of the district. He would stand by the total, adding five miles to the first stage, ten to the third, and five to the fourth. When we come to our last journey it will be found that I am driven to the same kind of solution.

Leucarum, doubtless the Loughor of our day, is derived by him from *Llwchwyre*, the

* See also an excellent paper by J. B. Davidson, M.A., *Archæological Journal*, xxxvi. 300.

extensive inlet,* and he notes that Welsh streams are named more usually from peculiarities of outfall than from those of the upper or middle waters. If we adopt the shorter mileage of the separate stages, the road from Carmarthen to Loughor over the hills and by Llanelly, which seems the only feasible one, will puzzle us by its length, and this will be the case with the fourth stage, from *Bomium* to *Isca*, whereas the third stage is more manageable. The in-roads made by the sea in the thirteenth century are certain to have obliterated some ancient roads, and this may be the case with the stations *Nidum* and *Bomium*.

The name *Bomium* has the best MS. authority. Two codices read *Bocoio*, two more *Bonno*, one *Bono*, and one *Bobio*, the last being the nearest approach to *Bovio*, and this in a copy of uncertain character. Why Camden says that the place is "corruptly call'd *Bomium*" is a mystery excelling that of the deplorably immortal *tum* in what should have been *Camboricum*, for *tum* has the authority of one late copy. The road is traced by Mr. Wood from Loughor by Swansea Ferry and Crumlin Burrows to Briton Ferry close by Neath, and thence by Margam, Ewenny, and Wick to Boverton, the choice of Camden and Burton. Reynolds names Queen Hope, while Lapie prefers Cowbridge, which Camden would have adopted but for the similarity of *Bovium* and Boverton. From Boverton Mr. Wood proceeds by Llancarvan, St. Lythan's Down, and Gabalva to Caerleon-on-Usk. He agrees with Camden as to *Burrium* occupying the spot where the Byrdhin or Berthin brook falls into the Usk. The road goes thence on the west of the Usk to *Gobannium*, the indubitable Abergavenny, and so by Abbeydore and another "Stone Street," reminding us of Iter. IX., to Kenchester, according to Reynolds and Mannert. The suggestion of *Magna Castra* as the nominative to this *Magnis* is a very good one. The site, 270 feet above sea-level, is well marked between Creden Hill station and Kenchester village, and is fully described by Dr. Bull in the *Transactions of the Woolhope Field Club*, 1882, p. 236. At the top of Creden Hill, 345 feet above *Magna*, is a camp forty-five acres in extent, and irregular in shape, save on the south side, suggesting Roman walls on British lines. Stanway appears to lie in the direct course between this camp and *Bravonium*, for that Leintwardine, selected by Reynolds for *Bravonium*, is the true location will not be long doubted by those who read Dr. Bull's paper with its plans of the walls and roads adjoining the castle. Lapie's Ludlow and Mannert's Bromfield require nothing more than mention.

The last stage, from Leintwardine to Wroxeter, has apparently remained little altered to the present day. Church Stretton is a verbal indication of it.

* Later map-makers note this as the name of the river, by the same mistake which calls the East Anglian Wensum by the name of Yare. Morden names the river the Burra.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

.THE Northern Counties Publishing Company, Inverness, announce for early publication the long-delayed third volume of *The Clan Donald*, by the Rev. A. Macdonald of Killearnan and his namesake of Kiltarlity.

There has recently been added to the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum a Roman mosaic pavement excavated a few months ago on a farm in Wiltshire. The pavement, which measures nearly 12 feet square, was found only a few inches beneath the surface, and is of extremely fine workmanship. The centre design is unfortunately lost, but the corners are ornamented with Roman heads encircled with flowers. Along one side of the pavement is the inscription, "Quintus Natalius Natalinus et Bodeni." The pavement has been set in cement, and is to be seen on the wall of the east staircase.

The Edinburgh Town Council for some time has been adding to its municipal museum many interesting mementoes connected with the history of the ancient town and its inhabitants. It has just acquired a possession which would have had much attraction for Robert Louis Stevenson and W. E. Henley, who, it will be remembered, collaborated in the production of the play *Deacon Brodie*. The acquisition is the family Bible of the Brodies, of whom the infamous William was the eldest son. On the fly-leaf of the

book appear the usual details of the family. Deacon Brodie was hanged for burglary on October 1, 1788.

It has long been known to travellers and anthropologists that some of the Polynesian races constructed rude charts, by the aid of which they made voyages from island to island. The British Museum authorities have just put out for exhibition in the ethnographical gallery such a chart of the Marshall Islands. Routes, currents, and prevailing winds are represented by pieces of split cane, straight or bent in accordance with the chart-maker's conceptions of the facts of the case; the islands themselves are indicated by small univalve shells attached to the canes. This is the first example of such a primitive guide to navigation acquired for the national collection, though others have been brought to Europe.

A document of curious interest relating to the early publishing trade found its way to the British Museum last year, and is recorded in the new report. It is a single sheet printed about 1495, giving a list of books for sale at Rostock by a travelling agent of the then well-known German publishing firm of the Brothers of Common Life. The heading, in "Platt Deutsch," says: "If any man has a mind to buy these or other books of the same sort, let him come to the tavern hereunder written, and he will find a fair dealer." Below is inscribed the name of "the house of Saint Michael of the Green Garden." To judge by its sign, this should have been a delectable hostelry, where customers would be more disposed to loosen their purse-strings than they are in the prosaic interior of a modern book-shop.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE sold on the 15th and 16th inst. the library of printed books of the late Sir A. W. Woods, Garter, amongst which were the following: Camden Society's Publications, 93 vols., £11 17s. 6d.; Chetham Society, 113 vols., £12; Powys-Land Club Publications, 32 vols., £10 15s.; Cokayne's Peerage and Baronetage, 11 vols., £32; Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society's Publications, 19 vols., 1874-1903, £14; Historical Records of British Regiments, 71 vols., £38; Busfeild's History of Bingley Parish, 1875, £23; Crisp's Parish Registers, 54 vols., £34; Harleian Society's Publications, 81 vols., 1869-1903, £43; Anselme, Histoire Généalogique de la Maison Royale de France, 9 vols., 1726-33, £10; Berry's Pedigrees of County Families, 6 vols., £28 2s. 6d.; Notes and Queries, complete set, Indexes to Series I.-VIII., 116 vols., £24; Staffordshire Collections, 27 vols., 1880-1903, £10; Sussex Archæological Collections, 47 vols., 1848-1903, £9 15s.; Meyrick's Heraldic Visitations of Wales and Ancient Armour, 5 vols., 1842-46, £18 15s.; Rowlandson's Loyal Volunteers, 1799, £19 5s.; Visitations of England, Wales, and Ireland, by Howard and Crisp, 17 vols., 1893-1902, £13 10s.; Le Sacre de Louis XV., 1722, finely bound, £13 5s.; A Collection of Peerage Cases in 122 vols., £102.—*Athenæum*, July 23.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The contents of vol. xviii. of the Surrey Archæological Society's *Collections* are pleasantly varied. Besides the reports of proceedings and the usual business and statistical matter, there are nine papers and ten notes. Mr. H. E. Malden leads off with a brief account of Thunderfield Castle—a curious and most unusual series of earthworks a little to the east of Horley. This is followed by a long paper, containing much documentary matter of importance, especially in relation to the Thursley ironworks, on "Rake in Witley," by Mr. M. S. Giuseppi. Subsidiary to this important paper are "Notes on the Architecture of Rake House"—a most picturesque Elizabethan house with old walled garden and square four-gabled pigeon-house—by Mr. Ralph Nevill; "Notes on the History of the Manor of Witley," by Mr. E. Foster; and "The Church of Witley and Thursley Chapel-of-Ease," described by Mr. P. M. Johnston with his accustomed care and fulness of illustration. Mr. Johnston points out the curious fact that the churches of the Witley part of south-west Surrey have much more in common with the architecture of Hants and Dorset than with that of Surrey generally and Sussex. The tower of Witley Church, surmounted by a short shingled spire, he believes to have been erected "by the same master builder and masons to whom we owe the lovely lantern-story of the central tower of Wimborne Minster, Dorset." The other papers are a list of the Archdeacons of Surrey, compiled by Mr. H. E. Malden; "The Lay Subsidy Assessments for the County of Surrey in 1593 or 1594," by Mr. A. R. Bax; and the continuation of Mr. Cecil Davis's transcript of the "Wandsworth Churchwardens' Accounts from 1574-1603."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE annual meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held at Bristol from Tuesday, July 19, to Monday, July 25.—On the first day the Institute was welcomed to Bristol by the Lord Mayor, and speeches were also made by Mr. F. Fox and Sir Henry Howorth. The latter introduced the Bishop of Bristol, who gave the presidential address, dealing most appropriately with the early history and growth of Bristol. In the afternoon the members visited several of the Bristol churches, while in the evening Dr. Robert Munro gave a lecture on a subject peculiarly his own—"Lake-dwellings Researches"—making special reference to the lake village at Glastonbury. The lecture was illustrated with excellent lantern-slides showing various lacustrine relics.

Wednesday, 20th, was spent at Glastonbury and its neighbourhood. The party first visited Croscombe Church, rich in carved woodwork, described by Mr. Micklethwaite, and then went on through Wells to Glastonbury. At St. John's Church Mr. C. R. Peers described the history of the building, while at the Abbey ruins Mr. St. John Hope was cicerone. At the evening meeting Mr. F. Haverfield lectured

on "Roman Somerset." Speaking particularly of Bath, the lecturer said that Roman Bath was a very small part of ancient Bath, about thirty acres in extent, where the baths and the Abbey now stand. It was occupied very early for medicinal, not strategic, reasons. Its principal features were, first, the Temple of Sulis Minerva, in connection with which he noticed especially the pediment and the head of Medusa, unique in Roman art. Another interesting portion was the façade of pilasters, with bas-reliefs of the four seasons. The second of the chief features of Roman Bath was the baths, the plan of which resembled other thermal baths—such, for instance, as Badenweiler. The similarity was illustrated by a picture thrown on the screen, and the speaker pointed out as points of resemblance the large swimming basins and the vapour baths. The baths at Bath were the best preserved and most remarkable on this side of the Rhine; those at Badenweiler were a few miles on the other side. Besides the baths and the temple, there were only houses for priests, the staff of the baths, and for casual residents and visitors. It was altogether a small place, provincial in character, and probably not always up to date.

The next day, 21st, Lacock and Malmesbury were visited. At Corsham, on the way to the former, the party inspected the almshouses built by Lady Margaret Hungerford in 1663, which were described by Mr. H. Brakspear. At the parish church, Lacock, Mr. Clark-Maxwell spoke, while at Lacock Abbey Mr. C. H. Talbot was guide. The abbey was founded for Austin Canonesses in 1232 by Ella, Countess of Salisbury. This is the most perfect example of thirteenth-century monastic buildings in England. It has a tower and courtyard of offices built by Sir William Sharington in 1540-53. Mr. Talbot showed many of the treasures of the house, including the great charter of Henry III. The party subsequently journeyed by coach and rail to Malmesbury, where Mr. H. Brakspear described the Abbey Church, rebuilt in 1140-60, with fourteenth-century alterations. The market cross, 1500, was also inspected. In the evening the Lord Mayor received the Institute, and Canon Church read a paper on "Some Incidents of History at Wells, 1464, 1470, and 1498."

Friday, 22nd, was given up to Chepstow and Tintern Abbey. Mr. Hensley and Mr. Brakspear described Chepstow Parish Church, and Mr. St. John Hope acted as guide to the castle. At Tintern Mr. Brakspear gave a history of the building, aided by a plan showing the latest discoveries. It was satisfactory to hear that under its new Crown custodians a good deal has been done to remove the destructive ivy which had been previously allowed to run riot over the walls. In the evening Mr. Francis Fox entertained the Institute at a conversazione in the Museum. There were many most interesting exhibits.

Saturday, 23rd, was a full day. At Bath Mr. St. John Hope acted as guide to the Roman Baths, and Mr. Peers described the Abbey Church. In the afternoon visits were paid to Hinton Charterhouse and Norton St. Philip, where there is an interesting fifteenth-century inn of stone and timber work. The party did not alight, and the quaint structure having been inspected, a start was made for Farleigh, Hungerford, a ruined fortified house of the fifteenth century, the chapel containing a series of monuments of the Hungerford family. The house was described by Mr. H. Brakspear. Leaving here, the archæologists were conveyed to Bradford-on-Avon, where some of them inspected the parish and Saxon churches and the Barton Farm. Tea was partaken of at the Hall, and Dr. John Beddoe, who resides in the town, here joined the party and renewed old associations. From Bradford a return was made to Bristol. At the evening meeting Mr. Hope gave particulars of the architectural history of the Cathedral Church of Wells, with lantern illustrations.

On Monday, 25th, Wells was the centre of attraction. St. Cuthbert's Church was first visited. Mr. Peers described the building, which contains very many features of interest. At the Cathedral Mr. Hope was guide. We wish we had space to give his remarks, which were distinguished by their clearness and suggestiveness. After lunch visits were paid to the deanery, the archdeacon's house, the vicar's close, with a fourteenth-century hall at the south end, and the bishop's palace. At night the concluding meeting took the form of a reception at the palace by the Bishop of Bristol, who, in the course of the evening, spoke on the early history of the See of Bristol.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*July* 13.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair. Eleven new members were elected, and twenty-seven applications for membership received. Exhibitions: By Mr. L. A. Lawrence, a gold noble struck from the obverse die of the last coinage of Edward III. and the reverse die of Richard II.; by Mr. O. C. Goldthwait, a trial piece in bronze for the half-crown of 1816 struck on a disc the size of a crown, with the edge inscribed in incised letters, ANNO REGNI QUINQUAGESIMO SEPTIMO . DECUS ET TUTAMEN; by Mr. Horace Lambert, a copper farthing of William and Mary, 1692, showing the hair long as on the tin coins, also a shilling of Dorien and Magnis, 1798; by Mr. Talbot Ready, a silver proof of the bronze penny of Victoria, 1861, and a badge of the centenary, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1849; by Mr. W. H. Maish, a silver penny of Type I. of Harold I. struck at Bristol, an Irish penny of a design copied from the canopy type of William I., and a half-penny of Edward I., reading LONDONIENSIS; by Mr. F. Toplis, a comparison of a Spanish dollar of Charles III. with one countermarked for currency in England; by Mr. G. Unwin, Stephen's Dublin silver token of 1813.—Miss Helen Farquhar contributed a note upon two badges of the reign of Charles I., which she submitted to the meeting. One, in gold, shows the King's bust in armour, with long hair and plain falling collar; reverse, C and R interlinked between two ornaments and crowned; the other, in silver gilt, is that illustrated in Pinkerton's *Medallic History*, xiv., No. 6, but which of late years has been lost and its existence questioned. It bears the same obverse as the preceding example, but on the reverse the crown and ornaments are absent.—The President exhibited a Roman pot containing brass coins found in a brickfield at Peterborough, and read a report of the discovery.—The paper of the evening was by Mr. J. B.

Caldecott upon the "Spanish Dollar as adapted to Currency in our West Indian Colonies." The writer dealt historically with his subject and the cause and effect of the currency, showing several trays of the coins in illustration of his treatise.—Several presentations to the library and cabinet of the Society were made by Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson and Messrs. R. W. McLachlan, J. W. Scott, and J. Sanford Saltus, and by Messrs. Spink and Son.

On June 14 the summer excursion of the THOROTON SOCIETY took the direction of the Derbyshire boundary, which was overstepped by a visit to Hardwick Hall, which is actually in Derbyshire, but a great part of the park is in Notts. Here the Rev. F. Brodhurst, private chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire, showed the visitors the house and the picture-gallery. Other places visited were: Skegby, where the fabric of the old church is suffering from the adjacent colliery workings; Teversal, where there is a very interesting old church, with traces of Norman work in it; Mansfield Woodhouse and the fine church of St. Peter's, Mansfield, where the Vicar of Mansfield, Canon Prior, showed several objects of interest that he has discovered since his recent appointment to the living. The attractiveness of the programme arranged for the day was demonstrated by a large attendance of members.

Following on this excursion, an afternoon's visit was arranged on July 27 for an investigation of the precincts of Nottingham Castle, under the guidance of Mr. W. Stevenson, who has made the castle a special study. Some seventy people followed him round the interesting but little heeded spots he pointed out and described to them. These included the boundary-lines of the prehistoric, the Norman, and Edwardian castles, that have in turns surmounted the conspicuous sandstone rock; the rock rooms and cellars of the public-houses in Brewhouse Yard, known respectively as The Trip to Jerusalem and This Gate Hangs Well; the entrance to the historic Mortimer's Hole; the traces of the western sallyport and the interesting excavations, now in progress, of the foundations of King Richard's Tower in the garden of a private residence.

The annual excursion of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place, under the leadership of the Rev. T. Auden, on July 28. The members travelled from Shrewsbury by rail to Tern Hill, thence drove to Longford, where a short halt was made to look at an old manor-house now converted into cottages, and on to Moreton Say Church, where the rector pointed out the principal features of interest. The drive was continued to Hodnet Hall, where hospitality was offered by Major and Mrs. Percy. The site of the old castle of Hodnet was visited, and Major Percy described the recent excavations. The church, which has a Norman font, a desk of chained books, and a fine octagonal tower, was described by the rector. From Hodnet the party drove to Bury Walls, one of the largest of Shropshire "camps," where Mr. Auden read a short paper; to Soulton, a late sixteenth-century mansion; and to Wem Station, where the train was taken for Shrewsbury.

The members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on July 16 visited Carlisle to view the cathedral and castle, and to inspect the Roman relics preserved in the City Museum at Tullie House. The Rev. Canon Bower was cicerone at the cathedral and castle. Members of the same society spent a pleasant holiday from Friday, July 29, to Tuesday, August 2, at Grange-over-Sands, under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Clapham.

The second summer meeting of the DORSET ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB was held on July 26 at Sherborne. Canon Westcott conducted the party round the old school buildings. After lunch the Abbey Church was visited, and the honorary secretary, the Rev. H. Pentin, read portions of a learned paper by Mr. W. B. Wildman. The whole of the paper, by the way—much to the credit of local journalism—was printed in the *Dorset County Chronicle* of July 28. The vicar also spoke, and took the visitors round parts of the church. An inspection of the castle and a hospitable reception by Mr. and Mrs. Wingfield Derby, at the New Castle, wound up the day's proceedings.

From August 9 to August 13 the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND met at Tuam, Mr. J. R. Garstin presiding. A variety of papers was read dealing with various antiquities of the district, including Inishmain Abbey and the ecclesiastical monuments at Kilmacduagh; and excursions were made to Inishmain, Cong, the souterrains at Gurranes, Knockma, Ross Abbey, and many other places of interest in the neighbourhood.

At the monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on July 27, Mr. R. Blair read an interesting note on some Roman centurial stones recently discovered near Aesica. He said three inscribed stones had been found within the past year amongst the débris of the Great Wall, north of Allolee, whilst the tenant, Mr. Woodman, was collecting stones to rebuild a hay-shed at that place. All of them were now built into the wall of the shed. One of the stones is 12 inches long by 7 inches wide, and the inscription on it is "7 MAXI.," meaning the century of Maximus, or something of the kind. The inscription on the second stone was not legible. The third stone had been carried to Low Town Farm, about half a mile to the west. It was 11½ inches long by 9 inches wide. It was a duplicate almost of a stone which had for many years been built upside down in the bottom course on the east side of the Wall, a little to the west of the house. At the top of the byre, built, apparently, of Wall stones, there was a small pig-house, into which was built, face inwards, an inscribed stone. Another centurial stone, with two lines, apparently, of an inscription, had been found built into a wall about a quarter of a mile west of the house. After a visit to Aesica, Mr. Blair wrote to Mr. Coulson, the owner of the land on which the stones were found, asking him to present them to the society, and he was glad to say Mr. Coulson had kindly acceded to his request, con-

ditionally that plain stones should be inserted in the places of the inscribed ones.

Other recent meetings, which we cannot chronicle in detail, have been the excursion of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on August 8, from Hull by steamboat up the Humber and the Ouse to Goole, calling at Saltmarshe on the return journey; the excursion of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, on August 4, in the Dunmow district; the annual gatherings of the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in the New Romney district, on July 26 and 27; and the excursion of the BERKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, on July 21, to Fairford, Burford, and Witney.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF A LOAN COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS. 40 Portraits. Oxford: *The Clarendon Press*, 1904. 4to., pp. 60. Paper boards and cloth back. Price 6s. net.

In one of the "Notes" in the May *Antiquary* we drew attention to the remarkable exhibition of historical portraits then being held in the Examination Schools, Oxford. The volume before us is a permanent record of the collection exhibited. The portraits were confined to those of English historical personages who died before 1625, and of the 137 shown, forty are here reproduced, in most cases with great success. Mr. Lionel Cust, the Director of the National Portrait Gallery, contributes a short introduction on the development of portrait painting in England during the period covered by the exhibition, and shows how intimately the history of Oxford is connected with that of the country at large. No place, indeed, is richer in portraits of historic interest than Oxford, and in no place could such an exhibition be more appropriately held. An editorial note in this volume remarks that "the pictures are, with few exceptions, catalogued under the names given to them by the contributors; and the committee is in no way responsible for their authenticity." Some are anonymous and undated, and in one or two cases the names here ascribed are perhaps open to question; but this is a minor point. The portraits themselves are of the greatest interest. The great majority are by unknown painters, though there are one or two Holbeins and Zuccaros of undoubted authenticity. The subjects include a long list of distinguished names. Here are Bacon, Camden, Linacre, and Sir Walter Raleigh; Queens Anne of Cleves, Catharine of Aragon, Mary, and Elizabeth; Kings Edward III., Henry V., James I., Charles I., and Philip II. of Spain; John Dee and Sir Thomas Overbury; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and William Cecil, Lord Burghley; Sir Martin Frobisher and Orlando Gibbons; Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop Chichele, and Cardinal Pole; and many other famous names. Some of the reproductions in this volume are extraordinarily good, as, for example, Holbein's William Warham (No. 21), Sir William Cordell by Cornelius de Zeeu (No. 52), An Unknown Lady of the Elizabethan period (No. 82), and Sir Thomas Chamberlayne (No. 127). It was a happy thought to issue this permanent memorial of lasting value of an exhibition of striking interest, which we hope may have been but the first of a series. There can be no lack of material for its possible successors.

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THE STORY OF LONDON. By Henry B. Wheatley. With maps and illustrations. London: *J. M. Dent and Co.*, 1904. Small 8vo., pp. xvi, 411. Price 4s. 6d. net in cloth; 5s. 6d. net in leather.

That London should provoke a multitude of books about the progress and vicissitudes of her history is not surprising. Her importance as a city is one of the most momentous and certain of the world's phenomena, and the abundance of material for those who reconstruct the past for the information of the future is in the case of England's capital city so copious that the old theme seems always worth retelling. In the latest addition to Messrs. Dent's well-established series on mediæval towns, Mr. Wheatley has brought learning and experience to his task. The twelve chapters into which he has thrown the work deal, not with successive periods, but with different aspects of the domestic life of the city—*e.g.*, "The Walled Town and its Streets," "The River and the Bridge," and "Health, Disease, and Sanitation"; but he properly enough opens with an introductory chapter on the history prior to the Norman Conquest. This resumé of the latest learning about a period which has misty origins and intricate by-paths strikes us as one of the best we have seen; the use of authorities is both discriminating and up to date—*e.g.*, with regard to the precise character of King Alfred's work in London in 886. On the other hand, it seems a pity that when he was enumerating the prehistoric animal remains of London, Mr. Wheatley should have missed specific mention of the remarkable rhinoceros remains found last year beneath the cellars of Fleet Street.

By going to little-known authorities the author has introduced some truly curious items to our knowledge through his pages. He tells us that we are indebted to Mr. Round for discovering the fact that in 1150 Henry, Duke of the Normans (afterwards Henry II. of England), confirmed to the citizens of Rouen "their port of Dowgate, as they had held it from the days of Edward the Confessor." We have somewhere seen it imputed to the pages of this book that it has not escaped from the dulness and tedious detail characteristic of works of the kind; we are inclined to think that the fault rather lies with the reviewer, for without much particularity and an adequate supply of dates and references such a volume would be of little value. And as for light relief, if it were wanted, one reads with amusement in the cool eve of a hot August day the excellent tale of Cardinal Wolsey's confession to the Bishop of Carlisle as those prelates

(at p. 92) prattled in their barge on the flowing Thames. Mr. Wheatley's account of the sanitation of mediæval London is full of interest, and one cannot but think that still in the twentieth century the best remedy for many a quack physician would be that meted out to Roger Clerk in 1382, to be led "through the middle of the city with trumpets and pipes, he riding on a horse without a saddle, the said parchment and a whetstone, for his lies, being hung about his neck."

As was to be expected with a book issuing from Messrs. Dent's Aldine House, special care has been spent on the illustrations, and it was well worth while to reproduce some of the curious maps of London. But it is a pity that the blocks from Mr. Herbert Railton's dainty drawings should have been either badly worn or poorly printed.—W. H. D.

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OLD CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND THEIR MAKERS. By F. J. Britten. Second edition, much enlarged, with 700 illustrations, mostly from photographs. London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1904. Large 8vo., pp. viii, 735. Price 15s. net.

When the first edition of this book appeared five years ago we were able to offer it a warm welcome, both on account of its matter and its illustrations. The claim that the second edition is "much enlarged" is but a modest way of stating that Mr. Britten has given us what is practically a new book. In bulk it is half as large again as its predecessor, while the illustrations, taken from all the most important collections, have grown from 371 to 704, and the list of makers' names, which represents an enormous amount of careful labour, has been increased from 8,000 to 10,000. Minor improvements are the division of the book into chapters and the addition of a table of contents. We could still have wished for a list of the illustrations. As to the contents of Mr. Britten's book it is hardly necessary to say much. In its first form it at once took rank as an undoubted authority on its subject, while in its present enlarged issue it may fairly be described as an encyclopædic history of horology. There is, indeed, no other work on the subject to compete with it. The third and sixth chapters—on "Portable Timekeepers," covering the history of small clocks and watches from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, and "French Clocks and Cases in the French Style, and other Curious Timekeepers"—we have found of the greatest interest, perhaps; but the whole work is most readable. Technicalities have been avoided, but not at the expense of accuracy and exactitude. The illustrations add very greatly to the value and the attractiveness of the book.

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A LIST OF EMIGRANT MINISTERS TO AMERICA, 1690-1811. By Gerald Fothergill. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. Large 8vo., pp. 65. Price 7s. 6d.

The connecting links between American and English families have formed the subject of various publications, and the book before us, prettily produced, is a useful addition to the list. It contains the names of those ministers and schoolmasters of the Church of England who went to the "Western Colonies," having received a bounty of £20 from the King in order to defray the cost of the passage. The materials for the list, usefully given in alphabetical order, have been obtained from the Money Books, King's Warrant Books, and other papers in the Public Record Office. Mr. Fothergill, in his introduction, explains the origin of the passage-money bounty, and has some interesting pages on the early settlement of the clergy in the New World. In this connection the reports of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have been found of considerable service. The list contains many names of interest to Americans and to Church historians—such, for example, as Dr. Charles Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia, and first Colonial Bishop of the Church of England, who was the grandfather of the famous Lucknow defender; Dr. Cutler, Rector of Yale; George Keith, first missionary to America of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, who was originally a Quaker; and Aaron Cleveland, ancestor of the ex-President. Many students will find this *List* useful, but it appeals especially to genealogists on both sides of the Atlantic.

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THE CHURCH AND PRIORY OF ST. MARY, USK. By Robert Richards. Illustrations. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Limited*, 1904. 8vo., pp. 51 Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is an admirable collection—presumably by the owner of the Priory of Usk—of all that is known of his home, arranged in a consecutive narrative. The result of his self-imposed task, though small, is excellent. It will be of particular use to the student and antiquary. The student of heraldry also will find much to interest him in the large folding plate of the carved oak Priory cornice. An illustration of the Priory seal stands for a frontispiece, and a useful appendix is attached. Messrs. Bemrose are to be praised for the excellent get-up of the book, the paper and print chosen being eminently suitable for such a work.

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DUNSTABLE: ITS HISTORY AND SURROUNDINGS. By Worthington G. Smith. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock;* and *The Homeland Association, Limited*, 1904. 8vo., pp. 192. Price 6s. net.

This handsomely-produced volume is the third issue of the "Homeland Library," not to be confounded with the paper-clad "Handbooks" issued by the same association, of which we have often spoken in terms of praise. Mr. Worthington Smith is an antiquary of repute, and his treatment of the traces of prehistoric man in the neighbourhood of Dunstable—a neighbourhood rich in such traces—and of the history of the town and district in Roman and later times, is careful and thorough. A useful feature of the book is the list of "Dunstable Occurrences in Chronological Order," from A.D. 410 to the present day, given in chapter xvi. There is a short chapter on local folk-lore and superstition, from which it appears that the East Anglian black spectral dog called "Shuck" is not unknown about Dunstable. Another variant of a curious association between village superstition and lions appears in the statement that if there is an unusual amount of illness in a village, it is said to be because it is the breeding-time

of lions, and lions only breed once in seven years. The whole book, with its many good illustrations, is much to be commended.

* * *

The Homeland Association also send us a new volume in their excellent series of "Handbooks," dealing with the delightful district around *Oxted, Limpsfield, and Edenbridge*. It is written by Mr. Gordon Home, is fully illustrated from drawings by the author and from photographs, and is published at 6d. net in stiff paper covers, and 1s. net in cloth.

* * *

From the Smithsonian Institution comes the *Annual Report of the United States National Museum for 1902*, a thick volume of about 800 pages, with a wealth of plates. In addition to the usual reports, statistics, etc., there are three papers describing and illustrating collections in the museum. One deals with the "Herpetology of Porto Rico," a second with "Wokas—Primitive Food of the Klamath Indians," while the third, and longest, is an exhaustive monograph by Mr. O. T. Mason on "Aboriginal American Basketry: Studies in a Textile Art without Machinery." This last paper is one of those special studies which deserve a better fate than to be hidden away in these unwieldy Reports. It is an elaborate treatise, illustrated by many blocks in the text and by a series of 248 splendid plates, many of them beautifully produced in colours.

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We welcome the first quarterly issue of the *Celtic Review*, dated July 15 (Edinburgh: Norman Macleod. Price 2s. 6d. net). It appears opportunely, with the object of "fostering and encouraging interest in Celtic, and especially in Gaelic, literature and learning," these words being taken in their widest meaning. Among the contents are: "A Few Rhymed Proverbs (with Translation)," by Dr. Douglas Hyde; "The Study of Highland Place-Names," by W. J. Watson; and "The Critical Study of Gaelic Literature," by Alfred Nutt. Other quarterlies before us are the *Essex Review*, July, with several good papers, including one of particular attraction, entitled "A Day in Constable's Country"; *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, July, with a careful paper, illustrated, on the third, or "Charles I.," sword of State possessed by the Corporation of Lincoln; and the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal*, July, with a lecture on the "History of Maidenhead," by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.

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The salient feature of the *Architectural Review* for August is a beautifully illustrated article by Mr. Horatio F. Brown, on "Bracciano, Viterbo, Toscanella," out of the way places, especially the first and third, with many attractions, both natural and artistic. The account of the two churches of San Pietro and Santa Marie Maggiore at Toscanella is most interesting, and will be quite new to many readers. The illustrations are particularly good. The number also contains, besides many pictures of new buildings at Oxford and Cambridge, another chapter of "English Mediæval Figure Sculpture," by Messrs. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner. The issue of the *Collectors' Illustrated* in its improved and enlarged form, dated July 23, contains a well-illustrated article by Mr. Warwick H. Draper on Loutherbourg, the eighteenth-century artist, who also gained some notoriety as a "faith-healer." Mr. Draper refers briefly to Loutherbourg's "Eidophusikon," a kind of anticipation of the panorama—to which, curiously enough, reference will also be made in an article on the "Early History of Panoramas," now in type for next month's issue of the *Antiquary*. We have also on our table the *American Antiquarian*, July and August; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, August; *East Anglian*, February; and *Sale Prices*, July 30.

Correspondence.

THE PARISH CLERK.

TO THE EDITOR.

The race of the old-fashioned parish clerk is fast passing away. Many stories of his quaintness, his curious manners and customs, still exist, and I am trying to collect these before they are quite forgotten. I should be very grateful if any of your readers will kindly send me descriptions of the old-fashioned services which existed in the middle of the last century, and perhaps still linger on in obscure villages and country towns. The old clerk was often a very worthy person, who served God and did his duty according to his lights and knowledge, and stories of his faithfulness, as well as of his quaintness, would be very acceptable.

P. H. DITCHFIELD.

Barkham Rectory,
Wokingham.

ERRATUM.—*Antiquary*, for July, p. 216, col. 1, last two lines, for "sixteenth," "seventeenth," and "eighteenth," *read* "seventeenth," "eighteenth," and "nineteenth."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

OCTOBER, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

THE *Builder* of September 10 contained another of the series of interesting articles on Essex churches—this time on the fine church of St. Mary at Prittlewell, in the south-east of the county. One of its features is the font, which, says the writer, is of unusual construction and of peculiar interest. "It is of octagon shape and 2 feet 7 inches in diameter. Six of the concave sides or panels bear sculptured ornaments. The panel facing east has borne a rood, which is now much defaced; other panels have respectively a Tudor rose, a half rose, a dimidiated rose and pomegranate, a chevron between three *fleurs-de-lis*, and the unusual, if not unique, design, at this date, of a heart with two spears in saltire, which was probably intended as a symbol of the Passion. The coat of arms most likely represents the family of the donor, but it is almost hopeless to attempt its identification without the tinctures, for a chevron between three *fleurs-de-lis* was borne by so many families; perhaps it may be for Fanshawe, who had extensive Essex possessions about this period. This font is obviously towards the end of the third Pointed or Perpendicular period. The cognizance of the conjoined halves of a rose and pomegranate helps, however, to assign a more precise date. This combination of the Tudor rose and the pomegranate of Aragon points to that fateful and irregular marriage, fraught with immeasurable consequences to England, the cause (humanly speaking) of the Reformation and the breach with Rome. . . . The date of this font is probably just after the accession of Henry VIII., before he had begun that career which made him, as has been cynically observed, 'a professional widower.'"

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A new work on *The Castles of Ireland*, by Mr. C. L. Adams, is in the press, and will shortly be published by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will contain much interesting historical information derived from research among sources hitherto inaccessible, also from family documents and data supplied by the owners of the castles. The book will be fully illustrated with original sketches by Canon O'Brien, Incumbent of Adare.

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At the meeting of the Anthropological Section of the British Association on August 23, Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Director of the British School at Athens, described with lantern-slide illustrations this year's excavations at Heleia (Palaikastro) and Praisos in Eastern Crete, the discoveries including terra-cotta figures of goddesses, delicately carved ivory statuettes, with figures of conventional crocodiles, betraying indirect Egyptian influence, also seals of ivory and steatite, a miniature gold bird, daggers, sickles, beaked jugs, bronze implements, beads, and vases, and a steatite libation table engraved with Minôan linear script. At Praisos a temple on the summit seems to have been thrown over the cliff, presumably when the Hierapytnians destroyed the town, about the third or fourth century before our era, the inscriptions showing that it was probably the temple of Dictæan Zeus mentioned by Strabo. A later cemetery yielded bronze implements, beads, and vases like those in the palace magazines. Mr. Bosanquet also described architectural inscriptions found during the researches at Praisos, the most important one being in the ancient Eteocretan language, hitherto known only from one or two inscriptions, and being in Greek characters of the third or fourth century before our era. In the same section Professor Valdemar Schmidt spoke of the latest discoveries in prehistoric science in Denmark, and said that trumpets of the Bronze Age found in Denmark are even now played annually in public on St. John's Day. It

had been discovered lately what kinds of corn, wheat, and barley were used in the prehistoric days of Denmark by impressions of grains found on pottery made, probably, on what had previously been a threshing-floor.

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In the same section, on the following day, Miss Nina F. Layard read a paper on "Further Excavations on a Palæolithic Site in Ipswich." She remarked that at the meeting of the British Association held in Belfast in 1902 Palæolithic implements from the brick-earth of Ipswich were shown. As the pit from which they were taken was being worked for clay, and a large number of men were employed, it was impossible to make accurate observations either with regard to geological conditions or the precise position in which the flints were found. With a view to a more thorough examination of the site, a committee was appointed in October last to arrange special excavations for this purpose. The pit is situated on a plateau above the town of Ipswich. A slight depression appears to indicate the position of a former valley cut through boulder clay and now silted up, or a small lake formed on the uneven surface of the land. An area measuring 10 yards by 6 was marked out, and worked from the surface down to the implement-bearing bed. A red gravel-stain in the clay marked out the position of the Palæolithic bed, and immediately below this the flints were always found. Guided by this ferruginous stain, the bed could be traced with tolerable precision. Besides forty implements, a number of flints, showing human work, were discovered.

Subsequently, Dr. W. H. R. Rivers gave a sketch of the complicated funeral ceremonies of the Todas, laying special stress on certain ceremonies not previously described, in which a cloth was laid on the body of the dead by those who had married into his clan ; and another purification ceremony, in which the relics of the dead are touched with a bow and arrow by a man adorned with woman's ornaments. He then also described the incidents of the journey of the dead man to the next world.

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Lord Tredegar presided on September 1 at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Caerwent Exploration Fund, those also present including the Archdeacon of Monmouth, Colonel Turberville, and Colonel Mansel. Mr. Martin, the secretary, stated that nearly £120 had been spent, and there was now only sufficient money for three weeks' work. Mr. Swash stated that the Newport Corporation had again promised to contribute £21, and Mr. Ashby read a letter stating that the British Association had made a special grant of £15, to be expended upon the exploration of the mound and of the wells, with the object of investigating, by a careful examination of the earth taken from the wells, the plant-life of the Romano-British period. The museum and works were afterwards inspected, Mr. Ashby describing the recently-found inscribed stone, the large houses which are now being explored, and the very interesting south gate, the complete excavation of which is prevented by the presence of a tree. A sketch of the gate appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* of September 9.

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Early in September an Imperial Iradé was issued by the Sultan of Turkey permitting the resumption of the British Museum's excavation of the great Temple of Diana at Ephesus, where the work has been suspended since 1874. Mr. D. G. Hogarth left England about the middle of the month in order to direct the work.

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According to reports from Köstlach, in the district of Altkirch, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, September 1, interesting prehistoric graves have just been excavated on the Kastelberg, 640 metres above the level of the sea. Numerous persons thronged round while the excavations were being made. On the skeletons of the dead appearing, at the end of much assiduous digging, the conductor of the excavations turned to all those who were assembled round him, and addressed them as follows: "Gentlemen, we are standing here at the grave of three men who, beyond all doubt, fell here more than 2,500 years ago, whilst fighting for their most sacred possessions. Honour to the remains of these heroes! I request you all to take off your hats." Hereupon all present acquiesced

in the director's request, a forester who was present fired a shot from his gun, and thus honour was duly paid to the remains of the discovered ancients.

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Messrs. Methuen and Co. will shortly issue a work on *Royal and Historic Gloves and Ancient Shoes*, illustrated and described by Mr. W. B. Redfern, D.L., of Cambridge, whose private collections made very interesting temporary additions to the attractions of the Archæological and Fitzwilliam Museums, during the recent meeting of the British Association at Cambridge.

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A stone cist was unearthed in August during digging operations in North Merchiston Cemetery, Edinburgh. It was only some 6 inches from the surface, and though it was broken, it was possible, from the fragments, to make out its general design and dimensions. Mr. F. R. Coles, assistant secretary of the Scotch Society of Antiquaries, says that the dimensions of the flooring slab are 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, and attributes the interment to the Bronze Age. North Merchiston Cemetery is about 204 feet over sea-level, and this relic of prehistoric times was found at the highest part of the ground, within a short distance of Slateford Road, and almost in a line due north from the west side of the tower of St. Michael's Church. Following on the discovery of a similar cist at Moredun last year, the find at North Merchiston is of the greater interest and importance, as indicating that other similar discoveries may be made. The site is a stony hillock, part of which has been removed in order to level the cemetery surface, this removal accounting for the apparently shallow nature of the ancient interment. Nothing of the nature of bones was found, but a few scraps of much corroded metal and the fragments of a fine urn were discovered. The urn rested on the stone flooring of the cist, the broken portions being almost *in situ* among the earth and stones that had fallen round them. The largest portion shows that this vessel, of hard-baked clay, is of the type known as food urns, and that this specimen had measured about 6 inches in height and diameter over the rim, with 8 inches of diameter over its widest portion. The only ornamentation consists of a few horizontal lines simply scratched round the upper part of the urn.

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The top of the stone coffin which was struck in the course of the excavations in the Dunfermline Abbey Church, to which we referred in last month's "Notes," has since been fully exposed to view. The slab, which is a dark and very hard freestone, was unscratched, and a beautifully executed figure of a woman, fully draped, and apparently in an attitude of prayer, was revealed.

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The Navy Records Society have lately issued the first two volumes of *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Naval Manuscripts in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge*, edited by Mr. J. R. Tanner. They contain allusions to the early experiments in protecting ships of war with metal. For instance, on November 18, 1674, Pepys wrote to the surveyor of the navy that, "as His Majesty frequently inquired of him concerning particular ships, whether this or that be sheathed or no, he desired a list of all the ships that are sheathed, and which with lead and which otherwise, and of those with lead how long so sheathed. Also a distinct account of the different charge of the sheathing of one ship of each rate the old way, and this new way of lead." It was two centuries nearly, however, before we had an ironclad fleet "in being." One thing which these volumes bring out clearly is Pepys's administrative ability. Mr. Tanner remarks that "what is remarkable about his career is not so much that a man should have written the Diary, as that the man who wrote the Diary should also have been the right hand of the navy. From the Diary we learn that Pepys was a musician, a dandy, a collector of books and prints, a man of science, an observer of boundless curiosity, and, as one of his critics has pointed out, one who possessed an amazing zest for life. From the Pepysian MSS. we learn that he was a man of sound judgment, of orderly business habits and methods, of great administrative capacity and energy, and that he possessed extraordinary shrewdness and tact in dealing with men. It is the combination of these qualities that is little short of astounding, and if the bearing

of the Pepysian papers on the personal character of Pepys is once realized, it will be impossible to belittle him any more."

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At Sicklesmere, Bury St. Edmunds, two pits have been found which are supposed to have been Roman refuse-pits. Among the miscellaneous articles discovered are fragments of Samian pottery and Roman tiles, furnace slag, Romano-British pottery of various dates, building tiles, fragments of bones, and several coins, including two silver pieces of the Emperor Alexander Severus (A.D. 222-235).

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The loan exhibition of relics of old Southampton, to which we referred last month, was duly opened in the Hartley College on September 12 by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. A fine collection of borough charters, granted by Henry II. and King John, was shown. An Armada treasure-chest of curiously complicated construction, the legendary sword of St. Bevis from Arundel Castle, lent by the Duke of Norfolk, and Henry V.'s cradle, were among the things exhibited.

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We hear from France that the inroads of the sea at the mouth of the Gironde are placing in a very dangerous situation a most curious specimen of Romance architecture, much admired by archæologists — the historical eleventh-century church of Talmont, which town was at one period a very strong fortress and a port of considerable importance. Now it is merely a little village, the sea having some time ago carried away the promontory which sheltered the harbour, and on which stood an old castle. The church stands on a projecting point, which was protected by a breakwater, but this has now been washed away.

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On September 8 the city of Moedling, near Vienna, celebrated its thousandth anniversary. The town is probably a good deal older than a thousand years, but it is in a contract of September 8, 904, that its name is first mentioned. It was then called Medelicha.

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The Viking ship found in a mound near Tónsberg, Norway, is at present being excavated, says the *Athenæum*, under the guidance of Professor Gustafson. Much of the ship is well preserved, especially the rudder and the oars, which might even now be used.

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Among Mr. David Nutt's announcements for the autumn and winter season, we note that there will be several additions to the *Tudor Translations*. Three announced are by Machiavelli—*The Arte of Warre*, Englished by Peter Whitehorne, 1560; *The Florentine Historie*, translated by T. B., Esquire, 1595; and *The Prince*, translated by Edward Dacres, 1661. We also note a collection of Bulgarian folk-songs and folk-proverbs to be issued in October under the title of *In the Shade of the Balkans*. The extra volume of the Folklore Society for 1902, shortly to be issued—a rather belated volume—is an illustrated work on the *Folklore of the Musquakie Indians of North America*, by Mary A. Owen.

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We are glad to hear that the ranks of the new British Numismatic Society—limited to 500—are now very nearly filled. At the beginning of September the total number of members and candidates was about 490.

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The *Spectator* says that Dr. Talfourd Ely has shown that the quest for Roman lighthouses in Britain is not hopeless. It is true that he has not found a new instance, but he has carefully investigated the structure of an old tower near the Flintshire coast at Garreg, and confirms the eighteenth-century view that this was a Roman lighthouse, as against the suggestion that it was merely a mediæval mill or a monkish summer retreat. It answers all the structural tests that the rare references to lighthouses in ancient literature and the representations on ancient coins supply, and there can be no doubt that this lighthouse at Garreg on the Dee is a survival of the days when the Romans, greatly daring, circumnavigated the island and encouraged trade on the far-off dangerous waterway of the Seteia Portus. It is an interesting and pathetic memorial of the days when Rome, by virtue of her sea-power, had obtained the empiry of the known world, and it is one of a class of monuments that can hardly be too

closely guarded by a race which also depends for its existence on its capacity for maintaining its sea-power.

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In Part X. of the Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquis of Salisbury, preserved at Hatfield, recently issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, letters and papers of the closing year of the sixteenth century are dealt with. Here and there they give some curious glimpses of the manners of the time. Thus, to give one example only, Sir Robert Cecil's aunt was seeking to obtain a certain lease from the Queen in favour of her own daughter, and she wrote to her powerful relative: "It cost me truly, twelve years since, a gown and petticoat of such tissue as should have been for the Queen of Scots' wedding garment; but I got them for my Queen, full dearly bought, I well wot. Beside, I gave her Majesty a canopy of tissue with curtains of crimson, taffety, belited gold. I gave also two hats with two jewels, though I say it, fine hats, the one white beaver, the jewel of the one above a hundred pounds price, besides the pendent pearl which cost me then £30 more. And then it pleased her Majesty to acknowledge the jewel to be so fair as that she commanded it should be delivered to me again, but it was not; and after, by my Lady Cobham, your mother-in-law, when she presented my new year's gift of £30 in fair gold, I received answer that her Majesty would grant my lease of Dunnington. Sir, I will be sworn that in the space of eighteen weeks, gifts to her Majesty cost me above £500 in hope to have Dunnington lease; which if now you will get performed for Bess's almost six years' service, she I am sure will be most ready to acquit any service to yourself."

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The *Monthly Review* for September contained a most interesting paper entitled "The Romance of Coinage," written by Mr. Theodore A. Cook, and illustrated by six good plates.

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An attractive exhibition of local antiquities was held at Cockermouth in connection with a church bazaar on August 31, September 1 and 2. The success of the exhibition was largely due to the efforts of Mr. H. N. Fawcett and other willing helpers. The outstanding features of the show were the old communion plate of All Saints', the borough measures and deeds and manuscripts from the castle, kindly lent by Lord Leconfield, and the Larkham manuscripts lent by Mr. Fawcett. The oldest piece of the communion plate is a chalice, plain, but of fine shape. It bears the inscription: "This Chalice was of ye free gift of Luke Pirry to the Church of Cockermouth, Anno Domini 1639." Luke Pirry was a churchwarden and a famous tanner in the town, and figures in the account of the siege of Cockermouth Castle. A beautiful silver paten, dated 1740, bears the inscription: "The Rev. Mr. Thos. Jefferson, Minister, Jos. Jackson, Robt. Stainton, John Dunn, John Meals, churchwardens." Another paten is dated 1747, and a fine silver flagon of this date was much admired. A very interesting piece is the christening bowl. It bears the inscription: "Baptismal Bowl, the gift of Mrs. Ann Peele, midwife to the Church of Cockermouth for the use of Baptism, March 23rd, 1772."

The exhibits by Mr. Fawcett were numerous, but the Larkham MSS. were the most important. The old divine, Thomas Larkham, the friend of Robert Blake, came of a very old family in the county of Dorset, and was educated at Cambridge. One of the Puritan Fathers who fled to New England, he returned to England in 1642; and inside a case at the bazaar was shown his diary. His connection with Cockermouth began in 1651, when the Independent or Congregational Church there was founded. Mr. Fawcett showed also a very fine portrait of Thomas Larkham.

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Mr. H. Arthur Doubleday wrote to the *Athenæum* of September 17: "As it is impossible for me to communicate personally with all those who have helped me as editor of 'The Victoria History of the Counties of England' since I originated the scheme in 1899, I should feel obliged if you would allow me to express to them through your columns my grateful thanks for their consistent support and encouragement in a task of no little difficulty. I venture to ask them to continue this support

to my friend Mr. William Page, whom I invited to join me as co-editor two years ago. With the reasons which have compelled me to resign my office they will be made acquainted in due course."

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In the volume of the Ormonde Manuscripts lately issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, there is a letter from Lord Anglesey which gives an interesting description of the mansion, Moor Park, associated later with the name of Swift, as it was just before the Duke of Ormonde bought it in 1661. "I was last week," he writes, "to view Moor Park, which I find to be still the same sweet and pleasant seat I knew it before, and had a taste of the goodness of your Grace's venison. . . . The gardens are extraordinary, full of delightful walks and fountains, and terraces with covered walks for rainy weather, and I believe the very lead of the terraces and houses is not less worth than £1,500. The park is well wooded, but none to be spared for sale, yet may be valued at £1,500. . . . The park is set out into walks shaded with trees set in rows, and there is a fair brick lodge that hath the prospect of most of the park and country, and may be seen at the end of a long walk out of your dining-room window. In fine, when you will refresh yourself for a few days with the country air, you cannot do it anywhere better, and the way will hold you but two hours or a little more riding. It is an enclosed country, and so not the best for hawking or hunting, though passable for both, but there is excellent brook hawking, which I think your Grace takes pleasure in." Moor Park lies between Farnham and Godalming.

Miss Marie Corelli as an Antiquary.

MISS CORELLI has on several occasions denounced reviewers in unmeasured terms for daring to criticise her writings, and has for some time prohibited her publishers, unless we are mistaken, from sending out review copies of her books. Nevertheless, with strange inconsistency, she has prefixed to her new novel published in September an "Author's Note," which is a strong appeal to critics—offensively worded in phrases that parody the Litany of the Book of Common Prayer—to abstain from all adverse treatment. One phrase, printed in big capitals right across the page, is, "Gentle Reviewer, be merciful unto me."

We leave it to others, should they care to waste their time, to deal with the intrinsically feeble plot and the bad English of this volume. Some, perchance, too, may think it their duty to condemn the profanity that permits coarse allusions to and quotations from the parable of the Prodigal Son; or to rebuke the outrageous vulgarity which allows a woman novelist to describe a stout parson as "a melting tallow of perspiration," and to make use of other phrases which we should be ashamed to reprint.

For our own part, the only concern that we have with such pages as these is to enter a protest against the utterly slipshod fashion in which anything pertaining to archæology and ecclesiology is treated. Why Miss Corelli should be so resolutely determined to write herself down an ignoramus on such subjects is difficult to understand. There is no particular sin involved in not understanding mediæval church architecture and its various accessories; but to write at length on topics of which you have not even an elementary knowledge is a downright evil, particularly if you have succeeded in gaining the ear of the less educated and least refined of the novel-reading classes.

The hero of Miss Corelli's last tale is a beneficed clergyman, possessed, in her opinion, of all the virtues, but in reality drawn as an objectionable, self-opinionated prig. When first introduced to the reader, the Rev. John Walden had rescued from the clutch of the new proprietor of Badsworth Hall a "roll of honour," on which "were inscribed the names of such English gentlemen once resident in the district who had held certain possessions in France at the accession of Henry II. in 1154." This document, which the rector had wrongfully seized, was placed by him in an iron chest in the church, and with it were deposited

"other valuable records having to do with the Anglo-French campaigns in the time of King John." The writer is obviously unaware of the priceless character of such documents had they really existed, and the absurdity of imagining their existence in a mere parish chest. It would be just as reasonable to expect to find in such a place original records of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.

The ideal John Walden was indeed a most remarkable man for a hero; he had not hesitated to purchase the living of St. Rest "because he knew it to be a veritable mine for antiquarian research." In his youth he had been one of the most brilliant and promising of University scholars . . . some said he would be a Bishop before he was thirty." No explanation is offered why in Walden's case the universal law of the Church that a Bishop must be at least thirty years of age—a law from which canonists tell us there can be no dispensation—was to be set at naught. It is not to be expected that Miss Corelli's library would contain works on canon law, but there are at least a score of cheap books of ready reference that would have saved her from this foolish blunder.

When this remarkable clergyman—whose "firmly-moulded mouth, round which many a sweet and tender thought had drawn kindly little lines of gentle smiling that were scarcely hidden by the silver-brown moustache"—first arrived at the remarkable church that he had purchased through "his passion for archæology," he found that it was a cruciform church, with thick stone walls of "the early Norman period, together with a beautiful ruined chancel, divided from the main body of the building by massive columns, which supported on their capitals the fragments of lofty arches, indicative of an architectural transition from the Norman to the Early Pointed English style." True, there are two churches in England, one in Hampshire and one in Northamptonshire, which have double chancel arches, but such a description as the above can only be described as impossible nonsense. Moreover, there were in the chancel walls "the hollow (*sic*) slits of several lancet windows, and one almost perfect circular window to the east, elaborately carved with traceries of natural fruit and foliage." It would be interesting if Miss Corelli would point out a single known instance of a genuine Early English circular or other window sculptured with *natural* fruit and foliage.

A fortnight after his arrival the rector "quietly announced to his congregation that the church was about to be entirely restored according to its original lines of architecture." Thereupon the squire waxed exceeding wroth, swore roundly—the oaths are given *in extenso*—and wrote at once in protest to the Bishop. The Bishop sent a curt reply, through his secretary, to the effect that as Mr. Walden had obtained a faculty for the proper restoration of the church, the matter was not open to discussion. Here again Miss Corelli chronicles an impossible ecclesiastical procedure. It would have been quite simple for the writer to learn that faculties cannot be obtained in this hasty hole-and-corner fashion. Due application must be made to the diocesan court, and the process of granting even an unopposed faculty is usually dilatory, and never certainly to be accomplished in a fortnight. Moreover, a citation for all opponents to the petitioned faculty to appear is bound to be published on the church door at least seven days before the case is heard. It would not, therefore, have been possible for the congregation of St. Rest, or the squire of Badsworth Hall, to have been ignorant of the new rector's intentions.

A most wonderful account of this distinguished clerical archæologist's method of procedure in his work of restoration is set forth at length, together with an extraordinary discovery that was made. "Lovingly and with tenderest care for every stone and every broken fragment," Walden proceeded with his work, "rejecting all the semi-educated suggestions of the modern architect," until at last he recovered the whole of the original plan. The work was done on the worst possible principles. Miss Corelli's ideal parson followed the deceptive Chinese method, for whenever he had to use new stone, he cunningly contrived "to make it look as time-worn as the Norman walls." As to the lancet windows, they were filled with "genuine old stained glass" of the period, purchased by degrees from different

parts of England, and all duly authenticated. Even a Rothschild would probably be thwarted by the absence of purchasable glass of that date if he attempted it. Moreover, the writer has never paused to think that no decent archæologist or Churchman would dare to do this, for he would know that such fragments, if obtainable, had been wrongfully pilfered from other churches.

After a foolish description of a new-groined roof, the great discovery is recorded with much circumstance. A metallic echo startled the workmen when hewing away at the floor of the chancel, and "a curious iron handle was discovered attached to a large screw, which was apparently embedded deep in the ground." Walden, on being summoned, at once pronounced this to be "some very ancient method of leverage." The whole gang of workmen laboured all day at the turning of this great screw, "which creaked and groaned under the process with a noise as of splitting timber." At last, towards sunset, an oblong slab of alabaster, "closely inlaid with pattens (*sic*) of worn gold," moved upwards, and there came to the surface a most magnificent and perfectly preserved sarcophagus, exquisitely carved, and glistening with gold and gems. Almost the whole of the inscription yet remained in gold; but, nevertheless, this great archæologist was unable to imagine its age within several centuries. The whole account of this discovery is supremely ridiculous, as well as the deductions as to "St. Rest," etc., that are drawn from it. It would be just as sensible and credible if the writer had imagined that Walden had discovered the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus beneath his chancel, and had brought them to the surface by the aid of wireless telegraphy! The notion that a sarcophagus, with an orderly and nearly perfect Latin inscription—in these days when archæology is rapidly becoming more and more of an exact science, would prove a puzzle to this great clerical antiquary as to its date—is mere nonsense.

Such writing as this—and there is much more of it to which space forbids us to allude—may cause half-educated yokels to gape, but every genuine antiquary will, on reading it, be moved either to inextinguishable laughter, or to sorrow that a writer of some talents should thus degrade her powers by careless, flippant work of this description.

Other absurdities may be briefly mentioned. When the restoration of this church was accomplished—a mere reconstruction on the old lines—the Bishop of the diocese is represented as committing the illegal and uncanonical action of *reconsecrating* it. Moreover, this Bishop of Miss Corelli's invention, whenever he is mentioned, differs in all respects from any possible Anglican Bishop of real life. He was able, for instance, to rule the cathedral services just as he pleased, having apparently abolished Dean and Chapter; he had "exchanged the old, simple, chaste English style of 'Morning Prayer' for 'Matins,'" Miss Corelli being evidently unaware that Mattins (two t's, not one) is an authorized Prayer-Book phrase; and "the *Via Crucis* was performed by a select number of the clergy and congregation *every* Friday"! Why, the wildest controversial Protestant would be ashamed of this novelist's ceaseless string of blunders whenever any allusion is made to the old uses of the Church and the directions of the Book of Common Prayer.

On Some Relics from Peruvian Graves near Quillagua, Province of Tocopilla, Republic of Chile.

By the Rev. Dom H. Philibert Feasey, O.S.B., F.R.Hist.Soc.

THESE objects were taken from the Huacas, or graves, of an ancient burying-ground of the Aymarâ Indians at a spot about two miles distant from the village of Quillagua, in the province of Tocopilla (latitude *circa* 21° 30′ S., longitude 69° 30′ W.), in the Republic of Chile. This village is situated on the river Loa, about fifty miles from the Pacific coast. By the time the river Loa reaches the coast it has become an insignificant stream, and at times in the hot season is completely dried

up. The coast at the mouth of the river was from time immemorial, as it is to this day, the seat of extensive sea-fisheries which were carried on by the inhabitants of this village. Quillagua is situated at the bottom of a deep ravine in the midst of a desert, which extends hundreds of miles north and south, and to the west up to the Cordilleras of the Andes. The village is the centre of a small cultivated area where maize for the inhabitants and lucerne for the animals were raised in considerable quantities.

It was the custom of the Aymarâ Indians, equally with those of the Quichua-speaking

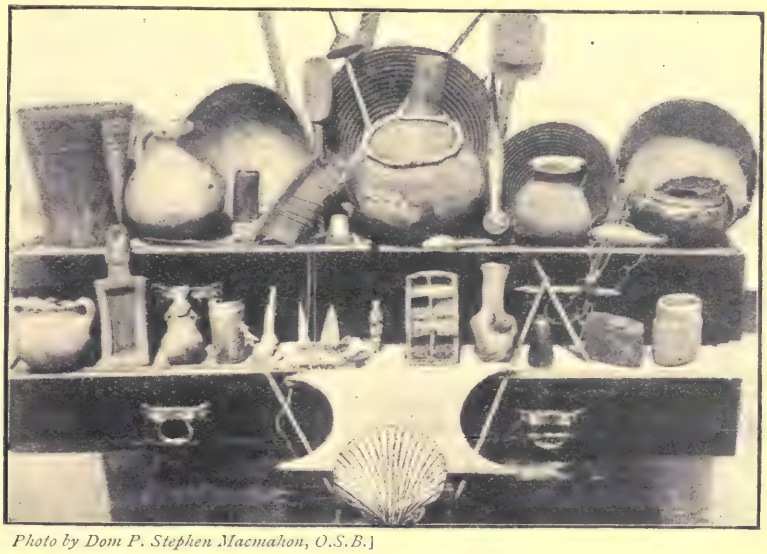

Photo by Dom P. Stephen Macmahon, O.S.B.]

Indians, to bury their dead in an excavation not more than 2 feet below the surface, in a sitting posture, and the piety of the relations of the deceased led them invariably to bury with the body the tools and instruments of trade and occupation during life, together with certain articles of food, such as maize, which formed the staple of their diet, and coca-leaves, without which it was impossible for the Indian to live. The earth removed from the excavation was then thrown upon the body, and the loose stones of the neighbourhood were piled upon the mound so formed, very much like the masses of graves found in an English churchyard.

In the following list A means the top row in the photograph, B the second row, and C the bottom row, the numbering being from left to right.

A.—1. Wooden drinking-vessel, ornamented on the outside with geometrical designs cut into the wood.

2, 10, 19, 23. Baskets and plates woven of water-reeds similar to those existing in Quillagua. There is a coloured design on the outer surface.

3. Water-jar of rough pottery, with rough ornament round mouth representing a human face.

4. Round plate or dish of red clay, the inferior face ornamented with an insignificant design in black pigment, apparently burnt into the clay.

5, 12. Two wooden implements used in weaving and rope-making, made from the Tamarugo-tree.

6. Small box made from femur of llama.

7. Small wooden comb, as made and used by Indians of the present day.

8, 18. Wooden spoons. The use of iron was unknown to the Peruvian Indians, who, nevertheless, made alloys of copper, which were made into cutting instruments which took a fairly sharp edge, and it is probable that with such instruments these spoons were fashioned.

9. Small bell of copper alloy.

11. Wooden spindle for spinning woollen and cotton yarn, of which they made their various articles of clothing. This spindle, made from the wood of the Tamarugo tree, is identical in form with those still used by the Indians of the interior for the same purpose. It is also similar to the spindles used to-day by the Italian peasantry for spinning flax, etc.

13 (and B 8). Talc and malachite breast-ornaments; beads and necklace made from vertebræ of fish (?).

14. Water-jar of rough pottery, showing evidences of fire.

15. Flint arrow-head fixed on shaft.

16. Wooden stamp with cross, possibly for making impressions on clay.

17. Bone implement made from the tibia of the llama, and probably used in weaving and rope-making.

20. Water-jug of rough pottery, ornamented with black colour.

21. Fishing-line, with weight or sinker and three hooks, and a flint arrow-headed shaft, used probably as a harpoon for river-fishing.

22. Black-coloured double-handled earthenware pot, one handle gone, smeared with a bituminous substance, probably the resin of the Yaretâ. This resin is still used by the inhabitants of the interior to render impervious their water-pots and other vessels for containing liquids. The following extract is taken from a paper written by a resident of many years in the Province of Tarapacâ: "The grape is trodden out by the feet of men, the headman or leader marking the time by the constant repetition of a monotonous chant. The juice, roughly filtered through a basket, is collected in buckets, and the must left to ferment in large earthen jars, the clay of which, being porous, is lined with the resin of the Yaretâ—*Aplopappus Yarta:* Order *Compositæ*, Suborder *Tubuliferæ* or *Cynarocephalæ*."

B.—1. Water-jar of rough pottery, double-handled, containing red pigment wrapped up in some animal membrane, probably a bladder.

2. Carved piece of Tamarugo wood with head-shaped handle. Use unknown.

3. Earthenware bottle with stopper made from core of corn-cob (Indian corn). Stoppers of same material are used at the present day by Indians as corks for bottles.

4. Circular wooden box carved with geometric figures and crosses of Maltese form.

5. Raw-hide pigment case, with style inserted for pencilling eyebrows.

6 (and C 3). Flint arrow-head and shaft.

7. Needle (threaded with llama-wool thread) made of a spine of cactus. The eye is beautifully worked. A spine of cactus unworked.

8. See A 13.

9. Small carved wooden idol (?).

10, 14. Pigment-boxes. Indian women of that period were in the habit of painting their cheeks and eyebrows.

11. Raw-hide bag. Use unknown.

12. Piece of gourd. Use unknown.

13. Small wooden oval-shaped box, upper part with evidences of a lid or cover.

C.—1. Double-barbed flint arrow-head of exquisite workmanship.

2. Ornament or breast-plate of copper alloyed with some other metal.

3. See B 6.

4. Escallop shell similar to those found on the coast at the present time.

At the back of the centre basket: A large hook for sea-fishing, and another in process of construction.

Relics not in the Photograph.

1. Two long arrow-shafts covered with a red pigment, in which the above smaller arrow-head shaft was fixed. The base of the flint arrow-head is fixed on to the head of the shaft by extremely thick strips or thongs of raw hide, the whole being smeared over with a hard resin collected from the Yaretâ, which exudes on incision, and is only found high up in the Cordilleras at heights from 12,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea. This resin is used at the present day for rendering waterproof the water-jars of the inhabitants of the interior, and for many other analogous purposes. The wood on which the arrow-head is fixed is taken from the Tamarugo or *Prosopis horrida*—one of the acacias—enormous numbers of which are still found growing, and in a semi-fossil condition, a few inches below the sandy soil of the pampa or plain in the neighbourhood of

Quillagua. The remains of feathers still adhere to the shaft, and the notch for fixing it on to the string of the bow is seen.

2. Small bell of gold.*

The Early History of Panoramas.

By G. L. Apperson, I.S.O.

PANORAMAS, properly so called, are little more than a century old; but attempts to produce similar illusions — to represent pictorially, with a deceitful appearance of reality, scenes of natural life and action — were made at a much earlier date.

First in order comes Christopher Whitehead's "Paradise," an exhibition which was established at the Two Wreathed Posts in Shoe Lane just after the Restoration. A rare tract, dated 1661, purporting to be written by "J. H., Gent.," and describing the show, was reprinted by Mr. Edwin Pearson in 1871. It is entitled: *Paradise Transplanted and Restored, in a most Artfull and Lively Representation of The several Creatures, Plants, Flowers, and other Vegetables, in their full growth, shape, and colour.* The exhibition seems to have been a kind of combined picture and wax-work show. The writer of the pamphlet says that "the Design is a Model, or Representation of that Beautifull Prospect Adam had in Paradice, when the whole Creation of Animals were together subjected to his imperious eye, and from his mouth received their several names."

All kinds of living creatures, from the elephant to the mouse, from the eagle to the wren, the crocodile to the glow-worm, were represented with a considerable degree of realism. The "basilisk" met the visitor's gaze as he entered. The serpent putting the "deadly Apple into our Grand mother Eve's hand," the "divertisement of Hawking," trees and birds and dogs were all graphically reproduced. The description of one feature of the show is suggestive of Baker Street. "On the left side of the Room," we are told, "are five beautifull Ladies seated, beholding these curiosities, a person of quality standing by them, attended with three Blackmore Lacquees in rich blew Liveries; at the first entrance, the liveliness, beauty and gallantry of them hath struck such a kind of Reverence, that many have constantly and observantly bowed towards them, and have wondred at the non-return of their Civility." Reverence is not exactly the feeling experienced by the modern visitor to similar exhibitions.

In the *True Protestant Mercury* of October 22, 1681, twenty years later than the date of the descriptive pamphlet just quoted, there is an advertisement of what was evidently the same show. It runs thus: "There is a new and most exact piece of Art, called Creatio Mundi, or the World made in 6 Days, lately set up over against the Red Cow in Cross Street in Hatton Garden, near the Globe Tavern; and will there be showed every Afternoon, precisely at the hours of 3 and again at 5 of the clock, for the most part of the winter following, beginning on Friday the 21st of this instant October between 2 and 3 of the clock in the afternoon, where Mankind, Beasts, Birds, Thunder, Rain, Sea, Sun, Moon, Stars, and abundance of other things, all seeming real, as if it were the same it represents, is performed by a new way, never before invented, and composed by John Norris, Gent." From the wording of this clumsy and long-winded notice it would seem as if the exhibition had not been continuously open. Perhaps, like more modern shows, it went occasionally on tour in the country. A "piece of art" of such comprehensive pretensions would have been advertised in the jargon of later days as a "cosmorama," rather than a panorama.

There are not many contemporary allusions to Whitehead's or Norris's "Paradise," but the one or two which I have found testify to

* The hills which form the ravine, and through which the river flows, are seamed with gold-veins, and were extensively worked by the Indians during the times of the Inca, as also by the Spaniards up to the Declaration of Independence (1821), when they were abandoned. The principal reason of this abandonment of these workings is that the work was carried on by forced labour, and the only cost and outlay to the Spaniard was purely the maintenance of the poor Indians, who were practically slaves.

the achievement of a considerable degree of illusion. Moreover, the fact that it remained on view in London, at intervals if not continuously, for more than twenty years is a proof its attractiveness to the sightseers of the seventeenth century. It is certainly a little strange that Mr. Samuel Pepys, insatiable curiosity-hunter as he was, does not mention it; but his friend and brother diarist, Mr. Evelyn, records that on September 23, 1673, he "went to see Paradise, a roome in Hatton Garden, furnished with the representations of all sorts of animals handsomely painted on boards or cloth, and so cut out and made to stand, move, fly, crawl, roare, and make their severall cries. The man who shewed it made us laugh heartily at his formal poetrie." Another well-known antiquary and lover of curiosities, Mr. Ralph Thoresby, when in London in June, 1680, visited the exhibition. Thoresby had done violence to his principles by going to a theatre. The good, sober man made the penitent note in his *Diary*: "Can better acquit myself for going with good company to see Paradise, where multitudes of beasts and birds are lively represented both in shapes and notes, than in going to see a play, whither curiosity carried me, but fear brought me back. It was the first, and, I hope, will be the last time I was found upon that ground."* Three years later Thoresby was again in London, and revisited "Paradise" —an "ingenious and innocent show"†— accompanied by several friends.

The next panoramic development took the form of what were called "moving pictures" —a kind of forerunner of the modern cinematograph and biograph. These contrivances moved by clock-work, and were very popular in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. One of the first seen in London was invented by Jacobus Morian, a German, and was exhibited in Fleet Street in 1709. Thoresby, who was strongly attracted by mechanical curiosities, went to see it in the year named, and found it "a curious piece of art." "The landscape," he says, "looks as an ordinary picture till the clock-work behind the curtains be set at work, and then the ships move and sail distinctly upon the sea till out of sight; a coach comes out of the town, the motion of the horses and wheels are very distinct, and a gentleman in the coach that salutes the company; a hunter also and his dogs, etc., keep their course till out of sight. I had some discourse with the German inventor." This show was succeeded by another of like kind at a house next door to the Grecian Head coffee-house, opposite Cecil Street, in the Strand. Sixpence and a shilling were charged for admission, and the picture showed much the same scenes as its predecessor—ships sailing out of port, a coach being driven over a bridge, horses drawing a cart containing a woman, and so forth.*

There is an advertisement of this moving picture in the *Tatler*, No. 113, where it is described as a "Picture finely drawn by an extraordinary master, which has many curious and wonderfully pleasing and surprising motions in it, all natural. It is after the manner of the foreign moving picture, formerly shown in Fleet Street, but with greater variety, and far exceeding that. There needs no more to set it forth, for the picture will speak itself." The exhibition lasted some years, for Swift went to see it on March 27, 1713. He described his visit in one of his letters to Stella.† He had dined with a Scotchman whom he suspected of designs upon him, and afterwards went "to see a famous moving picture, and I never saw anything so pretty. You see a sea ten miles wide, a town at the other hand, and ships sailing in the sea, and discharging their cannon. You see a great sky, with moon and stars," etc. And then the writer calls himself an "old fool"—apparently for enjoying so innocent an amusement.

Later, moving pictures were associated with the name of Pinchbeck. The original Pinchbeck, whose Christian name was Christopher, lived in 1721 in Albemarle Street, where he carried on the business of a clock and watch maker, and also dealt in ingeniously constructed musical timepieces and automata which imitated birds and played tunes. Country churches bought mechanical

* Atkinson's *Ralph Thoresby the Topographer*, i. 85.

† *Ibid.*, i. 188.

* Malcolm, *Anecdotes of London*, ii. 126.

† No. 62, *Works* (ed. Scott, 1824), vol. iii., p. 140.

organs from him, and so saved the cost of an organist. He invented the mixed metal, compounded three-fourths of copper, and one-fourth of zinc, which bears his name. From Albemarle Street he moved in 1721 to Fleet Street, where he became still more famous as a clockmaker, and where he died on November 18, 1732. His son, who bore the same name of Christopher, inherited his mechanical genius, and became equally well known, with the natural result that the father and son have often been confused, and the works of the former attributed to the latter, and *vice versâ*. The second Christopher continued his father's business, and lived till 1783, at which date he was not only well known as a clockmaker and clever mechanician, but was keeping a toy-shop in Cockspur Street, and had been for more than a year President of the Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers. Among the products of his ingenuity were an exquisite musical clock, worth about £1,500, made for Louis XIV., and an organ, valued at £300, made for the Great Mogul.* His skill was not confined to clockwork, for in 1767 a committee of mechanics visited "one of the keys near Billingsgate" to see "the experiment of Mr. Pinchbeck's invention for improving the wheel crane, and for preventing the many fatal accidents which so frequently happen in that useful and necessary machine."†

The elder Pinchbeck may have been the maker of the moving picture shown in the Strand in 1710, which Swift visited, as we have seen, three years later, but there is no direct evidence on the point. A moving picture associated with the name of Pinchbeck is first heard of about 1729, and may have been the work of the father or of the son. As the former died in 1732, the later improvements and developments must have been the work of the second Christopher.

The latter called his moving picture the "Panopticon." It is described‡ as a "large musical instrument with pictures and moving figures, which he [Pinchbeck] called 'The Grand Theatre of the Muses,' and exhibited in various parts of London between 1729 and 1732, and which he advertised at Bartholomew Fair in the former year." Another attraction at the famous fair at that time was a musical clock, made by the elder Pinchbeck, of Fleet Street, which played tunes and imitated the song of birds, and was exhibited by one Fawkes, a well-known conjurer. By 1733 the conjurer and the proprietor of the "Grand Theatre of the Muses" had combined their forces, and for the fair of that year they issued a joint bill, which promised many most wonderful attractions and entertainments. The paragraph which relates to the moving picture is as follows: "Fourth, A curious Machine, being the finest Piece of Workmanship in the World, for Moving Pictures and other Curiosities. Fifth, the Artificial View of the World. Wherein is naturally imitated the Firmament, spangled with a Multitude of Stars; the Moon's Increase and Decrease; the Dawn of Day; the Sun diffusing his light at his Rising, the beautiful Redness of the Horizon at his Setting as in a fine Summer's Evening. The Ocean is also represented, with Ships under Sail, as though several Miles distance; others so near that their shadows are seen in the Water, and, as they pass by any Fort, Castle, etc., they salute it with their Guns, the Report and Echo of which are heard according to their seeming distance."*

It is clear that Messrs. Pinchbeck and Fawkes were well versed in the arts of advertisement and puffery. Later in the century a moving picture was advertised as one of the attractions of Vauxhall Gardens.

We now come to the question of the invention of the panorama, properly so called. There are two claimants—Jacques Philippe de Loutherbourg and Robert Barker. Loutherbourg is often called the "Panoramist," or the inventor of the panorama; but this, I think, is a mistake. He was an Alsatian, who was born in 1740, and came to England, where he spent the remainder of his life, in 1771. Loutherbourg had received his art training in Paris, and soon after his arrival in England he was engaged by Garrick to superintend the scenery of Drury Lane

* E. J. Wood, *Curiosities of Clocks and Watches*, 1866, p. 122.

† *Annual Register* for 1767, p. 90.

‡ Major's *Hogarth*, 1841, p. 221.

* Major's *Hogarth*, 1841, p. 230.

Theatre, at a salary of £500 per annum.* He was no mere scene-painter, for he exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1772, became A.R.A. in 1780, and R.A. in 1781. At Drury Lane he did much to improve the scenic effects, and to abolish anachronisms and absurdities. When Sheridan succeeded Garrick in the management of Drury Lane, he retained Loutherbourg for some time at his original salary, and then proposed to reduce it to less than half that amount. The painter refused to accept the proposed reduction, left the theatre, and invented the entertainment which he called the "Eidophusikon," and which won him the erroneous title of the "Panoramist."

The "Eidophusikon" was first exhibited in Lisle Street, Leicester Square, in 1781. An advertisement in a London newspaper of April 3 in that year† says: "At the large house in Lisle Street, fronting Leicester Street, Leicester Square, this and every evening till further notice will be exhibited 'Eidophusikon,' or various imitations of natural phenomena, represented by moving pictures, invented and painted by Mr. De Loutherbourg in a manner entirely new." The show began at half-past seven o'clock, and the charge for admission was 5s.; later this became 5s. for the front rows and 2s. 6d. for other seats.‡

A full description of the exhibition is given in W. H. Pyne's *Wine and Walnuts*.§ The stage was "little more than 6 feet wide and about 8 feet in depth, yet such was the painter's knowledge of effect and scientific arrangement, and the scenes which he described were so completely illusive, that the space appeared to recede for many miles; and his horizon seemed as palpably distant from the eye as the extreme termination of the view would appear in nature." The first scene showed the view from One Tree Hill, Greenwich Park. Below, cut out of pasteboard and correctly painted, stood Greenwich Hospital. The view stretched from Deptford and Poplar to Chelsea, with the hills of Hampstead, Highgate, and Harrow in the background. A heathy foreground was represented by miniature models in cork covered with mosses and lichens. The river was shown crowded with shipping, "each mass of which being cut out in pasteboard, and receding in size by the perspective of their distance." The effects of different hours of the day were obtained by the use of lamps and gauzes and slips of stained glass before the footlights. Another scene was a Storm at Sea, with the loss of the *Halsewell* Indiaman graphically represented. Thunder was imitated by shaking a suspended sheet of thin copper. The waves of the sea "were carved in soft wood from models made in clay," and were coloured skilfully and hightly varnished to reflect the lightning. Other scenes were an Italian Seaport with a Calm Sea, Satan and the Fallen Angels in the Fiery Lake, and the Rising of the Palace of Pandemonium. Music accompanied the movements of the pictures.

For a brief time the show was highly successful. Gainsborough the painter was much impressed by it, while Sir Joshua Reynolds was a frequent visitor, and strongly recommended "the ladies in his extensive circle to take their daughters, who cultivated drawing, as the best school to witness the powerful effects of nature, as viewed through the magic of his wondrous skill, in the combination of his inventive powers."* After a few years, however, the scenes and machines were sold to a Mr. Chapman, who removed the show to a small theatre in Panton Street, Haymarket, and added some new features. The theatre and its contents were burnt in March, 1800.

From what has been said it is clear that the "Eidophusikon" was not, strictly speaking, a panorama, but simply an improved version of the moving pictures of earlier eighteenth-century days, and Loutherbourg was not the inventor of the panorama, although he had certainly considerable inventive powers, mingled with a curious lack of mental balance. For some years he dabbled in alchemy, sought the philosopher's stone, and became a quack "healer." His

* W. H. Pyne, *Somerset House Gazette*, i. 172; Faulkner, *Chiswick*, p. 451. In his *Hammersmith*, p. 345, Faulkner says the salary was £100, but this is evidently a mistake.

† *Notes and Queries*, 4 S., x. 41.

‡ Advertisement of 1783, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 4 S., ix. 523.

§ Vol. i. (1823), 281-304.

* Pyne, *Wine and Walnuts*, i. 281, 282.

"cures" soon failed, and a mob sacked his house in Hammersmith Terrace—now No. 13. This cured him of his medical vagaries, and he returned to his brush. Loutherbourg died in March, 1812, and was buried in Chiswick Churchyard, where a heavy and ugly monument to his memory bears a fulsome epitaph, signed with the initials C. L. M., which stand for the Rev. Dr. Christopher Lake Moody.

The real inventor of the panorama was Robert Barker. The following brief account of the invention is condensed from a letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* of October 13, 1891, summarizing from M. Germain Bapst's *L'Histoire des Panorames*. This book I have not been able to see; there is no copy in either the British Museum Library or the London Library. Robert Barker was a young Edinburgh painter, who, about 1785, was thrown into prison by his creditors. His cell was underground and was lit by a hole in the ceiling. He received a letter one day, and in order to read it placed it against the light side of the wall. The effect appeared to him so novel and extraordinary that he resolved to repeat it, as soon as he was free, on large-sized pictures, the light being made to fall from above. In 1786, being free, he took out a patent for a contrivance called "La Nature à coup d'œil," for the purpose of displaying views of Nature on a large scale, which later he renamed a "Panorama." Barker's first circular panorama, representing the British fleet anchored off Portsmouth, was exhibited in Leicester Square in 1792, the first panorama on the Continent appearing in Paris and Berlin in 1800. So far M. Bapst.

Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers** calls Barker "the inventor of panoramic" views, and says that "the first picture of the kind was a view of Edinburgh, exhibited by him in that city in 1788, and in London in 1789, where it did not attract much attention." Barker's next step was to get erected, by subscription, in Leicester Square a building specially adapted for the display of panoramic views. This was opened in 1794 with a picture of London, painted by Thomas Girtin, the view being taken from the Albion Flower Mills.* Robert Barker died at his house in West Square, Southwark, in 1806, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Aston Barker, who took into partnership John Burford, later succeeded by his son, Robert Burford. A contributor to *Notes and Queries* at the reference just quoted gives a list of the Barker and Burford panoramas. The first joint production was Athens, shown in the Strand in 1818. Apparently the Leicester Square building was for some years not in the occupancy of the panoramists. A handbill of the "View of Dover" at "Barker's Panorama, Strand," dated 1809, says: "Mr. Barker will continue to bring forward a succession of Views on those Principles of Accuracy he so long practised in Leicester Square, and will use his utmost Endeavours to merit a Portion of that Patronage so liberally bestowed on his late Father, the Inventor of the Panorama."† The partners must later have returned to their original theatre, for a long succession of panoramas was given in the Leicester Square building from 1828 up to 1860. Dr. Alfred Gatty recorded many years ago‡ that he remembered seeing H. A. Barker at work (at his house in West Street, Southwark) on Spitzbergen, painting it over the Battle of Waterloo. "He was then, with his long brush, obliterating a charge of cuirassires with icebergs and white bears that quite chilled you to look at. This was probably in 1817, when I was four years old." "Spitzbergen" was exhibited at Leicester Square in 1819.

In London panoramas were numerous throughout the nineteenth century, and were not confined to the productions of Messrs. Barker and Burford. There was the Diorama in Park Square, Portland Place, which was opened in 1823, and showed first dioramic views of Canterbury Cathedral and the Valley of Sarnen. After some years it failed to pay, and the building and effects were sold in 1848. Many folk still living will remember the Colosseum, by Regent's Park, which, built in 1824, did not disappear till 1875. It was famous for its panoramas, especially for those of London, which were a great

* Ed. G. Stanley, 1849.

* *Notes and Queries*, 4 S., vii. 279, Editorial Note.

† *Ibid.*, 4 S., ix. 435.

‡ *Ibid.*, 4 S., vii. 432.

attraction, not only to country cousins, but to Londoners themselves, from 1829 to 1850, when they were succeeded by panoramas of Paris and the Lake of Thun. But in the succeeding year—that of the first great International Exhibition—the London panorama was reproduced most successfully.

But it is not necessary to pursue the history of panoramic productions in detail. The following are the dates of a few of the earlier panoramas: The Cosmorama, 1822-1854; Marshall's, 1823-1840; Barlow's, 1841; Smith's, 1849-1853; Bree's, 1850; Bartlett's, 1851; Prout's, 1852; and Batchelor's, 1856.* The most noteworthy in recent years was that of "Niagara," shown in a building in York Street, Westminster, which was afterwards converted into a skating-rink.

The Abbey-Church of St. Georges de Boscherville.

By Rhoda Murray.

TO the student of English History the eleventh century may be summed up as the period of the Norman Conquest, so little else is there to interest or instruct. Harold, we are told, hated monks above all men, and as the spread of religion was entirely in the hands of the monks in those early days, it is not surprising to find that under the rule of Harold monasteries languished, existing churches fell into disrepair, and no fresh buildings were erected to take their places. Neither is it surprising that the religious life of the people had reached such a low ebb that they did not appear to desire a better state of things.

Very different was the condition of affairs on the Continent, where, particularly in France and the Duchy of Normandy, a great wave of religious enthusiasm had spread, under whose beneficent influence the wealthy were moved to bring of their riches and the poor of the labour of their hands, to be expended in erecting beautiful shrines for the worship of God and His saints.

Among these we may note the convents of St. Etienne and Holy Trinity at Caen, founded respectively for men and women by William the Conqueror and his wife Queen Matilda; the great church of Jumièges, whose ruins overlook the river Seine as it winds through fertile meadows to its mouth at Le Havre; the churches of St. Victor de Cérisy, St. Pierre sur Dive, Cormeelle, Lure L'Essay; the Cathedral of Rouen, and the Abbey of St. Georges de Boscherville, besides many others of less note. Of all these magnificent fanes, only one in all Normandy — the Abbey-church of St. Georges de Boscherville—has withstood the vicissitudes of time and the attacks of misguided men and remains to-day a perfect specimen of Norman architecture of the early part of the eleventh century.

Leaving Rouen by the Barrière du Havre and taking the road marked "Route du Havre," we mount the long "Coté de Canteleu" and find ourselves in the forest of Roumare, through which the highway runs for some four miles. As we gain the limit of the forest the road begins to descend, and from one of its windings we look over a fruitful plain. The horizon is bounded by dark pinewoods; nearer, the sun lights up the chalk cliffs that mark, on alternate sides, the course of the Seine, which is visible for miles like a silver ribbon between its banks of green. Nearer still are flat meadows bordered by rows of poplars and pollarded willows, while just below us lie the mingled groups of cottages and better-class houses, gardens, fields, and orchards that form the Commune of St. Martin de Boscherville. Raised a little above these, and dwarfing them by its noble proportions, stands the Abbey-church of St. Georges de Boscherville.

In the first half of the eleventh century there was on this spot a hamlet called Bochervilla which took its name from a certain Chevalier Baucher or Balcher. Its few cottages were centred round a tiny church sacred to St. George.

Hither came one day the Sieur Raoul de Tankerville, son of Geralde Tankerville,

* See "List of London Exhibitions," by Mr. W. Roberts, in *Notes and Queries*, 9 S., iii. 83.

chamberlain of William of Normandy, not yet styled the Conqueror. Moved by the beauty of the spot and the poverty of the existing church, he determined to rebuild it on the same site, but on an immensely enlarged scale, choosing the form of the cross, with large central tower, as the design, and erecting beside it ample accommodation for the canons who were to perform its services.

On the completion of the buildings a solemn service was held in the church, when Raoul de Tankerville, in the presence of his wife and family, dedicated it to the glory of God and St. George, and enriched it with large donations of money and lands.

William the Conqueror, in one of his charters, confirms the donations and heads a list of fresh donors with his name and that of his wife. Incidentally this charter helps to fix the time of dedication, for as William signs himself "William, Duc de Normands" without mention of his new title as King of England, it took place before 1066, and as Matilda became his wife in 1050, the church must have been dedicated and have received its charter between 1050 and 1066.

The identical church founded by Raoul de Tankerville has survived and with it the chapter-house, which dates from the second half of the eleventh century; the other buildings have fallen into ruin, and are now non-existent. The church, as mentioned above, is cruciform with a central tower; its length is 204 feet and its width 59 feet at the nave and in the transepts 95 feet. Under the keystone of the vaulted roof its height is 59 feet. The nave is supported by a double row of pillars, from which spring round arches decorated with mouldings in the form of saw, dog's tooth, zigzag, broken rods, diamond points and other designs. The capitals of the pillars are also covered with bas-reliefs of varying motive. The choir, nave and transepts show signs of alteration in the suppression of columns that evidently existed in the original plan, and the walls of the abside have been built lower than the church, on which it seems to abut from an external point of view. This is a well-known feature of churches of the eleventh century. On either side of the choir is a tiny chapel, the one on the north dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, that on the south to St. John. Each of the transepts also has its chapel—that on the north dedicated to St. Martin, and the one on the south to St. Joseph.

The lantern is supported by four great arches, of which the four pillars terminate in roughly sculptured heads. The height of

FIG. I.—CAPITAL OF CENTRAL PILLAR IN NORTH TRANSEPT.

the tower from the pavement is 180 feet. The tall spire is not original, the first tower with its four turrets having been destroyed in the seventeenth century, and its remains roofed in by a spire.

The beautiful west doorway is very ancient. The circular arch, unlike similar doorways that I have examined in England, is supported by a semicircle of masonry, this in turn resting on a heavy lintel composed of two immense blocks of stone and a keystone. There are seven different designs in the arch, separated by bead mouldings, and the capitals of the pillars are richly carved with figures in bas-relief.

A very interesting contrast may be noted between the solid arch of the west doorway with one or two others opening into the ancient cloisters from the church, and the light circular arches of the chapter-house, which spring from their richly carved pillars unsupported by the massive lintels of the earlier arch, and mark a distinct advance in graceful architecture, between the first and second halves of the eleventh century.

Early in the following century a great change came over the fortunes of the church.

Raoul de Tankerville had been gathered to his fathers, buried as some affirm in the church he so dearly loved, though of this there is no proof, and William his son was now Sieur de Tankerville. With their new overlord, the canons of Saint Georges de Boscherville found no favour, and in 1114 he expelled them, alleging as his reason that their lives were idle and vicious, though no more serious accusation was brought against them than that of hunting, wandering in the forest and writing poetry. In their room he placed an abbot, choosing for the office a monk called Louis from the Abbey of St. Evroul in the neighbouring diocese of Lisieux, who came to St. Georges accompanied by ten monks, with whom he introduced the rules of the Order of St. Benedict and the customs of their former monastery. One of these was that on a certain day in every year—probably Holy Thursday—the monks were required to wash the feet of as many poor persons as should equal themselves in number. In this case the number

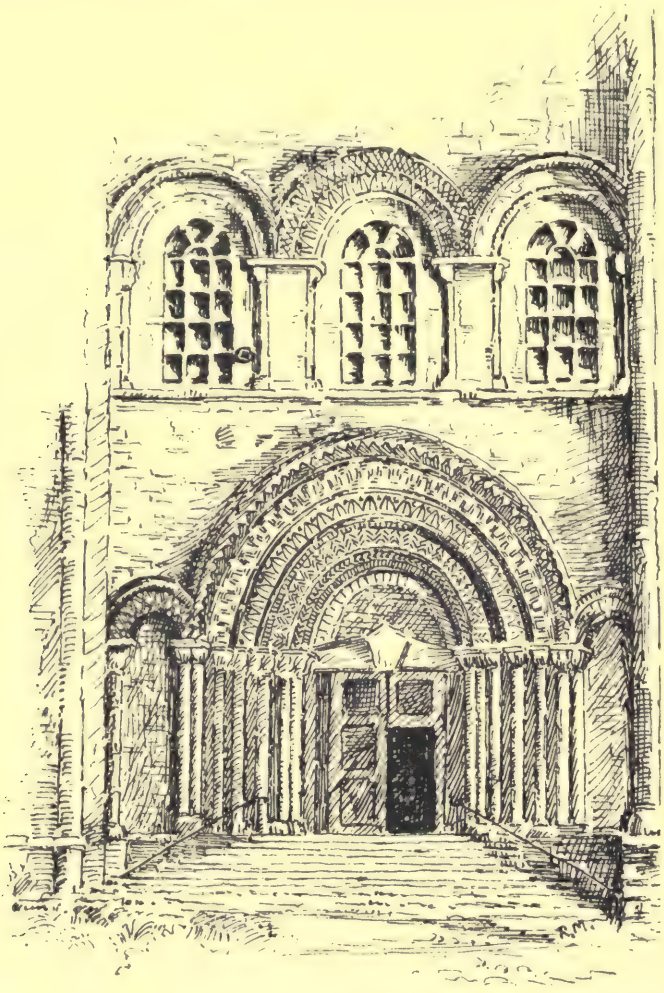

FIG. 2.—WEST DOOR OF THE ABBEY, SHOWING THE NORMAN ARCH CLOSED.

was ten, which was, however, soon reduced to three, a fact that goes to show that Abbot Louis was not a very strict disciplinarian.

Just as his father had endowed the original foundation, so William de Tankerville endowed anew the Abbey he had founded, giving the monks the right to gather all the wood they required for building purposes and for fuel from the neighbouring forest of Roumare. The Abbey, with its outbuildings and courts, was arranged in the form of a square, which was contained in a much larger square occupying some five or six acres of ground and enclosed, except at the west end of the church, by a high wall. This larger square formed the garden of the monks and is now turned into arable land, though in its midst on a little rising ground still stands their ancient summer-house, or, as the natives call it, "kiosk." The church occupied the right-hand division of the plan. Abutting on the north transept was the chapter-house; to the left of this, looking eastward, came the dormitory, below which was the principal hall. Stretching east and west from the middle of the hall and dormitory in the form of the stem of a T was the refectory, above which was the library. From the base of the T, running north and south and abutting on the nave of the church, came the guest-house with the infirmary above it. The space thus enclosed formed the cloisters, of which the great draw-well remains, and a few fragments of pillars which are to be seen here and there among the grass. From the south end of the guest-house

FIG. 3.—FRONT OF CHAPTER-HOUSE, NORMAN ARCHES OPEN.

extending west beyond the church itself, but a little to the left, so as not to hide the west front, was the Abbot's house, below which—or rather through which—opened the main entrance. Beyond the Abbot's house the boundary wall turned to the left or north, enclosing the common court, on which opened the barns and the stables of the Abbot, and then, turning to the east, enclosed the courts of the monastery, on which in turn opened the general stables and the almoner's house. Of these buildings only the chapter-house remains complete. Traces of the barns, stables and almoner's house exist, their ruins having been restored to form cottages or outhouses in connection with the Abbey farm, which occupies part of the site of the ancient dormitory. The courts and cloisters now merge in one great apple orchard, their dividing walls and buildings having long ago been levelled to the ground. Here, however, the good monks lived and laboured peacefully for several years, receiving as time passed many tokens of good-will from those in authority in the land. In 1327, Charles le Bel renewed their charter; Henry I., his daughter Matilda, and Henry II. are mentioned among their benefactors, but none of these watched over their fortunes like the family of the Tankervilles, whose history is bound up with the history of the Abbey as their coat of arms forms part of its shield. William II., Sieur de Tankerville, five days after he had received the honour of knighthood, journeyed to the Abbey and after a solemn service and procession deposited his sword on the altar, vowing fealty to the Church and giving fresh donations of land. Inspired by the same spirit his daughter, Lucie de Tankerville, on her deathbed, wrote at the end of her will her earnest prayer to her family that they would never rob the church while they lived, for the love of God and of her, "of the gifts of my father and me." Her burial-place is not mentioned, but her father was buried in the chapter-house beside the church. The name of Richard Cœur de Lion also occurs as a donor of large gifts both before and after the Crusades, in which so much of his reign was spent. Many of these gifts, received at different times, consisted of manors in England. In charters of Henry I. and Edward II., one of these manors is mentioned, "Edgwaston" by name. In other charters we find the manors of Avesbury, Winterborne, and Weston mentioned. The witnesses being, among several foreign bishops, John, Archbishop of Dublin, Herbert, Bishop of Salisbury, and Philip of Durham.

Under the rule of its third Abbot, Richard I., however, the Abbey was menaced by the Abbot of St. Evroul. Moved perhaps by envy at the continued good fortune of the younger foundation, the Abbey of St. Evroul claimed the right of possession over the Abbey of St. Georges and endeavoured in the ecclesiastical courts to reduce it to the rank of a priory, on the ground that the first Abbot had been a simple monk of St. Evroul, and that in consequence St. Georges was still an offshoot of the former Abbey. The case proved too subtle for the Archbishop of Rouen and was carried before the Pope, who, after hearing both sides of the question, decided against St. Evroul. One can imagine the jubilations that followed in the Abbey of St. Georges. The trial seems to have brought the Abbey only more prominently into view; for in 1277, 1293, and 1327 occur the names of three kings of France confirming the charter of, and giving donations to, the Abbey of St. Georges. I must not forget to notice that up till the year 1225 a few nuns were permitted to reside in the monastery, and had a portion set apart for their use. This custom was also common in our own monasteries in Saxon times, but had fallen into desuetude at a much earlier date than the thirteenth century.

During the terrible wars between England and France which took place in the reign of Henry V., the Abbey suffered heavily, being many times despoiled by the invader. A quaint little story is told of the sixteenth Abbot, Philip Auvré, whose rule began in 1450. It appears that at that period the devotional exercises prescribed for the monks were so continuous and heavy that they were in danger of fulfilling them merely from a sense of obedience to orders. The good Abbot Philip, anxious to avoid this, commanded a reduction in the number of

prayers, giving as his reason that he feared lest "our monks, weary of the number of words they are compelled to pronounce, should *turn the back to God.*"

The memory of Antoine le Roux, the last regular Abbot, who ruled from 1506 to 1535, is kept green by the founding of the last cloister, of which but the pillars remain, and the founding of the great bell, with its inscription :

> Je feus jadis Georges nommé
> Par l'Abbé Anthoine Le Roulx
> Lequel ainsi m'a denommée
> Du patron de Jeans humble et doulz.

He was buried at the eastern extremity of the choir, the grave being level with the floor and covered by a slab of black marble. During the horrors of the French Revolution it was opened and the slab flung back, upside down, in its original position. It lay in this neglected state for many years, until finally, at the request of some few people interested in the history of the church, it was again lifted and reversed, displaying to view a beautifully-carved figure of Abbot Antoine le Roux, his right hand raised in blessing, and his left holding his pastoral staff. Round the edge of the stone ran a border, containing an inscription proving the identity of the tomb, while in each corner was a circular disc of white stone, on each of which was carved a head, whether of saints, angels, or the four evangelists, is now difficult to decide ; from the number, however, I would incline to think the last-named were meant to occupy the medallions.

Abbot le Roux died in 1535, a period which marked the commencement of the terrible strife between the Church of Rome and the Calvinists. This strife seems to have been waged with even more than ordinary bitterness in and around Rouen, and after many variations of success culminated at last in 1562 in the temporary victory of the Calvinists. Terrified by the sense of impending danger, the monks of St. Georges fled incontinently, leaving the Abbey to look after itself. Left thus without defence of any kind, it fell an easy prey to the fury of the mob, who—already guilty of like excesses in Rouen—sallied forth from that city, ransacked the buildings from end to end and gathering together into one immense pile all vestments, furniture, vases, books and manuscripts, placed them on the tomb of good old Abbot Philip Auvré, and

FIG. 4.—ENCOUNTER OF KNIGHTS, IN WALL OF SOUTH TRANSEPT.

burnt them to ashes. Fortunately, they did not touch the buildings themselves, contenting themselves with damaging a few statues—notably those carved on the pillars of the doorway leading into the chapter-house. These figures, three in number, are still to be seen. Each has a label in the form of a ribbon, running from the shoulder to the hem of the robe. One bears the inscription in Latin : "My son, learn discipline." The second has for its motto : "I call myself the fortunate life." While the third—a most strange conception—carries a knife, with which it is in the act of cutting its own throat, and tells us : "I, Death, I seize man by the throat."

The above figures show more of skill in carving than those in the interior of the church, and are probably much later in date. Some of the latter are grotesquely comical, notably a battle between two knights on horseback in the south transept, and the capital of a pillar in the north transept, whereon is depicted a knight on horseback, punishing with each hand two most unhappy-looking monks. On the wall above this is

the figure of an Abbot—the head nearly as large as the body—who stands on two skulls. He is shaven, but one of the monks below him has a beard, as is also the case in a bas-relief on one of the chapter-house pillars, where a monk is receiving correction at the hands of another, and both are bearded—a curious glimpse into the rules of the clergy in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

After the flight of the monks in 1562, services were suspended for a long time, probably for more than a year altogether. Sorely as it had suffered, however, the Abbey

FIG. 5.—CARVING OF AN ABBOT IN THE WALL OF NORTH TRANSEPT ABOVE THE PILLAR.

soon recovered its wonted activity, for early in the next century a new dormitory was planned and built, the foundation-stone being laid by Jean Louis Charles d'Orleans Longueville, Count of Dunois. In his youth, a noted courtier and famous soldier, he had grown weary of the world and, joining the peaceful community at the Abbey of St. Georges, passed the remainder of his life in prayer and meditation among them, acting, as far as one can understand, as a sort of informal Abbot.

On his death, in 1694, there arose a sharp quarrel between the parish priest and the monks over his body, both laying claim to it, and neither disputant being willing to yield to the other. Determined in their resistance, the monks embalmed the body, which lay for a year unburied. Then gaining his point in some way, the priest removed it and laid it to rest in the parish church. Less than a century later, in 1793, the rude hands of the "sans culottes" opened the tomb and scattered the ashes to the winds. Three years earlier the Abbey had perished in the same wild storm, counting since her founding 676 years of peaceful and prosperous life, broken only for a brief period by the Calvinist troubles of the sixteenth century. As the historian of the Abbey quaintly expresses himself: "When the monks returned after 1562 had ended, they returned, thanking God for their safety, but with the Revolution they bade an eternal farewell to their Abbey." Some to America, some to England, some to the scaffold, scattered beyond knowledge of their future lives, such was the fate of the luckless monks of St. Georges. On August 30, 1792, the Government issued orders to sell in separate lots their buildings, courts and gardens. The "buildings," save the chapter-house and the church, were demolished. Part of the dormitory was converted into a farm-house, the "courts" into an orchard, and the "gardens" into fields.

When once again the "pleasant land of France" knew peace and pleasantness, the church of the Abbey became the church of the parish, the latter having been destroyed or fallen into ruin during the revolutionary days, now happily a thing of the past. But though shorn of much of its ancient prestige, it still bears evidence of its honourable foundation in its title: "L'Église Abbatiale de St. Georges," and of its ancient birth in the severe, chaste beauty of the design and its embodiment.

The Manor-Houses of the Isle of Wight.

By Mrs. Edith E. Cuthell.

(*Concluded from p.* 266.)

MERSTON manor-house's gray gables peep from among the tall elms in the green meadows just under St. George's Down, and thence a bridle-path across the somewhat lonely centre of the island leads to Sheat Manor. Here, just where the long line of lofty downs running westwards to the Freshwater Cliffs rise out of the sedgy swamps, known as the Wilderness, where the Medina takes its birth, we find another Jacobean house. On a less pretentious scale than either Yaverland or Arreton, it is charmingly approached between stone gate-posts by a walk bordered by clipped yew hedges, and surpasses both the former interiorly by the beauty of its carving. Sheat was one of the few manors whence the conquering Normans did not evict the native owners, and here Alaric the Saxon was left undisturbed.

At Shorwell, one of the most picturesque villages in the island, we come, within a radius of a mile or two from the church, upon a perfect nest of old houses. First, we dip suddenly upon North Court, down one of those "shutes" which, as the signboard warns, are now so emphatically dangerous to cyclists. Shorwell lies in a niche between the downs, buried in foliage. North Court is one of the few manor-houses of any antiquity which still rank as gentlemen's houses. It has descended in the female line and by marriage from Sir John Legh, who built it in 1615, to the present owner, Mrs. Disney Leith, daughter of Lady Mary Gordon. It is a square pile, embosomed in trees, and backed immediately by the steep downs. The three equal gables of the east front are the most characteristic feature. The terraced garden, so carefully tended, shows us what these Elizabethan gardens were like ere they degenerated into mere adjuncts of the farmyard as it encroached around the house.

We read in the *Oglander Memoirs* how Sir John Legh wooed his wife, a Miss Dingley, from Woolverton hard by:

> They beinge fyrst (so chosen) Lord and Ladie of a Sammerpole (Summerpole, query Maypole) at Whitsuntide in ye P'risch of Shorwell; in those dayes that honest recreation wase very common, and not dishonourable, but as a meanes to make many matches, and to draw mutch good companie togeathor, ye gayne whereof went to ye mayntenance of ye church.

How well we can picture the pretty scene on the little green at Shorwell, between the brook which runs across the village street, and just below the church, where Sir John Legh now lies buried with his nine-weeks-old great-grandson Barnabas, his tomb surmounted by this touching epitaph:

> Inmate in grave he took his grandchild heir,
> Whose soul did haste to make with him repair,
> And so to heaven along as little page,
> With him did poast to wait upon his age.

His wife's epitaph runs as follows:

> The religious and vertuous Ladie Elizabeth Legh, daughter of John Dingley, Esq., late wife of Sir John Leigh, Kt. Died ye 27th day of Octbr, Anno Dni 1619. And lieth here interred.
>
> Sixteene a maid and fiftie yeares a wyfe,
> Make ye sum totall of my passed life.
> Long thread so finely spun, so fairly ended,
> That few shall match this patterne, fewer mend it.

The couple were not lucky in their eldest son Barnabas, who was most undutiful, and would often remark, "Would I could say ye beginninge of ye Lorde's Prayer!"

Of his friend Mr. J. Dingley, Sir John Oglander writes that "he built his new house at Wolverton, of which you may judge his wisdome." And, indeed, it is a stately pile, though somewhat out of repair, and degraded nowadays to merely a farmhouse belonging to the owners of North Court, to whom it passed on Miss Dingley's marriage. The site of the original house can be traced in the square-moated space north of that erected by Mr. J. Dingley. It is backed by a group of tall elms, musical with the cawing of rooks chiming in with the distant boom of the breakers on the dangerous Atherfield Ledge in Brighstone Bay. The left wing has been somewhat disfigured with modern windows; but the grand square, three-storied porch, surmounted with the Dingley scutcheon, opens into the lofty hall, which is unaltered, and still retains the massive oak flooring. Above the quaint carved chests and the

painted semicircular settle in the huge chimney corner, the portraits of the last of the Dingleys in wide scarlet coat, and of his wife in short-waisted white satin gown, still look down upon the visitor. In the panelled drawing-room, which occupies all the lower story of the north wing, is some quaint renaissance carving on the high supermantel, and from the heavily-mullioned windows, with deep seats in them, are delicious peeps into the walled, terraced gardens to where the conical spire of Shorwell rises among the trees, or the bold headland of St. Catherine juts out to the east.

Just across the withey bed at the back of the house, where a little stream, coloured red with the peat, flowing down from the village street of Shorwell, wanders on to the mill and to the sea at Grange Chine, lies West Court. This was one of the manor-houses of the Lisles, a great island family, but is now merely a picturesque farmhouse with three equal gables, ivy-clad. Further on, again, along the road under the downs, lies Lemerston Farm, with still, here and there, a trace of mullion and of gable. This ancient manor passed by an heiress, Lady Isabella, to the Tichborne family. On her death-bed this pious lady, who had all her life been devoted to good works and charity, implored her husband to grant her as much land as would enable her annually to give a dole of bread to anyone who called on Lady Day at the gates of Tichborne. Sir Roger snatched a burning piece of wood from the hearth, and promised the lady as much land as she could encompass while it burnt. Forthwith she had herself carried from her bed to a spot still pointed out, and, too weak to walk, began creeping round on her hands and knees. The several acres she thus encircled are still known by the name of "Crawls," and, says an ancient prophecy, the house of Tichborne will fall, and the family become extinct, should the ancient dole be given up. Since the end of the last century, however, the value of the 1,900 loaves has been given each Lady Day in money to the poor of the parish.

Through Brighstone, lying buried in leafy lanes under the downs which bear its name, and of which an old chronicler remarks that, "except on the roads, it is utterly impossible to proceed on the Brighstone mountains for their extreme height and steepness"! Brighstone is fragrant with the memory of Ken, "jewel of mitred saints," and of Wilberforce. Under the yew edge at the bottom of the rectory garden the one wrote his *Morning and Evening Hymns;* under the apple-tree on the lawn the other his *Agathos*. The village is charming; a long street of thatched stone cottages, overgrown with myrtle, and with gardens encircled with hedges of fuchsia and hydrangea.

And so on to Mottestone, which takes its name from a huge solitary sandstone, lonely on the green downs, nearly 700 feet above the sea, where probably a mote or meeting was held in Saxon times.

> Tinted by time, the solitary stone,
> On the green hill of Mote, each storm withstood,
> Grows dim, with hairy lichen overgrown.
>
> PEEL: *Fair Island.*

Opposite the church-crowned knoll, just where a sandy ravine fringed with wind-swept oaks and gloomy with Scotch firs leads down from the hills, stands the old manor-house of the Cheykes. Their scutcheon is over the porch, and their coat of arms, with three crescents, surmounts the vast chimney in the hall; but the house is now merely a farm belonging to the neighbouring squire of Brooke, and surrounded with gigantic transepted barns of stone or timber, shingle or bronzed thatch. Dated 1557, we have in Mottestone an excellent specimen of Tudor architecture, heavy and severe with low-arched lintels, thresholds and door-posts, square stairs and floors, all of solid stone. The hall and bedchambers, though low, are large, and there is a long wing of domestic offices attached.

Of this family, if not actually born at Mottestone, sprang Sir John Cheyke, "who taught Cambridge and King Edward Greek" (Milton).

A King's scholar of St. John's College, he was in 1540 appointed Professor of Greek to the University. In 1544, in conjunction with Sir Anthony Cooke, he was made tutor to the young Prince, afterwards Edward VI. But at the young King's death he fell on evil days. Unluckily espousing the cause of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, and acting

as her secretary, he was committed to the Tower by Mary, and never again returned to his island home. Released in 1554, he withdrew to the Continent, but all his property was confiscated. His wife set out to join him in 1556, and on his way to meet her he was again arrested near Antwerp, and once more found himself lodged in the Tower. There he was induced to recant his faith, and afterwards died of remorse in Wood Street, London, on September 13, 1557.

A few miles east of Brighstone, under the sheer greensand cliffs of St. Catherine's, we come upon Chale Abbey Farm, as it is locally called. The two-light Decorated window in the north gable and the almost ecclesiastical appearance of a noble buttressed barn, 100 feet long, mislead the ignorant, who fancy any lancet window to denote of necessity ecclesiastical origin. But there is no such record of Chale Manor, nor, indeed, is there any record whatever. But the building is one of the most interesting in the island. The great hall, with its huge arched fireplace and oven in the chimney-corner, can be distinctly traced, though now divided by floorings, and beside the window before mentioned, the stone newel stairs, and the round arched doorways, all point to a twelfth or thirteenth century domestic building.

Another valuable example of the same period is to be found further east along the Undercliff, near St. Lawrence, in Woolverton Chapel, wrongly so called.* The ivy-clad ruin beside the runnel of water, among the shadowing trees above the beach, is in very deed that great rarity, a thirteenth-century house. Canon Venables, a good authority on the subject, thinks that this gabled building of two stories, of which the lower was probably only used as a storehouse, with lancet windows at either end and a two-storied appendage at one extremity, corresponds exactly to the mediæval houses to be found at Crowhurst, in Sussex, and at Little Wenham Hall, Essex. At that period two rooms were considered sufficient for the accommodation of even a noble family—the great hall, and the lord's room, or withdrawing room, which was likewise the bedchamber of the heads of the family, while the retainers slept on the floor of the hall. Woolverton may have been built by Sir John de Woolverton, who held the neighbouring lands of Whitwell in Edward I.'s time. But, as we have already noticed, there is more than one Woolverton or Woolferton in the island. The name signifies "Wulfere's town," perhaps from Wulfere, son of Penda, King of the Mercians, who in 661 wrested Wight from the sway of the Jutish Princes of Wessex. He was surnamed "the Kind-hearted" because he pardoned Redwald the Jute at the prayer of fair Edith of Stenbury, who loved him, and to whom Wulfere, also much smitten with her charms, magnanimously resigned her.

This fair damsel came from the old manor of Stenbury, not far from Woolverton, under the wooded heights of Appuldurcombe. In Norman times it belonged to the De Aulas, and later to the De Heynoes. It was a Peter De Heynoe who, in the French invasion of 1377, shot with his silver bow the commander of the enemy through a loophole in Carisbrooke gateway, which caused them to raise the siege and retire to the coast. The present house is a fine specimen of Jacobean work, probably built by the branch of the Worsleys who were lords of the manor at that period, a branch of the great island family whose headquarters were at Appuldurcombe, hard by. In 1727, when the moat was drained and filled up, ten cinerary urns, full of coals and bits of bone, were found in it, pointing to its probable use as a burial-place.

Though like those of Nunwell, Gatcombe, and Appuldurcombe, the present mansion of Swainston is quite modern; it is one of the most historically interesting spots in the island. The manor was given to the church at Winchester by Egbert in 826, but an Early English gable to the chapel and a two-light Decorated window are all that remain of the manor-house of the bishops, from whom it passed to the Crown in Edward I.'s reign. Edward III. held it when Governor of the island, before his

* Oglander mentions an odd story about it. "Ye tenants to ye lande informed me that sometimes they tyed beast there, and ye beastes woulde swet and eate no meate as longe as they were soe tyed; which is strange if true, and must proceed from some naturall cawse as is undiscovered."

accession, when he bestowed it upon his faithful vassal De Montacute. It was later in the possession of Warwick the King-maker, of "false, fleeting, perjured Clarence," and of Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded in old age by Henry VIII. Queen Mary restored it to her descendants, from whom it has passed in marriage down to the present owners, the Simeons.

Where Wootton Bridge and Mill together span the winding estuary known as Wootton Creek, Kite Hill, ivy-mantled, rises among the dark firs on the steep hillside. Further along the northern shore of the island, Palmer's Brook wanders through the oak woods into the sea at King's Quay, so called from the legend that King John, fleeing in 1215 from his enraged barons, "lived for three months a solitarie life among ryvers (pirates) and fishermen." On the rising ground to the west stands Barton Court House, among the buildings of Prince Albert's model farm. In Plantagenet times an oratory was reared on the wooded slopes of this sequestered estuary in connection with Winchester College. The rules of this establishment, which are exceedingly curious, are still preserved among the college archives. In the reign of Elizabeth Barton Court House was built upon the remains of the oratory, and as lately as 100 years ago a tiny secret chapel with altar and crucifix for the secret celebration of Mass was to be seen there. When Queen Victoria bought Osborne she rebuilt Barton Court with much of the ancient material, and strictly on the old lines. Her Majesty made many expeditions to Arreton to study the style of the manor-house there, and especially its internal woodwork, with the result that, in its southern and eastern fronts especially, Barton presents an excellent specimen of Tudor work. It is approached by one of the many broad, neatly-kept drives which run for miles about the Osborne estate, past a stone lodge bearing the Royal Arms, and with the V.A. monogram over the tall iron gates. A pair of Spanish bullocks, long-horned and lazy, graze placidly in the meadow to the right, whilst to the left the road is shaded with a unique plantation of ilex and cork trees, whose gnarled, horny trunks form a curious feature in the English landscape. But these rare trees and shrubs, a hobby of the late Prince Consort, are a great feature at Osborne. The long range of trim farm buildings and sheds, where prize cattle of various breeds lie fattening, run close up to the lawns of the house, which are studded with palms and magnolias, testifying to the mildness of the spot. Outside, Barton looks somewhat spick and span, but the style is delightful, and the gray stone of the country will acquire with years the tint we so admire in more ancient buildings. Inside the large, low rooms, oak-panelled on wall and ceiling, the huge fireplaces with great dogs, where the Queen would only have wood burnt, the pleasant peeps over woods and meadows and the old monkish fishponds to the blue Solent, make one inclined to envy the guests who occasionally, when the great house was full, overflowed into Barton Court, to repose in the oak-panelled bedrooms, looked down upon by pictures by Vandyke and other Dutch masters, which had also found no room in the palace.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE *Transactions of the Birmingham Archæological Society for* 1903 (vol. xxix.) contains four papers, besides the full and well illustrated record of the excursions of 1902 by Mr. J. A. Cossins. First of the four is "The Antiquity of Iron in Britain," by Colonel C. J. Hart, a not inappropriate subject in the middle of the iron manufacturing country. It is a readable summary of what is known as to the use of iron in this country in pre-Norman days. The second paper is of more definitely local interest. In it Mr. Arthur Westwood treats of "The Manufacture of Wrought Plate in Birmingham," with notes upon old Birmingham silversmiths, dealing chiefly with eighteenth-century work. There are several quaint illustrations of old shop-fronts and bill-heads. Next comes "Alkerton Church and its Sculptures," by Mr. H. S. Pearson. This small church, a few miles from Banbury, has many interesting features, which are here well described, but the most remarkable is the sculptural frieze, corbel table, or cornice, which runs along the top of the clear-story on the south side, of which good illustrations are given. The fourth

paper, by Mr. J. Humphreys, deals with "Chaddesley Corbett and the Roman Catholic Persecution in Worcestershire in Connection with the Titus Oates Plot in the Reign of Charles II." Among several good illustrations, one of special interest is that of the attic room in Purshall Hall, which was used secretly during the persecution as a chapel, and "which still enshrines a ruined altar, with the remains of its tattered altar-cloth crumbling to dust." The altar-rails and kneeling-bench are still in position, and almost perfect. It is a touching picture.

The annual issue of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society's journal (Part ix., July, 1904), known as the *Bradford Antiquary*, contains some good papers. Mr. W. Cudworth describes "The First Bradford Waterworks" (with a quaint original plan), which date back to 1744. The Rev. Bryan Dale continues his study of local ecclesiastical history with a paper on "Ministers of Parish Churches and Chapels round about Bradford during the Puritan Revolution," which brings together many details of interest to the local historian. The other contents are "The Turrets and Mile-castles of the Roman Wall in Northumberland," with two plates, by Mr. Percival Ross; "The Cholmleys of Whitby," by Mr. R. T. Gaskin; and the continuation of Mr. Federer's "West Riding Cartulary."

We have also received vol. xxv., part iii., of *Archæologia Æliana*, containing the annual report for 1903, list of members, statement of accounts, and the index and title-page to the volume.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The sixty-first Annual Congress of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Bath from August 8 to 13. It was a little unfortunate, perhaps, that the Association went over some of the same ground traversed just before by the Institute; still, the gathering was a great success. The weather was superb, and the good people of Bath most hospitable.

On Monday, the 8th, the members were welcomed by the Mayor, and Mr. R. E. Leader, the President, replied, after which the Guildhall, Abbey Church, and Hospital of St. John the Baptist, were visited. At the church the Rev. H. L. Maynard described the fabric. There are but few remains of the earlier Norman church. The existing building was commenced in 1500 by Bishop Oliver King, and is one of the latest examples of Perpendicular work in the country. Although there are, here and there, features of beauty, the general effect is that of coarseness and lack of refinement, due mainly to the largeness of the mouldings, and want of delicacy in the details. The curious carvings on the west front of angels ascending and descending ladders, representative of the vision of the Holy Trinity, which Bishop Oliver King saw in a dream one night in 1499, attracted much attention. The figures, however, although well executed, are now much defaced. In the evening the Mayor entertained the Congress at a conversazione in the Old Pump Room, and Mr. Leader delivered his inaugural address. Later the company visited the ancient Roman bath, where Alderman Moore gave an account of "Roman Bath and its Baths."

Tuesday, the 9th, was occupied by visits to Great Chatfield, Bradford-on-Avon, Farleigh Hungerford, and Hinton Charterhouse. At Great Chatfield there is a fine moated manor-house, built about 1478, of which the eastern wing is destroyed. The church is chiefly remarkable for being completely defaced with white and yellow wash, and is altogether in a deplorable condition. There is a good stone screen, and the hood-moulding to the west doorway is also good. At Bradford-on-Avon the chief object of interest was, of course, the little Saxon church, supposed by some to be the very *ecclesiola* mentioned by William of Malmesbury as having been built by St. Aldhelm about A.D. 705 It is so well known that description is unnecessary. Of Farleigh Hungerford Castle, on the history of which Mr. Patrick read some notes, little remains save a portion of the curtain wall and two turrets, besides the chapel, now used as a museum, in which there is a good collection of old armour; while of Hinton Charterhouse, where Mr. Foxcroft acted as guide, founded in 1232 by Ela, Countess of Shrewsbury, in her own right, and grand-daughter of Henry II. through his connection with "Fair Rosamund," nothing remains save the so-called chapter-house, which was certainly a chapel, seeing that it contains a beautiful double piscina in the south wall, and some portion of the refectory. At the evening meeting Mr. Sturge Cotterell read a paper on "Bath Stone," which we hope to print in an early issue of next year's *Antiquary*, and Mr. Mowbray Green lectured on "Eighteenth-century Architecture in Bath," illustrated by lantern views.

Wednesday, the 10th, the day's programme included visits to Box, Corsham, and Lacock. At Corsham the church was described by the Rev. E. A. S. Gell, and Mr. Patrick read some notes by Mr. C. H. Talbot, descriptive of the appearance of the church before its restoration in 1878. Lacock Abbey was described by its owner, Mr. Talbot. The church has entirely disappeared, except the north wall of the nave, which now forms the south wall of the modern mansion, and the cloisters and various buildings are practically intact, and incorporated in the house. These exhibit specimens of architecture from Early English to Perpendicular, some of them remarkably beautiful, and the whole place, which is tenderly cared for by its present owner, is quite a museum of ecclesiastical art. In the evening a paper was read by Mr. F. B. Bond on "West of England Rood-Screens."

On Thursday, the 11th, the members visited the churches of Bitton, Siston, Pucklechurch, and Dyrham. The first named, remarkable for the length of its nave, was described by the rector, Canon Ellacombe. At Siston the south doorway is particularly interesting, and is richly carved. It is of the twelfth century, having a tympanum on which there is carved the tree of life, with mouldings of the cable, zigzag and circle

patterns. There is also a Norman leaden font. Not far from the church at Pucklechurch is the site of the palace of the West Saxon kings. Here, on May 26, in the year 946, was enacted the tragedy in which, as Florence of Worcester says, "Edmund, the great King of England, was stabbed to death at the royal vill by Leof, a ruffianly thief, while attempting to defend his steward from being murdered by the robber." At Dyrham the various features of interest in the church were described by the Rev. W. E. Blathwayt. In the evening papers were read by the Rev. Dr. Astley on "The Saxon Church at Bradford-on-Avon," in which he favoured a later date for the building than other antiquaries have allowed it; and by Dr. Birch, on behalf of the author, Mr. Sieveking, on "The Rise of the Woollen Industry."

On Friday, the 12th, Glastonbury and Wells were visited. It would be difficult to say anything new about either place. In the evening the Rev. C. W. Shickle and Mrs. Shickle gave a conversazione at the Art Gallery, when the former read a paper on "The City Chamberlain's Accounts," and Mr. S. Sydenham spoke on "Bath Waters in Ancient and Modern Times." Dr. W. de G. Birch also read and explained the City Charters, which were exhibited.

The concluding meeting was held on the morning of Saturday the 13th, when the usual votes of thanks were passed, and a most successful Congress came to an end.

The annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Cardigan from Monday, August 15, to Friday, August 19. The President was Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., who in the course of his address entered a protest against the ignorant and unscientific opening of tumuli, and impressed upon the Association the necessity for promptly compiling a full list of all such remaining in the county, as well as of its many earthworks and fortifications. Amongst the places visited during the week, besides Cardigan Church and Castle, were the churches at Mount, Penbryn, Nevern, Newport, and Clydau; Cilgerran Castle, Nevern Castle, many cromlechs, camps, hut circles, crosses, and other remains. At the closing meeting the Chairman contrasted the number of Ogam stones in the locality with those in North Wales. He gave a general review of the four days' proceedings, and expressed the pleasure the visit had afforded them. One new Ogam stone had been found, and hill-fortresses had been inspected.—Mr. Lawes, Tenby, followed with notes on Pentre-Evan, an old building of 1395, and Welsh and English effigies found in churches, illustrated with well-executed drawings by Miss Lawes. There were in Pembrokeshire thirty effigies, including four males in armour, some dating from the thirteenth century.—In reply to Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. Lawes stated that the effigies found in Wales were made of local stone, but in England many were made of alabaster and foreign stone.

The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on August 31, Dr. Hodgkin presiding.—Mr. R. O. Heslop, on behalf of Mr. Dendy, read a paper on "Purchases at Corbridge Fair in 1298." Mr. Dendy said that he had discovered some interesting facts in a memorandum found amongst the papers of Colonel Gascoigne, of Parlington, Leeds, relating to purchases made at Corbridge Fair in 1298. Situated where the Watling Street crossed the Tyne, and protected on the north by the Roman wall, the paper proceeded, the borough of Corbridge must have been a mart of importance from very early times. Its Midsummer fair existed before 1204-1205, when the Manor of Corbridge was granted to Robert Fitz-Roger, with the privilege of a weekly market and an annual fair on the eve, day, and day after the feast of St. John the Baptist. From time immemorial the actual place for holding the fair had been at Stagshaw Bank, a mile or so to the north of Corbridge. In the paper was a copy of the original document in Latin, and then followed a translation. It related to the purchase of cattle and horses and harness by "Robert of Hepple and John of Ireland, cleric, of Edmund Talbot." Some of the names from whom purchases were made were Henry of Newburgh, William son of Hugh, Robert of Dod, etc.—During the discussion of the items in the paper it was explained that about that time Edward I. of England was preparing an expedition against the Scots, which resulted in the defeat of William Wallace, the Scottish chieftain, at Falkirk, and that it must be assumed that the purchases were made on behalf of the King for transporting the impedimenta of his army.

The EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held an excursion in the Norton-Willian district on August 18. The route taken encircled the area of the proposed Garden City. At Norton Church the chief features of interest were the Norman chancel arch, rood-stairs in the north wall, a plain Jacobean pulpit with sounding-board, and a fine specimen of an early nineteenth-century barrel-organ. Lunch was taken picnic-fashion on Norton Common, which is near the remains of a Roman camp or amphitheatre. Letchworth Church was then visited. It has a low side window, some fifteenth-century benches, and a miniature effigy of a Knight Templar. Mr. H. P. Pollard read a paper on the fabric. Thence the party proceeded to Letchworth Hall, built about 1620 by Sir William Lytton, and to Willian Church, chiefly Perpendicular. Among its noteworthy features were the Norman chancel arch, the finely-carved finials on the choir-stalls, and some quaint monuments and inscriptions to members of the Chapman and Lacon families. The Rev. the Hon. L. W. Denman described the church and village.

The annual excursion of the BUCKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on August 23.—At Quarrendon the members inspected the ruins of the Chapel of St. Peter, which dates from the early part of the thirteenth century. St. Mary's Church, Hardwick, provided much interest, one monument recording the re-interment by the late Lord Nugent of the remains of 247 persons killed at the Battle of

Aylesbury in March, 1642. After seeing the ancient church at Whitchurch, an earthwork, the site of a castle of Hugh de Bolebec, built in 1145, and demolished at the end of the Civil War, was visited; while at North Marston the party inspected the Parish Church, the chancel of which was restored and the reredos and stained-glass east window erected by Queen Victoria, in memory of Mr. J. C. Neild, who left his property to Her Majesty. At Granborough Church a "Chrismatory" of metal, containing three cruets to hold the consecrated oil, discovered in a niche in the wall near the chancel, with other antiquarian features, was examined.

On August 27 the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made an excursion to Stainborough and Wentworth Castles. The former is only a modern structure, about 130 years old, but from the top there is a fine view of the surrounding country. The gardens and conservatories were much admired. Wentworth Castle is a beautiful mansion in the classical style, and was built by Thomas Wentworth, third Baron Raby, who died in 1739. It stands on a knoll commanding some enchanting views of the vales below and the country around, and is surrounded by an extensive and well-wooded park, and has ornamental waters on the east. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Federer read a paper on the history of Stainborough and its owners.

The annual summer excursion of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on August 31, when the old and interesting town of Thetford was visited. The weather, unfortunately, was very unfavourable. The party visited the remains of the vast Cluniac Priory, which cover a very large area, and comprise a fine old gateway of black flint and freestone, and several walls and foundations outlining the structural plan of the establishment, and then went on to the King's House, a charming old house, mainly Jacobean. Later, Mr. Millington spoke on the municipal history of the town, and described the corporation insignia, while Mr. W. G. Clarke addressed the company on the interesting speculations which centre round the Castle Hill. This extraordinary feature in the antiquities of Thetford—a giant eminence, with concentric lines of ditches and ramparts upon one side of it—was visited during the afternoon, by which time happily the rain had temporarily passed over. Being so near to Brandon the party were given an opportunity of seeing a flint-knapper at work. A craftsman, brought over for the purpose from Brandon, was manipulating some huge flints, showing his skill in quartering, flaking, and other curious processes, simple in appearance, but most difficult of acquisition. Various other places were visited during the afternoon, including the remains of what is called the Nunnery, an ancient foundation of Anglo-Saxon date.

The autumn meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on September 6.—The members met at Shoreham and walked to New Shoreham Church, which Mr. P. M. Johnston described. Thence they drove to Old Shoreham Church, also briefly described by Mr. Johnston, who pointed to the chancel windows as being among the most beautiful in England. This church is of great antiquity, and is believed to have been rebuilt by the de Braoses in the twelfth century. It retains, besides the central tower and transepts of that date, in which is some very fine Norman work, a fragment of the earlier Saxon nave. It also possesses a low side window, an oak beam (with the Norman billet moulding), and a thirteenth-century chancel roof and screen of beautiful design. From Old Shoreham the party drove up the valley of the Adur to Botolphs Church, where the Rev. H. D. Meyrick showed the ancient altar-vessels and other relics. Mr. Johnston described the architectural features of this tiny place of worship, which is all the more interesting to archæologists from the fact that it has not been "restored." It is certainly of pre-Conquest date, and Mr. Johnston seemed to have no doubt that there are interesting mural paintings under the whitewash. The pulpit is Jacobean, and the pews are of the old "horse-box" style. When Mr. Meyrick preaches at Botolphs he stands at the reading-desk; he smilingly confessed that the pulpit was scarcely big enough to hold him. From Botolphs the party proceeded to Coombes Church, which Mr. Johnston described, and thence drove to Worthing. After lunch Cissbury was to have been visited, but the rain was so heavy that very few got so far.

Other meetings have been the Isle of Wight excursion of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on August 31; the visit of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Dewsbury and Thornhill on August 19; and the excursion of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in the Brampton district on September 8 and 9.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

A WESTMORLAND VILLAGE. By S. H. Scott. With illustrations by the author. Westminster: *A. Constable and Co., Limited*, 1904. 8vo., pp. iv, 269. Price 3s. 6d. net.

All visitors to the Lake District are familiar with the Troutbeck Valley, between Windermere and the Kirkstone Pass. The appearance of the valley and of the village of Troutbeck is changing rapidly, and Mr. Scott has been well advised in issuing this delightful little book just now. In it he tells the

story of the old homesteads in the valley, and of the "statesman" families that have lived in them. He describes the plan of the older buildings, and gives a vivid picture of the life lived there in days gone by. Incidentally, the sports and pastimes, the customs and superstitions, the history of the church and school, the story of certain litigious persons, the plenishings of house and farm, are all treated with knowledge and care, and in most readable style. We have read every word of the book with great enjoyment, and can cordially recommend others to go and do likewise. Mr. Scott has been fortunate in having access to a store of MS. materials still in the possession of a descendant of one of the oldest "statesman" families in the valley, and these papers he has turned to excellent account. Specially interesting are those (pp. 51-60) relating to the invasion of the North of England by the Pretender in 1715. Genealogists and students of heraldry, particularly those who are thick-and-thin adherents of the claims put forward on behalf of the College of Arms, should read what is said on pp. 67 and 68 about the "statesman" families, who centuries ago bore arms for which no grant from the College can be shown, nor are they noted in the record of the Visitations. The valleys of the Lake Country were remote, and any official, says Chancellor Ferguson, as quoted by Mr. Scott, "who had ventured to call in question the right of these warlike yeomen to exercise their heraldic fancies would have run a great risk of being made a spatchcock of—in other words, of his head being stuck in a rabbit-hole, and his legs staked to the ground."

The book includes several inventories worth noting. At pp. 70-73 is one which shows the household effects of a homestead in 1731; at pp. 78-80 is a farming inventory of 1569, containing some curious words and terms. The details in connection with funeral preparations in 1702, given at pp. 137-140, are based on or taken from the MSS. mentioned above. Mr. Scott is to be thanked for an engrossing little book, charmingly produced, and illustrated by several of his own sketches.

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A History of the Church of St. Peter, Northampton; together with the Chapels of Kingsthorpe and Upton. By the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, M.A. Many illustrations. Northampton: *William Mark*, 1904. 8vo., pp. 293. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Serjeantson has already won the gratitude of ecclesiologists by his monograph on All Saints, Northampton, and by his share in that on St. Sepulchre's of the same town. He has now produced a third volume on the churches of that town, which is in many respects the best and most interesting of the three. The church of St. Peter's has long stood high in the estimation of those who appreciate old church building, as one of the most striking examples of enriched late Norman, and the account here given of the fabric, together with plans and illustrations, is by far the most satisfactory that has yet appeared. The description of the important church of Kingsthorpe, now a separate benefice, and of the parochial chapel of Upton, are unusually good and thorough. The research shown in tracing the family connections of those commemorated by monuments is exceptional; the result being that Mr. Serjeantson brings to light a great deal of interesting biographical lore. Two of those whose monuments are on the walls of St. Peter's, members of the great family of Smith, are well worthy of special mention. In the north-west corner of the nave is a tablet to "John Smith, of London, gent.; the most eminent Engraver in Mezzo-Tinto of his time." He died in January, 1742-1743, aged 90. This celebrated engraver, born at Daventry in 1652, was the son of John Smith, who was thrice bailiff of that town. Under the patronage of Sir Godfrey Kneller he gained such repute that he was without a rival, amassed a considerable fortune, and spent the latter part of his life in his native county. In the opposite corner of the nave is a marble mural monument, surmounted by a bust, to the memory of Dr. William Smith, the great civil engineer, who reclaimed from the sea seventy-four parishes in Norfolk and sixteen in Suffolk, but whose chief claim to be remembered is that he was (as is truthfully stated on the monument) "the Father of English Geology." The presence of his monument in this church is accounted for by the fact that he died in Northampton in 1839, at the age of seventy, when on a visit to his friend George Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire.

The study of the older monuments of Kingsthorpe and Upton gives occasion for much information and originally compiled pedigrees of old county families, such as the Knightleys, Untons, Hesilriges, Morgans, and Reynolds. The list of rectors of St. Peter's, beginning in the twelfth century, with the outline story of the lives of the large majority, is really a wonderful piece of work, which can only be properly appreciated by those who have tried to do like work for other parishes. The chapter dealing with the rectors could be read through in about half an hour, but it must have taken the leisure hours of at least half a year to gather together all this accurate information.

In many ways this is eminently a volume for general antiquaries, ecclesiologists, and students of history, quite apart from mere local circumstances. For instance, the difficult subject of mediæval "purgation," or clearing yourself on your own oath and those of your fellows from grave charges, is here made quite plain; whilst the somewhat kindred subject of sanctuary is dealt with in a full and satisfactory manner. Purgation, as is here shown, was a deeply religious matter, and was specially associated with St. Peter's. Anyone within the confines or jurisdiction of the borough of Northampton, who wished thus to clear himself on oath, had to do so in this church, after spending the previous night in vigil and prayer within its walls. Another subject of wide and general interest dealt with in these pages is that of Elizabethan Puritanism, which came to a head in a remarkable manner within this parish. Under this head a variety of documentary evidence hitherto unpublished is set forth.

The volume is made the more attractive and valuable by a wealth of varied illustrations. Mr. Thomas Shepard has been particularly successful in his heraldic reproductions.

REMAINS OF THE PREHISTORIC AGE IN ENGLAND. By B. C. A. Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S. With ninety-three illustrations and plans. London: *Methuen and Co.*. 8vo., pp. xvi, 320. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Such a work as this—the second issue in the series called "The Antiquary's Books"—was badly wanted. The material for it existed scattered through many volumes, and through endless parts of the transactions and journals of archæological societies. Dr. Windle brings it all together, sets it forth in ordered array, with little discussion of theories—save in respect of the debated "eoliths"—but with a certain amount of illustration from discoveries abroad, and to each chapter appends most useful lists of localities. These lists, as the author says, are strictly "trial-lists." Their preparation has obviously involved considerable labour, and notwithstanding the care and pains taken, it is probable, as Dr. Windle says, that there are sins of both commission and omission—more probably of the latter than of the former—but the lists will be of the greatest use "as a basis for a more perfect compilation in the future." At the end of the chapter on "Earthworks," for example, there is a comprehensive list, which will form a splendid basis for the work of the committee specially appointed by the Archæological Congress. Other chapters are supplemented by lists of barrows, cup and ring markings, British villages, dolmens, and so on, all of which are most convenient and useful summaries. Dr. Windle, as we have said, confines himself almost entirely to the work of collection and presentation, and gives little space to discussion or to the statement of his own views on controverted points—we wish he had been more liberal in this matter—but with regard to the roughly chipped or hacked flints known as "eoliths," Dr. Windle allows himself not only to set forth the views of others, but to give his own opinion, which is decidedly in favour of their being man's genuine handiwork. The volume does not include a professed bibliography, but the references in the footnotes to the literature of each section of the work form a useful collection of authorities. There are also an appendix, giving a list of museums containing objects dealt with in the book, and a satisfactory index. The numerous illustrations are from drawings by Mrs. Windle, carefully and well done, and are genuinely illustrative of the text. The book will be an indispensable work of reference in every archæological library.

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A SHORT HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT. By Percy E. Newberry and John Garstang. Four maps. London: *A. Constable and Co., Limited*, 1904. 8vo., pp. x, 111. Price 3s. 6d. net.

We cannot help admiring the boldness of the authors of this remarkable little book. They undertake to relate in little more than a hundred pages the outlines of the history of Ancient Egypt during a period of about 3,000 years—from before 3,000 B.C. to 330 B.C., and we may say at once that their success is as great as their boldness. Such a work as this has only been rendered possible, it is hardly necessary to say, by the extraordinary excavatory discoveries of the last few years. No two men are better qualified to turn these discoveries to account and to estimate aright their results than the authors of this little book. In their Introductory Note they say that it has been their aim "to make no statement which does not rest upon the substantial basis of a fact." We are inclined to think that sometimes their statements are rather more positive than the basis of fact would warrant; but, taken as a whole, the book is wonderfully well done. Egyptologists may cavil at this or that, but the general reader may well feel deeply grateful. Although so much ground is covered in so small a space, the writing is not bald and dry, but most readable. We particularly commend the striking sketch of the physical features of Egypt with which the book opens, the story of the rise and fall of the feudal power (pp. 47-57), and the graphic illustrations throughout of the social life of the people, and of the extraordinary persistence through the centuries of the dominant idea in Egyptian religion and philosophic thought—the importance of the future life.

* * *

SONGS OF ULADH. Illustrated. Dublin: *M. H. Gill and Son*; Belfast: *W. Mullan*, 1904. Folio, pp. 58. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This is a remarkable publication. It contains thirty-two old Irish melodies gathered in Donegal. The work of collection, the writing of appropriate words, and the drawing of the illustrations, have been done by three young Ulstermen, whose names are given in their Irish equivalents as Padraig mac Aodh o Neill, Seosamh mac Cathmhaoil, and Seaghan mac Cathmhaoil. The blocks were made and the press-work done in Belfast, and even the paper was made in County Antrim. The whole production does credit to the province, and is a valuable addition to the somewhat scanty literature of genuine folk-music. The melodies were noted down exactly as they were heard whistled, or played, or sung. They are quaint or plaintive, cheerful or savage, sad or martial, but all are genuine survivals of the music of an earlier day. The verses have on the whole caught the spirit of the antique airs, and are happily married to the old melodies. The illustrations, too, are really charmingly done; while the notes, full of folk-lore, legend, and historic allusion, add greatly to the value of the book from an antiquarian point of view. We heartily thank and congratulate all concerned in this most interesting publication.

* * *

HADDON HALL: An Illustrated Account of the Fabric and its History. By F. H. Cheetham. Four plates and forty-three illustrations. London: *Sherratt and Hughes*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xiv, 152. Price 2s. 6d. net.

There is nothing new in this book, but it is an excellent half-crown's worth all the same. The story of the historic pile is pleasantly told, and the building is well described; but the great attraction of the book is to be found in the many illustrations, which are beautifully produced from photographs. Apart from the interest of the letterpress, we can recommend the volume as a charming picture-book. No visitor to Haddon Hall who catches sight of Mr. Cheetham's little book will be able to refrain from purchasing a copy as a permanent memento of a visit to one of the most beautiful old houses in England.

We have received a copy of the second edition of *Minehead, Porlock, and Dunster*, one of the Homeland Handbooks, first issued two years ago. It is a wonderful sixpennyworth. The places named, with their surroundings — their history, traditions, and worthies—are well described, while the illustrations are extraordinarily abundant and good.

* * *

Many pamphlets are before us. The Rev. H. J. D. Astley, Litt.D., sends us his *Portuguese Parallels to the Clydeside Discoveries*, reprinted from the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*. The remarkable Portuguese discoveries, on which we commented at the time, were recorded in *Portugalia*, 1903, and Dr. Astley here shows how closely in some respects the finds among the group of dolmens at Pouca d'Aguiar resemble the much-debated finds at the Dumbuck site on the Clyde. Dr. Astley is positive and enthusiastic, and in regard to what he says as to the hasty manner in which suggestions of fraud or of forgery have been made concerning the Clydeside objects, we quite agree with him; but the whole matter seems to us rather to call for a suspension of judgment than for enthusiastic partisanship. We await with interest and expectation Dr. Munro's book announced to appear in the new "Antiquary's Books" series, which promises to deal with the whole subject, and trust that it will be written in the genuinely scientific spirit. Meanwhile Dr. Astley's pamphlet is an extremely interesting summary of the evidence for the genuineness of both the Portuguese and the Scottish relics. Mr. David MacRitchie sends us his excellent paper on "The Celtic Trews," from a recent issue of the *Scottish Historical Review*. Mr. MacRitchie sketches the history of the ancient garment, and brings together many references from the seventeenth century onwards. His paper is a careful piece of work, and a useful addition to the literature of the byways of costume. From Messrs. MacLehose of Glasgow also comes *The Fight at Donibristle*, 1316, a ballad "edited by John Smith." The provenance of these verses is obscure, but despite the editor's suggestion of an antique origin, we imagine that they are of modern composition. Mr. I. Chalkley Gould sends us his paper on "Some Early Defensive Earthworks of the Sheffield District," reprinted from the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, a careful study of a section of a subject which Mr. Gould has made peculiarly his own. From Mr. John Elton of Liverpool come three pamphlets, showing much careful research, and throwing new light on the early history of the great seaport. They are entitled, *Early Recorded Mayors of Liverpool; William, the Son of Adam, First Recorded Mayor of Liverpool;* and *The Chapel of St. Mary del Key, Liverpool*. The last named has facsimiles of two local fourteenth-century documents. Mr. C. Peabody kindly sends us a most interesting account, prepared by himself and Mr. W. K. Moorehead, of *The Exploration of Jacobs Cavern, McDonald County, Missouri*, which is issued as Bulletin I. of the Department of Archæology of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. It is a most creditable production. Lastly, we have the *Quarterly Record of Additions*, No. ix., dated June, 1904, issued by the Hull Museum, and prepared by the Curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S. It is illustrated, and is sold at the Museum for one penny.

* * *

The most noteworthy article in the *Architectural Review* for September is "Michelangelo's Medicean Tombs: a Study in Artistic Psychology," by Vernon Lee and C. Anstruther-Thomson, with four illustrations. Mr. E. F. Strange has an illustrated paper on the remains of the old rood-screen in East Ruston Church, Norfolk. Messrs. Prior and Gardner supply another section of their "English Mediæval Figure Sculpture," and Miss Constance Garlich writes on "The Greek Acanthus." The whole number is abundantly illustrated. We note especially some fine views of the Rylands Memorial Library at Manchester. We have also before us *Scottish Notes and Queries*, September, with an article on "The Surnames Bullo and Bulloch," and many useful bibliographical and other notes; *East Anglian*, March and April, the former with a suggestive note on the "Illiteracy of the Elizabethan Clergy; and *Sale Prices*, August 31.

Correspondence.

PEWS.

TO THE EDITOR.

MR. E. V. LUCAS, in his entertaining book, *Highways and Byways in Sussex*, remarks that the county paper for February 27, 1796, has this paragraph: "On Monday last a duel was fought betwixt Mr. R——n and Lieutenant B——y, both of Littlehampton, in a field near that place, which, after the discharge of each a pistol, terminated without bloodshed. The dispute, we understand, originated about a pew in the parish church." Such an occasion for a duel was probably unique; but the nature of the old-time pews and the customs connected therewith must often have led to unusual occurrences. I shall be glad if any correspondents can give me references to matters of this kind. Is there any bibliography of "Pews" in existence? I may add that I am familiar with the *History of Pues*, issued by the Cambridge Camden Society, the third edition of which appeared in 1843.

S. B. J.

September 16, 1904.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

NOVEMBER, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press are about to issue, by subscription, a series of reproductions, collotype facsimiles, of the most important Irish manuscripts now preserved in the Laudian and Rawlinson collections of the Bodleian Library. These ancient codices are in handwritings of the twelfth and succeeding centuries, but they frequently represent work produced some centuries earlier. The contents are too varied in their nature to be characterized in a few words; but, speaking roughly, it may be said that they fall under the heads of Lives of Saints, Martyrologies, Encomiums and Religious Poems, Annals, Historical Poems, Stories of Tribe-wanderings, Tracts illustrating Irish Antiquities of various kinds, Genealogies of Ethnographical Interest, Glossaries and Legal Matter, and, lastly, Epic Stories of the wildest type, such as that of Mac Dáthó's Pig, and others belonging to the Ultonian Cycle, but by no means to the exclusion of the other great cycle in which Finn and Ossian figure. The contents may be described as all of great interest to the student of language, and most of them to the student of history, archæology, and folk-lore. The texts will be edited by Dr. Kuno Meyer, of the University of Liverpool, who has secured the co-operation of other distinguished Celtic scholars.

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The apocryphal *Gospel of the Infancy of Christ according to St. Peter*, found some years ago in the ancient Abbey of St. Wolfgang in the Salzkammergut, and translated from the Latin text into French by M. Catulle Mendès, is about to appear, says the *Athenæum* of October 8, in an English version made by Mr. Greene, and with an introduction by Mrs. Meynell.

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All travellers through the heart of Kent this summer must have noticed, when passing Canterbury, that the great Bell Harry Tower of the Cathedral was surrounded from base to summit by a mass of scaffolding; and Dean Wace's appeal for the £14,000 required for most necessary repairs has made clear to everyone the meaning of the scaffolding. The Tower has been found to be in a state of grievous and dangerous decay. There are cracks and fissures in the flanking angle buttresses of the Tower. The mullions of several of the windows are in such a condition that large pieces threaten to fall away. One large pinnacle was found ready to fall at any moment, and has had to be immediately removed, and another of the largest is quite loose, and has been temporarily secured, while the heads of the internal arches over the upper tier of lights have almost in all cases separated.

In the *Builder* of October 8 were given reproductions of eight photographs from the Tower, showing most effectively, and, indeed, most startlingly, the state of decay of various portions. It is clear that the matter has been taken in hand not a moment too soon. We earnestly trust that subscriptions for the necessary work will be forthcoming in generous measure. The Bell Harry Tower of the great Cathedral is one of our national —or in these days we may say Imperial— glories.

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The same issue of the *Builder* contained an account—the fullest and best we have seen —of the much written about church of Greenstead, Essex, with its singularly constructed nave.

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We chronicle with deep regret the death, on September 23, of the Rev. W. D. Parish, Vicar of Selmeston with Alciston, Sussex, since 1865, and Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral from 1877 to 1900. Mr. Parish

was an authority on Sussex ways and Sussex speech. He compiled *A List of Carthusians, with Biographical Notices*, and published works on such diverse subjects as *The Domesday Book in Relation to the County of Sussex*, *School Attendance secured without Compulsion*, and a *Telegraphist's Easy Guide;* but Mr. Parish will be best remembered by his delightful *Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect.* Of this entertaining and valuable work a correspondent of the *Times* well says that it "is the recorded result of years of sympathetic intercourse with Sussex peasants, and preserves to us much of what was in the early years of his cure of Selmeston still a living language . . . a faithful and most humorous record of the way a Sussex countryman put his thoughts into words forty years ago."

During the first week in October a number of coins were found at Caerwent, about 100 yards to the west of the recently discovered south gate of the city. They have apparently been burnt; at any rate, Mr. Ashby and the other gentlemen who have charge of the excavations have not yet been able to identify them.

Referring to some remarks on an old Surrey example of the wheel and fan bellows (see *ante*, pp. 245, 246), Mr. S. L. Petty, of

Ulverston, writes: "I enclose a photograph of an example in my possession which is occasionally used; and I know of another which, its possessor tells me, is in constant use. As will be seen, it differs somewhat from the Surrey specimen. The 'drum' is of stained and varnished oak, each separate covering piece fixed with two brass screws. The diameter is 6⅝ inches; the brass nozzle is 10⅞ inches long; total length from outside driving-wheel to end of nozzle 28 inches. The wheel and the standard which bears it are also brass. The inside of the wheel and the spokes are painted red. Its simple construction makes it easy to work. It was bought at the sale of the effects of a country blacksmith, and was his own production, I believe, or his father's. Its age is fifty to sixty years, perhaps more. Besides my own example, another has been sold, to my knowledge, in the last five or six years, but specimens do not often occur."

The writer of a note in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of September 30 remarks that in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, "there is a most interesting wood carving of an organist playing upon a primitive clavichord. It dates from before the year 1460, and is the earliest existing representation of a keyed stringed instrument. A drawing made by Miss Edith Lloyd appears in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in the article 'Pianoforte.' An inquiry recently elicited the information that, on the repair of the church after the calamity of the fall of the spire in 1894, the figure was placed up in the point of the roof at the eastern end of the nave, where it is almost invisible, and that *wings have been attached to it!* On expressing my surprise at such very remarkable treatment, the verger explained that 'they were bound to give him wings, otherwise he could not have got up there'!"

Some interesting remains of a Roman villa have been unearthed at Harpham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. They include a number of tesseræ and fragments of pottery. The flooring of tesseræ had been most carefully set, and upon it were found large blocks of mortar and chalk. The pavement uncovered measured nearly 30 feet in length, and from 1 foot to 4 feet in breadth, composed of red and white material. Three coins were also found; two were identified

as those of Victorinus and Tetricus, two men who ruled over the first provincial empire in Gaul (A.D. 259-272), founded by Postumus, whom they succeeded. The third coin has not yet been identified. Fragments of wall-plaster were also discovered, some of which has undergone two processes of decoration. The decorative designs of the flooring are floral. "Among the stone roofing tiles," writes the Rev. C. V. Collier, F.S.A., "many were found with holes in them for nails, and in one case the nail remains fast in the stone. No perfect tile was found, the largest fragment measuring 12 inches by 10. A suspicious-looking part of the eminence about 80 yards to the east of the pavements tempted us to make a pit there, and we found a huge block of masonry buried in dusty soil, which had the appearance more or less of being burnt, and with this was a small quantity of soot. The following up of this piece of masonry will form the basis for future digging. For the present the pavements have been covered, and the operations have ceased."

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In the course of demolition of a row of old houses at Aldgate a discovery was made, near the corner of Mansell Street, on September 27, of Roman relics, consisting of a great amphora, containing an inner urn with a dish-like cover, which in its turn contained a mass of calcined human bones. The amphora, made of coarse but well-baked clay, is no less than 2 feet in diameter. The inner urn is 13½ inches high and 11½ inches in diameter. Nothing was found besides the bones except three iron nails, which bear the marks of fire, and may have been in the wood of which the funeral pyre was built. Sketches of the relics, which have been placed in the Guildhall Museum, appeared in the *Daily Graphic* of October 7.

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There may now be seen in the department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities of the British Museum a very beautiful specimen of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing, recently presented to the Museum by the King. The work consists of the first half of the hieroglyphic copy of the *Book of the Dead*, which was written for Queen Netchemet, the mother of Her-Hern, the high-priest of Amen, and first priest-King of Egypt, about 1040 B.C. The other half of the book is preserved in the Louvre at Paris. The text of the papyrus contains a number of chapters of importance, but in places the scribe, Dr. Budge states, copied his text backwards, and does not appear to have discovered his mistake. Artistically the vignettes are most instructive and valuable, as they illustrate a phase of decoration of funeral papyri, and show the order which was assigned to them in royal and canonical papyri of the period. Additional importance is lent to this papyrus by reason of its being a trustworthy authority for the text and arrangement of certain chapters of the Theban recension of the *Book of the Dead*.

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The Colchester Museum has lately been enriched by several valuable and interesting additions, including two fine sepulchral groups of Late-Celtic pottery. In the group recently found at Braintree the principal vessel is a cinerary pot, which contains burnt human bones, and is provided with a flanged conical lid. The body of the pot is ornamented with horizontal cordons, a characteristic feature of the pottery of this period, which points to a derivation from bronze vessels of probably North Italian origin. A large urn-shaped vessel and a portion of a cinerary vase, both ornamented with cordons, complete the group as now exhibited; but it is evident, from a fragment of the base, that it originally included one of the fine pedestalled vases which so frequently accompany interments of this period, the approximate date of which is the first half of the first century B.C. A still finer group, found in the neighbourhood of Colchester, is remarkable for the accompanying pair of handsome jugs of a brick-red ware, of a type never before discovered in this country. The jugs have single grooved handles, and were originally covered with a fine micaceous glaze, which would give them the appearance of burnished bronze vessels. The group includes a large pedestalled vase of brown ware, with traces of a lustrous black varnish, about 12 inches in height; a cinerary pot and part of a small bowl, both of a brown polished ware, ornamented with cordons; and a cinerary pot with a conical flanged cover, smaller than

but similar to that found at Braintree. The body of this vessel is also ornamented with cordons, dividing flat zones, one of which has a tooled trellis-work pattern. With this group were found a fine bronze mirror, 8 inches in diameter; a beautifully formed little bronze cup, with engraved handle, ornamented with a small boss of coral and a portion of a bronze pin. Amongst the accessions of later date are a glazed pipkin, with an owner's mark incised on the side, fourteenth century; two sickles, one for a left-handed reaper; and two rushlight candles.

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On the cliff at Roker, Sunderland, on October 11, a beautifully sculptured Anglian cross, designed by Mr. C. C. Hodges, of Hexham, erected to the memory of the Venerable Bede, "the Father of English Learning," was unveiled, in the presence of a large and distinguished company, by the Archbishop of York. Bede passed his life in the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow, each within a short distance of the site of the cross. The cross is about 25 feet high, is notable for its carved ornamentation, illustrating in detail the saintly life and the scholarship of the monk, who, John Richard Green has said, was "first among English scholars, first among English theologians, and first among English historians." The Bishop of Bristol has declared: "It is not too much to say that this Bede Cross is the most beautiful bit of work of this character which exists. It comes nearer to a representation in stone of one of the marvellous pages of the Lindisfarne Gospels than anything that can be shown." The Archbishop, in handing over the memorial to the town, said it was a memorial of a great scholar, a great historian, a great theologian, a great lover and interpreter of the Word of God, and one who was in the highest sense a man of God.

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At a meeting of the Cardiff Museum Committee held on September 30, the curator reported the gift from Dr. Edwards of a number of Early Iron Age bronze objects found many years ago in the Dulais Valley, on the condition that they are handed over to a Welsh National Museum whenever established. At the same meeting it was decided to purchase several specimens of Nant Garw and other pottery, which were on the table for inspection, and were described and appraised by Mr. Drane. The most costly specimen was a dish of the period of Charles I., its price being £35. The hand-painted figures on it are a couple of showmen, and two female children joined together in the fashion of the Siamese twins. Mr. Drane said there were only three such specimens in existence, and this differed from the other two in that it bore a date (1680).

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Liverpool University is establishing an Institute of Archæology. The preliminary prospectus states that the object of the Institute is to secure specialist teaching in the various branches of archæology, to encourage research upon ancient sites, to provide collections of antiquities selected and arranged with a view both to illustrating the principles of archæology and to be of direct use in the teaching of history, classics, architecture, and the applied arts and other allied subjects. For the autumn term, which commenced on October 4, Mr. John Garstang, B.Litt., F.S.A., Reader in Egyptian Archæology, is delivering a course of lectures on "Ancient Egypt." In the spring term Dr. Caton will lecture on "Remains of Classical Greece"; and in the summer term the subject will be "Western Asia," treated by Mr. Garstang. The Institute is provided with a library of history and archæology. An early feature of the Institute's work will be excavations to be conducted in the Upper Nile regions.

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An interesting discovery (says the *Guardian*) has been made in the old church at Trotton, near Midhurst. This Sussex church was old 500 years ago; it was then rebuilt by Sir John Camois in 1400, and it contains the earliest known brass to the memory of a woman, one "Margaret de Camoys." During the present restoration many mural frescoes came again to the light of day, after burial under centuries of whitewash, and the figures already revealed include the Seven Acts of Mercy, which stand to the right of the figure of Charity, and the Seven Acts of Evil, which are to her left. But most unusual, and therefore full of interest, is the picture of St. Hubert, with his dog in leash, and

armed with the usual hunting-knife. As parts of the design are in outline only, it is concluded that the artist did not finish his work; but why the patron saint of hunting in North Europe, and a Bishop of Liége, should be chosen for the wall of a little Sussex church is not at once apparent.

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Part I. of Mr. Macquoid's *History of Furniture*, to be published by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen, Ltd., was announced to appear on October 15. The history of English furniture has been somewhat neglected, and no adequate work on the subject has ever been issued. Many of the great houses of England are full of priceless furniture, much of which has hitherto been unknown even to connoisseurs. Mr. Macquoid's book, although a work of reference, will in no way be a dry catalogue, but will add considerably, it is hoped, to our historical knowledge of the manners and customs of our forefathers.

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The *Sphere* of October 1 contained a reproduction, a photographic facsimile, of John Bunyan's will. Bunyan died August 31, 1688, and his will was sworn in the following October as under £100—say £150 of our money.

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Two correspondents ("G. G." and "T. H. H.") write to point out that Pepys's remark, to which allusion was made in the October *Antiquary* (p. 291), had no reference to the protection of ships against gun-fire, but to "sheathing for the preservation of the ship's bottom from fouling by the growth of weeds and barnacles, and from the ravages of the worm (*Teredo navalis*)." "For this purpose," continues "T. H. H.," "after a long course of experiments, copper was ultimately adopted, but not till 1761, when H.M.S. *Alarm* was sheathed with copper at Woolwich. It came rapidly into use in the navy and mercantile marine, and, with the occasional substitution of an alloy of copper, known as 'Muntz metal' or 'yellow metal,' is still in use for wooden ships. Some attempts have been made to adapt it to iron ships, but without much success, on account of the difficulty of establishing effective insulation between the iron and copper. Many will remember when the advertisements of passenger ships sailing to Australia and New Zealand usually described them as 'A1, copper-bottomed.'"

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Much of the late Professor York Powell's most valuable and individual writing upon the methods and aims of history, and upon literature, lies scattered in rare periodicals, in addresses, or in letters and MS. A selection of his shorter and dispersed writings is to be published under the editorship of Professor Oliver Elton, who will also contribute a memoir. Those who have letters, recollections, or other material which they can furnish are asked to communicate with Professor Elton at 15, Parkfield Road, Liverpool, or with Professor J. A. Stewart, Christ Church, Oxford.

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Mr. R. N. Hall, who recently returned from a second prolonged stay in the southern part of Rhodesia, gave a lecture on October 12 to the members of the African Society in the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on "The Ruins of Great Zimbabwe." Sir H. H. Johnston, President of the African Society, occupied the chair. The lecturer pointed out that Southern Rhodesia abounded in ancient ruins, and those known as the Great Zimbabwe appeared to be in the best state of preservation. They were situated about twelve miles from the township of Victoria, which was reached by coach from the railway terminus at Selukwe, a distance of about eighty miles. He had devoted eight years to the mystery that had always been attached to the ancient mountains of Rhodesia, which contained the most extensive gold-mines known in the world, and from which it was believed, on a conservative estimate, that some £75,000,000 of gold sterling had been extracted by ancients of a time covering the Ophir period of the Scriptures. He had discussed the question of the origin of the ancient gold-seekers. He now stated that it was his firm conviction, founded on careful researches, and supported by the opinion of leading archæologists in Europe, that the older portions of the Zimbabwe ruins represented the monuments of a colony of the ancient Empire of Saba in South Arabia. Saba (Sheba) could now be shown by Assyrian and Egyptian documents, and by ancient

historians of the Scriptures, to have been a world Power long previously and contemporaneously and subsequently to the time of King Solomon. He showed the identities in architecture and worship in Baal, and most probably in Ashtaroth, existing between Zimbabwe temples and the temples of South Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Syria, and also pointed out the affinities of phallic worship, shown by the conical tower, the phalli, and the sacred birds of Zimbabwe, believed to be emblems of Almaquah (Ashtaroth of the Hebrews), and those of other Semitic nations. He also drew attention to the influence of the Phœnicians and Idumæan Jews, whose port was Ezion Geber, on the Red Sea, on the shores of South-East Africa, including Mozambique, Sofala, and Madagascar. By means of seventy photographic views, the old temples of Zimbabwe, points of architecture, and the relics recently found were shown. Some pictures were also shown of the local race of Makalanga ("People of the Sun"). These people, of strong Semitic type, and with pre-Koranic customs, form a subject of great interest for anthropologists.

A Fourteenth-Century Jewish Convert.

By C. H. Vellacott.

SO little has been published as to the condition of the Jewish converts who remained in England after the exodus of 1293 that it is permissible to draw attention to a vivid and characteristic document amongst the ancient petitions at the Record Office (No. 13,929). Retaining the peculiar spelling, but extending the contractions, I read it as follows:

A mun Seignur par la grace Dev Rey Edward, vos cri merci e pri vostre grace pur Deu, sy vos plest, pur l'amur vostre pere e vostre mere, Elianore, de vn convers qe ad nun Andreu, qe fust baptize al age de ij anz en le tens le Rey Henri, e mande par sa lettre a Bradenestok de auer ma sustinance, e la fu sustenu tote sa vie e la vie vostre pere Rey Edward. Apres vostre coroment fust de nye ma sustinance qe nule ne purra auer. Cher seignur ieo requis vostre grace de restitucion de ma sustinance e vos me grantastes vostre Lettre o vostre priue ceall a la grane prede Langhelee, sunt passe cynk anz. E ieo le por[t]a al prior e al couent, il ne tyndrent ren de ceo. Mesme cel an ieo requis vostre grace a Waltham, vos me grantastes vostre lettre o priue ce[a]l pur l'alme vostre pere vostre mere Elianore, qe ren ne me valust, mes pur ceo qe ieo auei grace de auer vos lettres o vos priue ceals. Il me firent aditer e disent qe ieo auey de pesse le vs de lur celer, e anporte peces de argent e hanaps, e qe dusse auer chante messe cum vn Judei. Par mesme cel aditement ieo fu mis en la prisone de Salesburs. E l prior e l couent manderunt e prierunt a les bones genz del pais qe il me dussent auer mys a la mort. Mes les bones gens sauent bent qe se fet pur haye e par fausine, e me deliverent cum leals e bon cristien, e disent ben deuant le Justice, qe fust a mesme le honore Syre Johan de Foxlee, qe se fust pur haye. E quant ieo fu delivres ieo demanda ma sustinance qe le Rey Henri me dona e granta e le Rey Edward confirma. E il me responderunt: "Va t'an begant, [n]ia pur Rey ne Reyne naueret tant ne qant." Cher Seygnur ieo vos pri pur l'amur Deu, eet pite de mei poure, qe ieo ne perde la vie pur defaute de sustinance, qe ieo fu veil e feble e ne pus trauailler. Pur Deu, mun Seignur ieo vos pri vne lettre qe vos comandemenz pussent estre tenuz.

The personal note is remarkable, and the racial persistence with which our convert urges his plea. We know that when a Jew was excommunicated by the rabbi and synagogue, and remained contumacious forty days, the King seized his goods. This rule, which pressed most harshly on converts to the Catholic faith, was only relaxed, and that very partially, thirteen years before the Great Expulsion (8 Edward I.). But long ere this an extortion as shameful as it was logical must have aroused protest even in that age of callous cruelty. And we find King Henry III., in the year 1232, founding a Domus Conversorum hard by New Street, now Chancery Lane. Ultimately, in 1377, the supply of converts gave out, and the

hospice was granted to the Master of the Rolls. Its chapel remained to our own time, and only a few years back was destroyed on the enlargement of the Record Office.

A few London converts were thus provided for. Sometimes, however, as in the case before us, the King shifted his responsibility by granting his converted chattel a corrody in some house of religion. It is to be hoped that Andrew's sad experience at Bradenstoke was not typical.

An entry on the Rolls of Parliament (18 Edward I., vol. i., 46) gives a parallel instance of baptism at an early age: "Quidam Judei conqueruntur quod quidam puer Judeus baptizatus fuit in Ecclesia Sancti Clementis in suburbio Lundoniæ contra voluntatem eorum, et petunt quod Rex faciat eis justitiam."

The reply was unfavourable: "Rex non vult revocare baptismum. Et non queruntur de certis personis. Ideo nichil fiet."

These underhand conversions of children are worth attention, as occasionally they may furnish a clue to the accusations of ritual murder which have formed a sequel. It is not impossible that if a child of tender age had been kidnapped and baptized before circumcision some relative in the spiritual exaltation of a high festival may have tried to remedy the omission.

As to the date of this petition, it is difficult to fix it exactly, but perhaps the year 1313 or 1314 would not be very wide of the mark. As late as 1320 (Rolls of Parl., vol. i., 378*b*) the London converts complained bitterly that their allowance was three years in arrear, and as a result some had died of want, and others were forced to beg. But in our case internal evidence favours an earlier date.

A search at the Record Office amongst the Wilts Gaol-Delivery Rolls unfortunately revealed nothing about Andrew's quarrel with the Prior, as the files of Edward II. are wanting. And no allusion has been found by the present writer in any other quarter. Let us hope that he escaped the sad fate of the London converts already mentioned.

St. Hild and her Abbey at Whitby.

By I. Giberne Sieveking.

THERE is, on the far Yorkshire coast, a certain "great fischar towne,"* picturesque, red-roofed, with steep, twisting, narrow streets, and above it a bleak, rocky cliff, dominated by a venerable pile of ruins—ruins which imperatively compel the gaze of all eyes for many a mile around. From far over the sea, sailors, steering for harbour, catch their first glimpse, with a rush of pleasure, of "the bay of the pharos," as Bede used to call it.

In old days the light which streamed out ruddily and broadly from the great arched windows of the Abbey Church must have held for the outward-bound mariner many a suggestion, many a thought that was, perhaps, not easily translateable into words, but which nevertheless made for peace, as he looked his last upon distant roof, familiar landmark, or gleaming river, while the shadowing twilight darkened into night around him. Nowadays there remains no presentment of the priory founded by the woman who, more than any other personality of her day, swayed and influenced men and women alike, for the ruins that are still to be seen on the cliff's edge do not date further back, perhaps, than the twelfth century.

But the site is the same, the outlook the same in great measure, and so are the moors, over which sweep on winter evenings the same strong blustering breezes, now laden with the keen salt-edged vapour, now with the sweet, heavy fragrance of purple heather, now with the faint medley of scent that rises from the thousand diminutive spring flowers, growing so close to the ground that their petals seem literally resting against the bosom of the earth.

This was the local habitation of Hilda, abbess, student, and teacher, or "Hild," as it is, perhaps, more correct to call her. She was a woman, according to all the records which have come down to us, who shaped her time more, almost, than any other personality.

* Leland.

Bede tells us that kings and princes did "sometimes seek and receive counsel of 'Hild' in their necessities," "because her prudence was so great." She was in authority over monks as well as nuns at her Monastery of Streaneshalch (which was named by the Danes later, Whitby). Indeed, Bede says that she it was who, persuaded by Bishop Aidan, undertook and established the Monastery of Hartlepool, anciently "Heruten," where she lived as abbess for eight years before she founded the Monastery of Streaneshalch.

Here she lived pre-eminently the life of a Christian socialist. In the monastery and its environment there was "no one rich, no one poor; all things were common to all, since nothing seemed to be the private property of anyone."*

In all the records about the abbess there occurs one great gap, across which we have no data to throw as planks. From the age of fourteen to thirty-four nothing seems to be known regarding the details of her life. It was perhaps simply her time of quiet spiritual growth.

And so, after we hear of her as a little girl of fourteen being baptized by Paulinus, the Roman chaplain, together with the household of King Eadwin on Easter Day, 627,† mention of her does not occur again until 647, when Aidan asks her to return to Northumbria (she had been living in the Midlands, and had contemplated joining her sister abroad), and take charge of the monastery at Hartlepool.

Then, eight years later, came her call to found the Monastery of Streaneshalch. That she was enabled to do this was due, in chief measure, to the vow of King Oswin of Bernicia, who had promised Heaven that if he was successful in routing his enemies he would give his infant daughter—he was not by any means the only man had made someone else pay for the vow which he himself made in a rash moment—and twelve estates to Hild, Abbess of Hartlepool, the daughter, Aelflaed, to be devoted to a life of "perpetual virginity," the estates to become church property.

Then Hild founded the Monastery of Streaneshalch, and went there to live with the princess—the baby in arms hardly a year old, to whom the abbess was to be "nursing mother."

It is a testimony to the progress made by the new monastery at Streaneshalch that only nine years after its foundation Streaneshalch was chosen as the place at which the Church Synod should be held in 664. This Church Synod was called chiefly for the purpose of deciding which "use" the Church in England was to adopt—the Scottish and Welsh or the Roman. Bishop Aidan by this time was dead, and Wilfrith, Abbot of Ripon, was the most potent influence in Northumbria, both at the time of the Synod and for a decade later as well. He had passed a great part of his life abroad; had sensibly or insensibly imbibed the spiritual atmosphere of France, and her ways of thought in matters religious; consequently he used his strong influence in favour of the decision that the "use" adopted by the Anglo-Saxon Church should be that of the Roman. There was in many directions a strong drift of feeling that way. Wilfrith was quick to recognise this, and to strengthen the tendency so that presently the crucial moment should arrive when, at a touch, the avalanche of spiritual tendencies should be swept Romewards. This, indeed, was the result of his efforts at the Whitby Synod, and historians say that thereby the cause of British Christianity was thrown back for many ages. Hild, who had, previous to this Synod, been disposed more towards the Welsh and Scotch "use," cheerfully adopted the decision of the assembled Church and followed Roman ritual henceforth.

Great personalities attract to themselves all that is remarkable in their age by sheer force of spiritual magnetism. Amongst others Caedmon, whose genius might be said to be in part the result of the bitter disappointment of his spiritual endeavour, came within the influence of the abbess, and she eventually persuaded him to become one of her community at Whitby.

It was she who, hearing of his singular powers, shown in the composing of folk-songs, invited him to the abbey, and trained him in the reading of Holy Scripture and monastic ways of thought. Caedmon would hear a

* Bede.

† *Woman under Monasticism* (Eckenstein).

passage read, and would meditate upon it in solitude; then later he would transform it into beautiful verse, and by making it resound more sweetly, caused those who were his teachers to become his "hearers."*

A modern divine uttered once in my hearing a sentence which seemed to me to contain the root of the matter as regards the difference between what is definitely known as Church music and that which goes by the name of secular. Speaking of Church music, he said: "*All good* music is sacred, and all bad music is painfully the reverse." They evidently recognised this truth in the seventh century at Streaneshalch. Here was Caedmon, a singer of secular folk-songs, invited, because of his great gifts for secular music, to assume the monastic habit, and turn his tide of melody into the quiet waters of religious plainsong.

Hild was essentially a woman who was a vedette of her time. She saw, as all men and women who set their steps ever in the vanguard of progress must see, that if the bulk of the people are to move forwards educationally, this can only be achieved by popularizing the methods of their instruction by using skilfully each local and temporal wind that beats upon the sails of the ship—the Church. Before all things, she recognised that the sacred stories of religion would appeal to the people with peculiar force if presented to them through the popular medium of a man like Caedmon, who was one of themselves, and who knew how to word them so that they would be best "understanded of the people," and would most powerfully convey their message. At Hackness, about thirteen miles from Whitby, there is another monastery, which had been founded by Hild during the year 680, which was the year in which she died. Here she placed some of the Whitby ruins. "Monasterium . . . quod ipsa eodem anno construxerat, et appellatur Hacanos."† Bede goes on to say that Begu, one of these nuns, on the night in which Hild died, had a vision of the abbess being carried to heaven by angels, so that when messengers arrived early in the morning with the news of Hild's death, they found their tidings already known.

The monks of Whitby had a church and estate at Hackness at the time of the Domesday Survey (*Mon. Angl.*, i. 72*b*). Many isolated chapels are mentioned in old records, and minor monasteries at some distance from Whitby, as being subject to Hild's authority. There is a curious old church at Kirkdale which is mentioned in a guide to the neighbourhood in 1867 as being chiefly Early English, but the south door is much older,

and on a long slab of stone over it is an inscribed sundial, date about 1060. The dial is in the centre, and is divided into eight-hour spaces.

Above it are these words: "This is dæges sol merca" ("This is day's sun mark"), and below: "æt ilcum tide" ("at every time"), and at the foot is: "✠And Haward me wrohte and Brand Prs" ("Haward me wrought and Brand Priest"). On the sides of the dial

* Bede. † Beda, H. E., iv. 23.

are the words: "Orm. Gamal. Suna. Bohte. scs. Gregorius minster. donne. Hil. wescel to brocan. and to falan. and he hit let macan newan from Grunde chre. and ses Gregorius. in. Eadward. Dagun. cñg., in. Tosti. Dagum. earl✠." ("Orm, Gamal's son, bought S. Gregory's minster, when it was all to broken and to fallen. and he it caused to be made anew from ground to Christ and St. Gregory, in Edward's days, King, in Tosti's days Earl"). Two miles from Kirkdale there is another curiously inscribed sundial of about the same date, over a church doorway.

The choir at Whitby is the earliest part of the abbey, and is Early English. In the nave, too, three of the windows are also Early English. It is on the south side of the ruins that the foundations of the cloisters and monastery are to be found; and St. Ninian's Church is on the site of an ancient chapel belonging to the abbey.

About the middle of the twelfth century the abbey, *intus et foris*, was plundered by the Norsemen, who landed there with a fleet of ships.

There were no longer any nuns in the monastery after the Conquest, and it continued to be thenceforth a settlement only for monks.

In the time of Hild, "the property which the monastery held in overlordship extended along the coast for many miles, and the settlement itself consisted of a large group of buildings, for there are referenees to the dwellings for the men, for the women, and to an outlying house for the sick. These dwellings were gathered round the ancient British church of St. Peter, which was situated under the shelter of the brow of the cliff where King Eadwin lay buried, and which continued to be the burial-place of the Northumbrian Kings."*

There is also mention made in the book just quoted from, that excavations in the slope of the cliff, on the south side of the abbey, have brought to light the fact that the former inhabitants of the monastery (very probably about the time of Hild) used to throw their kitchen refuse over the cliff, for bones of animals, shells of oysters, iron hooks, etc., have been found among the deposits which have been dug up, and amongst them an "inscribed leaden bulla," which experts declare to be of earlier date than the eighth century.

Two traditions linger on in the neighbourhood, or did until recent years. One is that the great abbess of more than twelve centuries ago used to work miracles by turning the noxious snakes of the countryside into ammonites (in which form they can be seen to-day); the other, that on certain evenings in the year, when twilight falls across the great east window and along the arches of the ruined abbey church, her ghostly figure walks where once she taught and prayed—which things are an allegory, perhaps, for still the memory of the "white flowers of her glorious and blameless life" has lived on in the thoughts and aspirations of many through the ages, and it was no mere tradition that attributed to her, unusual powers of adaptation, and of rendering innocuous various kinds of popular error by altering the form of their presentment, so that presently they were seen to be lifeless, and were disregarded accordingly.

* *Woman under Monasticism* (Eckenstein).

English Society during the Wars of the Roses.

By Alice E. Radice, D.Sc.

(*Continued from p.* 274.)

As regards children, they were, of course, kept in the strictest subordination to their parents, even after they had come of age. We are told by the Italian Ambassador a little later that "daughters, grown women, and sons, gentlemen of thirty or forty years old," might not sit in the presence of their parents without leave, "but stood like mutes bareheaded before them."* Unfailing respect and strict obedience on the part of the children, at best sternness and reserve on the side of the parents—this seems to have been the ideal of the age. When necessary the rod was applied with no unsparing hand.

* *Italian Relation of England*, p. 77, note 38 (Camden Society).

In the *Paston Letters* we have a curious and, indeed, painful instance of the treatment to which a girl might be subjected if she happened to quarrel with her mother. A match between Stephen Scrope and Elizabeth, John Paston's sister, then a girl of twenty, was for some time seriously entertained. The girl herself was ready enough to marry her suitor because of the rough usage she was receiving at home. Elizabeth Clere, writing to John Paston, was evidently anxious for the match to be concluded unless a better man could be got. She gives the following reason for urging the matter: "She (Elizabeth Paston) was never in so great sorrow as she is nowadays, for she may not speak with no man, whosoever come, nor with servants of her mother, but that she beareth her on hand* otherwise than she meaneth. And she hath since Easter the most part been beaten once in the week or twice and her head broken in two or three different places."†

Such treatment was too much even for a girl of those days, and Elizabeth Clere gives the following message from the girl herself to her brother, John Paston: "And she saith if you may see by his evidence that his children or hers may inherit and she to have reasonable jointure, she hath heard so much of his birth and conditions that she will have him whether her mother will or will not."‡ Evidently Elizabeth Paston, in spite of the physical hardship she was undergoing, does not lose sight of worldly considerations. Indeed, she looks far into the future. At the same time her cousin is afraid that the rough treatment she has received may have a good deal to say to the girl's guarded acceptance of Stephen Scrope, for Elizabeth Clere makes the true remark that "sorrow oftentimes causeth women to set them otherwise than they should do."

The sons of knights and squires were sent at an early age to serve in other gentlemen's houses. John Paston, the younger, was brought up in the household of the Duke of Norfolk, while the fact that his father was reproached for keeping the elder brother at home shows how common the practice was. In a noble's house a youth saw something of the world, and got some notion of the part he would have to play in it. But the custom was not confined to sons, for we find Margaret Paston writing to one of her sons to get his sister placed in the household of either the Duchess of Bedford or the Countess of Oxford.* This must have been Margery, for the other daughter, Anne, was for some time in the household of a gentleman named Calthorpe. After a time, however, he sent her home, saying that it was time she got married. Her mother does not appear to have been very pleased to get Anne home, and tried to get her kinswoman, Elizabeth Clere, to take the girl, "for with me," she writes to her son, "she shall but lose her time, and shall oftentimes . . . put me in great unquietness. Remember what labour I had with your sister."† There was certainly a great want of domestic feeling. Once the period of childhood was passed, parents regarded their children merely as encumbrances. They were to be sent from home to learn how to behave themselves and to keep them out of the way. Daughters were to be married off as soon as possible, and if any difficulties arose they could be thrashed as poor Elizabeth Paston was. There was a total lack of sympathy between Margaret Paston and her daughters, and although she was fonder of her sons, she did not get on well with them, and after their father's death she was constantly quarrelling with them and they with her.

But this state of feeling between parents and children was but natural. As children were brought up from their earliest years away from their parents, the result was bound to be a want of natural affection. True family ties could not exist under such a system. And the custom of wardship vitiated the very foundations of family life. It led to moral degeneracy, for it was the cause of the frequent early marriages—often at the age of fourteen. Guardians tried to marry off their wards as early as possible in order to make a good profit out of the transaction. But men did not confine themselves to selling their wards in marriage; they also sold their children in wardship. Stephen Scrope, a stepson of Sir John Fastolf, writes without any shame: "For very need I was fain to sell a little daughter for much less than I

* Insinuates something against her.
† *Paston Letters*, i. 90. ‡ *Ibid.*

* *Paston Letters*, ii. 341. † *Ibid.*, ii. 419.

should have done by possibility."* Evidently it is not the fact of selling his own child that distresses him, but the fact that he had been given too little for her. As long as the system of wardship remained, and as long as marriage continued to be merely a matter of barter and sale, there could exist no true domestic affection. The absence of it was observed by foreigners. The remarks of the Italian Ambassador in the reign of Henry VII. show how the prevailing views with regard to marriage shocked the feelings of a Venetian. It was his opinion that, although the avowed object of bringing up both girls and boys away from home was to enable the children to acquire better manners, the real reason for the prevalence of such a system was an idea on the part of parents that they would be better served by strangers than by their own children. He also remarked that this arrangement was cheaper for parents, for if they had their own children at home they would have to give them the same food as they ate themselves, whereas the children of other people could fare like the servants of the establishment, and had to be content with the "coarsest bread and beer and cold meat baked on Sunday for the week, which, however, they allow them in great abundance."† The relation between the sexes was also a constant source of surprise to the Italian. He doubted, indeed, whether an Englishman was capable of being in love, and although it is possible that he mistook national coldness and reserve for want of feeling, it is probable that there was some truth in his opinions.

We get some notion of the behaviour which the ideal of the age demanded from ladies and gentlemen from certain curious fifteenth-century versified treatises and poems. The quaint poem of "How the Good Wijf taughte Hir Doughtir" bears traces of the greater freedom of manners allowed to women in earlier times. It gives advice to a girl for the whole period of her life before marriage; it counsels her about getting married, and it informs her of her duties after marriage. If she wished to be a wife the young girl was to love God and go to church, and not let the rain stop her. She was to give alms, and care for the poor. When in church, she must pray, and not chatter or look about her. She must scorn no one, and be courteous to all, both rich and poor. She was to despise no offer of marriage, but consult her friends about it. She must love and honour her husband above all earthly things, and answer him meekly, for then he would love her. She was to be cheerful and true in word and deed, and keep free from blame; she was to be well-mannered and wise, and must not laugh too loud. While out walking, she must not toss her head or wriggle her shoulders; she must not swear or gad about town, or spend her dress-money in drinking in taverns. If good ale is going, she can drink "mesurabli," but "if thou be ofte drunke it falle thee to schame." No woman should go to public shows, such as wrestlings or "schatyng at cok." A married woman must not take gifts from men, for such behaviour was dangerous and might lead good women astray. In her household, a mistress was to treat her servants according to their deserts. She was to correct their faults at once, see that everything was straight and in order when the day's work was over, keep her own keys, and take care whom she trusts, pay her servants regularly on wage day, and be generous to them. She was to keep her children obedient, and not spare the rod. If her neighbour's wife had a fine dress, she must not be jealous of it, but thank God for the clothes she has, for she must not bring her husband to poverty by extravagance or by borrowing. Only if a woman fulfilled all these instructions would her husband love her and not repent marrying her.

A similar poem, called "How the Wise Man taughte His Sonne," is not so interesting, and is evidently modelled on the "Good Wijf." The young man must always say his prayers in the morning; he must not tell tales; he must work well, but not be officious. He must beware of dice and tavern haunting; he must not sit up too late at night nor have late suppers. When choosing a wife, he must not marry for money, but must take care that his choice be meek, courteous, and wise. "Though sche be poore take thou noon hede," for when necessity arises a poor wife will be more useful than a rich one, and life with her will be more restful. A husband

* *Paston Letters*, No. 72.
† *Italian Relation of England*, p. 25.

should cherish his wife, and not make her his slave, for peace and homely fare are better than a hundred dishes and quarrels. He must not call his wife bad names, for he will manage her better by kindness; all the same, he must not be too ready to listen to his wife's complaints, or he will be sure to repent it. No man should be vain of riches, for rich men die as well as poor, and leave their property behind, and other men come and marry their wives and take their property.

The young men who were sent to serve as squires in gentlemen's households had to perform the most menial offices, as a noble or gentleman was only waited upon by persons of gentle blood. We get an interesting account of the duties of a young squire and the actual behaviour expected from him from an Harleian MS.* This account gives us some insight into the curious manners of the age. It first tells how pages and young squires in gentlemen's households should behave at meals. When a squire entered the hall he must say "Godspeed," and salute all present, and kneel before his lord. If anyone speaks to him he is to listen attentively, without letting his eyes wander about the room. He is then to answer sensibly and shortly, for many words are tedious to the wise man. He must stand till told to sit, keep his head, hands, and feet quiet, avoid scratching himself, stand upright, and not lean against anything nor fidget with anything near. He was to be quiet while his lord drank, and not joke with any of his companions. He should be humble and cheerful in his demeanour, and if his betters praised him he was to rise up and thank them heartily. When eating, the young squire must see that his knife is clean and sharp, keep silence, and tell no "foule tales." He must cut his bread, not break it, have a clean trencher, eat his soup with a spoon, not drink it; he must not lean on the table, nor dirty the cloth. He must not hang his head over his dish, nor put too much in his mouth, nor pick his teeth or nails. He must wipe his mouth before drinking, and must be careful not to dirty the cup with his hands. He must not dip his meat in the salt, nor put his knife in his mouth. He must not eat like a labourer, and hack his food about, but must delight in courtesy and eschew boisterousness.

An old versified treatise on etiquette, written about the same time,* gives the same injunctions as to the conduct of squires and pages, but it lays down a few further hints as to how a gentleman should behave when dining with any lord. He was to take off his hood and gloves at the door of the hall, bow to all at table if the meal had begun, and wait quietly until led to his place by the marshal or usher. He must not quarrel at table nor make faces while eating. He must not speak or laugh with his mouth full, or make a noise when eating, or put back in the dish bread he has once bitten, or spit upon the table or across it, or he will be held as an uncourteous man. He must not drink with food in his mouth, for if he does he will get choked. He was to be careful not to stroke any cat or dog, or blow upon his food, or wipe his teeth or eyes in the table-cloth. He must not dip his thumb in the wine or his food in the salt-cellar. Finally, when the meal was over, he was to be careful not to spit into the basin after he has washed, nor must he spit freely before a "man of God."

The country gentry lived at this time in unfortified manor-houses. Inside, these houses resembled those of the nobles in their main arrangements. There was the hall round which the chambers and offices were built, and it was furnished and decorated in much the same style as the more splendid hall of the rich baron. The different bedrooms were used as sitting-rooms during the day, and the solar, or parlour, was a great feature in the house. This room was a sort of family sitting-room, and it often had windows in recesses with fixed seats on either side. There was a fireplace and occasionally a carpet.

The ordinary country gentleman did not live luxuriously, but his house was comfortable enough. Still, the time was not a prosperous one for the country gentry. We hear murmurs from them concerning the pressure of taxation, and we have seen to what straits they were reduced in order to raise a little ready money. But they were a

* 5,086, fol. 86-90, written about 1475.

* *The Boke of Curtasye*, Sloane MSS., 1986 (Early English Text Society).

vigorous and healthy class of men, and we leave them at the close of this period in much the same material position as we found them at the beginning. There was nothing like a large confiscation of the estates of the gentry at the end of the wars. The country gentry were allowed to make their peace on less onerous terms. The wars did, of course, impoverish them to some extent, and this impoverishment, while causing them to ally themselves more closely with the merchant class, was the beginning of a certain change in their position. In later times this change made them the leaders of the commons, and caused that alliance between gentry and commons which has been at once characteristic of, and peculiar to, the political history of England. The country gentry have had a continuous history; they have kept pace with changing times and changing conditions. As a class they are peculiarly interesting during this period, and it was with them and with the burgesses of the towns that the future lay.

The fifteenth century brought with it many changes in the political and social life of the towns. The old idea of municipal freedom began to disappear, leaving in its place a new idea of municipal government. The gilds changed their character and entered upon a new career, the position of both skilled and unskilled workmen altered; pauperism in its modern form appeared, and a struggle new in its causes and effects began between rich and poor. It is among the burgesses of the towns, in spite of their narrowness and conservatism, that we first see the rise of modern ideas. If there was change and decay in the fifteenth-century towns, there was also growth; and it is the rise and development of the mercantile spirit that has done more than anything else to change mediæval England into modern England. To trace the progress of the commercial and industrial classes is to trace one of the most important aspects of the progress of our country. The fifteenth century was the period when the new mercantile idea began to take root, and during the latter half of the century we can see the first signs of the rise of a class of prosperous merchants and traders in the towns. The social importance of the commons of the boroughs increased considerably during this period. They had tasted for one brief spell some political power; this, however, was over for the present. But throughout the century of Tudor despotism their material wealth, their culture, and their social importance were to increase in such a degree that when the time came for the revival of the old free institutions the tradesmen and merchants of the towns were fit to join hands with the country gentry and fight for those liberties which the English people had never ceased to regard as their own.

In the fifteenth century municipal patriotism reached its highest point. The whole life and interests of the burgher were bound up with the municipality to which he belonged. He himself did not move beyond the borough limits except for trading purposes. His highest aspiration was to fill some municipal office; his kinsmen lived near him in the town; he found his customers among the town population; the local court gave him legal protection. If he lived in an unparliamentary borough he might attend the county court, otherwise he would have little to do with the life which lay outside the town walls.

But local affairs gave the burgher plenty of public interests. It was impossible for him to lead a selfish life wrapped up in his own personal affairs; the common life of the town prevented that. There was common financial responsibility; common responsibility for the protection and preservation of the property of the borough; common responsibility for the erection of public works and their repair; common responsibility for the police and defence of the town. In those days of no State aids or loans the citizens of a town were filled with a sense of local pride and independence which would be impossible even in a twentieth-century municipality. And it was not only in their business that they were possessed of a common life; it was in their pleasures too. Public pageants and great religious plays were still frequent, though they were beginning to decay, owing to the expense which they entailed on the poorer craftsmen. We still see the gaiety of the social life of the Middle Ages, but it is no longer quite the same. It has moderated a little, owing, no doubt, to the increasing business spirit of the prosperous burghers,

as well as, perhaps, to the rise of a poorer class of manual workers.

His strong sense of local patriotism did, perhaps, narrow the interests of a fifteenth-century citizen. Newspapers were unknown and books scarce. There were few means of getting news about the outside world, and there was little interest felt in it. On the contrary, there was a strong feeling of local jealousy. This feeling had, of course, existed for centuries in the towns; but in this period it seems in no way to have declined, and we are constantly hearing of rivalries between different towns. It was natural enough in a time of civil war, when there was no leader great enough to put himself at the head of the nation, that the towns should have been mere isolated portions of the country. They were local, and simply material in their conceptions. Even the well-to-do burgher had little imagination, and his intellect was dull. All the glamour which lies over the history of the French towns is totally absent here, for the burghers were devoting themselves to the solution of new industrial problems, and had little leisure or inclination for intellectual self-improvement. A solid and substantial comfort began to be diffused among the upper class of townsmen, a diffusion more widespread than was the case in contemporary French towns. But, on the other hand, single fortunes never reached in England the gigantic scale they did in France.

But although the patriotism of the English burgher was local, it was real. By its means the English towns were raised to a height of material prosperity hitherto unknown. A certain freedom of trade was developed, new markets were secured, and great interest was awakened in trade and commerce. The enterprising spirit of English traders had its birth at this time, while the political training which every well-to-do burgher had in his town was a training to him in the business of self-government. This political knowledge gained by the towns lived on as a living tradition all through the next century, and was eventually of real value to the nation.

We have many curious instances during this period of the great sense of their own importance and dignity which animated the towns and the town officials. The towns had now nearly everywhere successfully asserted their independence of the jurisdiction of both ecclesiastical and lay lords. The struggle was not, however, quite over, and the Wars of the Roses gave the towns an opportunity to deny the right of any outside jurisdiction. In Exeter part of this period was filled up by a suit which was brought against the Mayor and citizens by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Exeter.* The matter turned on the respective jurisdictions of the Mayor and Corporation, and of the Church. The quarrel had begun as far back as 1432, but it was brought to a point in 1445, when the Serjeant-at-Mace arrested a servant of the Chancellor in the chapel in the Bishop's palace at the very moment when he was holding up the golden cope which his master was wearing while conducting Divine service. This audacious act was the signal for the commencement of a struggle between the town and Church. The Bishop's tenants defied the town authorities, and the Mayor and bailiffs had some difficulty in keeping order in the city.

The whole story of the visit of John Shillingford, the Mayor of Exeter, to plead his cause, gives one a vivid picture of the man and his extraordinary sense of the dignity of his position and the justice of his cause. In order to facilitate matters Shillingford sent a present of four large fish to the Chancellor, and then prepared to defend his case. He fought the matter sturdily, and declined to budge an inch from his position. When a compromise was proposed the Mayor refused to give a definite answer, saying: "I dare not say yea, though I have power, for the matter toucheth a great commonalty as well as me, and so that I dare not say unto time that I have spoke with my fellowship at home." His whole reception by the Chancellor and Chief Justice shows that a good deal was thought of the Mayor of a large town like Exeter. Shillingford relied much on the efficacy of presents, and was much upset by the non-arrival of some pilchards, which he wished to present to the Chancellor on Candlemas Day. He wrote angrily that if they did not come soon "the cause that it was bought for is much like to be lost." The

* This suit forms the subject of *The Shillingford Letters* (Camden Society).

gift of the pilchards would have "sped the matter," and Shillingford cursed both the sender and the carrier: "Christ's curse have they both, and say ye amen *non sine merito*, and but ye dare say so, think so, think so." Altogether the suit was rather expensive with all the presents that were given, and Shillingford gave many broad hints to his fellows at Exeter to send him money. Eventually the matter was satisfactorily settled, rather in favour of the town than of the Church.

This is but one instance of the successful assertion of independent municipal jurisdiction. In every town the Mayor and council were supreme, and woe betide any who might bring suits against them! Two Irish burgesses of Bristol had the temerity to sue the Mayor and council of the town. The consequence was that they were immediately deprived of their freedom "till they bought it again with the blood of their purses and with weeping eyes, kneeling on their knees."* The town authorities had sometimes, however, some difficulty in keeping order. In 1450 a citizen of London, a merchant's servant, challenged an Italian for wearing a dagger in the street, as it was contrary to the city laws. As the Italian refused to give up the dagger, the Londoner broke it over his head. The Italian complained to the Mayor, and the citizen was sent to prison. But as the Mayor and Sheriffs were walking homewards through Cheap they were met by a large number of persons, who refused to let them pass until they had promised to set the defaulter free. The same afternoon many turbulent citizens assembled and repaired to the houses of certain Italians, especially those of Florentines and Venetians, "and there took and spoiled what they found, and did great hurt in sundry places, but most in four houses standing in Broad Street ward." This, however, was too much for the city authorities, and the rioters were arrested and sent to Newgate, some of them being eventually hanged.†

The latter half of the fifteenth century was certainly a time of disorders in the towns. Although the Wars of the Roses seemed to affect the life of the towns but little, the disturbances of the period, the local faction fights, the terrorism exercised by the great nobles, the whole atmosphere of alarm and uncertainty, did lead in the towns to certain political and social changes. We see everywhere a tightening of authority, a tendency towards a more decidedly oligarchic form of government. In days when a neighbouring lord would suddenly attack a town in order, perhaps, to vindicate some imaginary privilege, or when the retainers of some noble residing in a town would commence a violent quarrel either among themselves or with the townsmen, the result was bound to be a hatred of all responsible citizens for bloodshed and disorder. This hatred showed itself in the suppression of some of the old forms of municipal liberty for fear they might lead to disturbances. The unsettled atmosphere of the time must have been partly a cause of the riots we read of in the town records. Even if riots did not actually occur we can see from the town ordinances how probable their occurrence seemed to be to the authorities. Throughout this period there was a constant tendency on the part of the richer merchants and craftsmen to monopolize municipal office and oust the poorer sort from all share in the government of the city. The discontent of the commonalty was partly a cause and partly a consequence of this tendency.

Side by side with this political change there was taking place a social change. During the two previous centuries the society of an English town had been fairly homogeneous. Now we look in vain for equality of conditions or opportunity between the different classes. The growth of a community of capitalists among the wool merchants and the avowedly oligarchic character of the crafts tended to differentiate the classes of rich and poor in a marked degree. When ordinary tradesmen rose to be great plutocrats, when they wore the clothes of aldermen in spite of all sumptuary laws to the contrary, and became councillors and chamberlains, it was natural for them to contrast their position with that of the poorer craftsmen, and look down upon them accordingly. And it was also natural that the poorer craftsmen should resent this attitude on the part of their richer neighbours, and should time after time rise in helpless revolt against their op-

* *Ricart's Kalendar*, p. 41 (Camden Society).
† Stowe, *Annales*, fol. 401.

pressors. The crafts which had once protected all the workers in a mystery had completely lost their democratic character. Stringent rules regulated the numbers in each trade. The journeymen associations which one occasionally meets with at the beginning of the century had now been stamped out as independent bodies. We see a large number of skilled journeymen who can no longer hope to become masters. They belong to the craft, but are excluded from some of its privileges. Below them we find groups of unskilled serving men, who had not been allowed to serve out their period of apprenticeship, miserable and poverty-stricken. These have no part nor lot in the gild privileges. Below these, again, were numbers of casual labourers, whose irregular employment and scanty wage were scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. The rich burghers had done good work in emancipating the towns from local magnates and in developing a certain freedom of trade, but in doing so they had awakened forces which, during this period, seemed to threaten them with destruction. The very industrial progress which was taking place in the towns naturally brought into evidence those masses of the people which had hitherto been too ignorant and depressed to interfere in the affairs of the town. The richer burghers were separating themselves from the mass of the people by their increasing sympathy with the country gentry, while their great wealth made them instinctively oppressive and determined to crush all signs of resistance to themselves. And so we have in many towns of this period on the one hand the rich burghers, determined to keep their monopoly of privileges, on the other the poorer citizens, banded together in a sort of popular opposition, and openly showing their discontent by murmurings and riotings.

(*To be concluded.*)

The Wynne Brasses, Llanrwst.

By George Bailey.

II.

THE finely-engraved brass of which Fig. 1 is a copy bears every characteristic of an excellent likeness. The inscription reads: "Here resteth the body of Sr Owen Wynne of Gwedur, Baronet, who dyed the 13th of August, 1660, aged 68." This gentleman was a son of Sir John, whose eldest son Sir Richard, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Owen, who married Grace, daughter of Hugh Williams of Werg, and at his death his son Sir Richard succeeded him. There are two coats of arms on this plate. On the first: Quarterly, 1 and 4 vert, three eagles displayed in fess or; 2 and 3, three lions passant gardant in pale arg., armed az. On the other we see Wynne impaling Williams of Werg, viz.: Qu. a chevron ermine, between three men's heads in profile, couped at the neck ppr. The Wynne crest is below the shield. The dress of Sir Owen is that of the Protectorate, through the whole of which period he lived at Gwydur. The plate is 14 inches square. Next in order of date we find another brass of the same shape and size—*i.e.*, 14 inches square; but it is placed below a window on the opposite or south wall quite alone. It has a beautiful portrait of a young girl, with her hands joined in prayer, wearing a necklace and a black hood similar to that worn by Lady Mary. We hope to supply a copy of this brass in a future *Antiquary*. The inscription upon it reads: "Here lyeth the body of Katharine Lewis of Festiniogges, who dyed ye 12 March, 1669, aged 16 years and 8 months." Upon the brass are two shields. The first is parted per pale ermine, a cross saltier gu., impaling vert three eagles displayed in fess or, for Wynne.

The other shield has the same saltier alone. These arms were borne by Lewis, of Pengwerne, Festiniogg. This young lady was a daughter of one of the Wynne ladies who had married to a Lewis, but we are unable to say which. She probably died while on a visit to Gwydr Castle, and was interred in

the Wynne burial-place. Our next illustration (Fig. 2) is from a larger and more elaborately designed brass. It is a very fine specimen of brass engraving, and is kept carefully locked up in a glass-covered case. The size of the plate is $22\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The inscription upon it is: "Here lyeth the

FIG. 1.

eagles displayed in fess, or; 2, gu., three lions passant gardant in pale arg., armed az.; 3, three talbots' heads 1 and 2 issuant from ducal coronets; 4, sa., a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis arg. These were borne by Wynne of Bodvean and Blodwell, co. Carnarvon, and the Wynnes of Ashford, Middle-

Body of Dame Sarah Wynne, wife to the honored S^r Richard Wynne, of Gwyddur Baironet and one of the Daughters of S^r Thomas Middleton of Chirke Castle, Knight. She departed this life the 16th day of June 1671." The arms upon this plate on the first shield: Quarterly 1, Wynne, vert, three

sex: Arg., a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis sa. We cannot allocate the third quartering. The shield is supported at the back by a large eagle displayed, and below it upon a scroll is the motto, *Nec timet, nec timet.* The second shield has Wynne impaling Middleton of Chirke Castle: Arg.,

on a bend vert, three wolves' heads erased of the field. The name of the engraver is upon this plate, and it is: "Guil. Vaughan, Sculpsit." The dame is shown in the dress of Charles II.'s time, and the portrait has all the appearance of having been copied from

FIG. 2.

a painting. Here we see a vast change in the style of ladies' dress. All the quaint old-world look of the older costumes has given place to one more becoming and courtly, and is certainly an improvement on the often fantastic and grotesque, if more picturesque, styles which had reigned for centuries. We venture to think, too, that these brasses were an improvement on the conventional things which had so long been the fashion, showing as they do a decided advance in the style of monumental art, moving towards the more splendid and costly sculptured works to which these brasses have now given place. As these Wynne brasses possess great artistic value, exhibiting as they do a phase which lasted but for a short time, and of which they are perhaps the chief exponents, allowing for those at Oxford, of which Bishop Robinson's is perhaps the best, we think Lord Carrington

has acted wisely in so securing them that they are now safe from the damage that might happen to them through the misuse of careless and stupid visitors, who have done so much damage in so many other places.

We are glad to correct an error as to the dedication of the church, which the Rev. J. Morgan has pointed out. It was not to St. Mary, but to St. Crwst.

Old Frescoes in Preston Church, Brighton.

By Llewellyn E. Williams.

THE Parish Church of St. Peters at Preston (near Brighton) seems to have been built in the latter part of the reign of Henry III. It is a plain, small, yet interesting structure—interesting for the unity of its architectural features—having about it that serene and peaceful dignity which ever seems to grow around old ecclesiastic buildings. A chancel, nave, and tower comprise the entire church. The square tower has all the characteristic Sussex squatness, and is hardly visible above the surrounding trees. The windows are uniform throughout, being exceedingly narrow, and pointed with almost feminine delicacy. The chancel is divided from the main body of the church by a single pointed arch.

Until some years ago the spaces upon either side of this arch were occupied by the Commandments. In scraping the whitewash to restore the writing some traces of colour were seen beneath, and, the remaining whitewash and plaster having been removed, the following frescoes were brought to light: Upon the north side of the arch is depicted the murder of Thomas à Becket, with six figures above; on the south side is St. Michael weighing the souls of the just and the unjust, and above three more figures, in continuation of the row on the other side.

The scene of the murder of Thomas à Becket conforms very much to the accounts as given in the old chronicles. Those given by Edward Grim, Fitzstephen, and John of Salisbury are the most important, but as even these differ somewhat among themselves, the tragedy as related by Grim, "an Englishman by birth," is here given first place in the elucidation of the fresco. William Fitzstephen, the only other eye-witness (John of Salisbury ran away with the monks), holds almost as high a place as Grim for the value of his account. The painter of the Preston fresco evidently had both vividly in his mind, so wherever Grim makes an omission we shall take up the story from Fitzstephen.

On the right of the picture stands Edward Grim, whose hand, extended to shield the Archbishop, is severely wounded. He has a tonsure and a nimbus surrounding his head. In the original drawing it may have been a hood enlarged to a glory at a later repainting. It is curious that Grim should here be glorified, and Becket should not have the least trace of a nimbus. If the Archbishop were uncanonized at the time of the painting, Grim also would be left without this special mark of saintship. This seems to prove almost conclusively that this glory, as well as one of the swords, as we shall see later on, were added by another artist. Grim bends forward more in warning than defence, his drapery having somewhat of a Byzantine tone about it, the folds running nowhere in particular, and any way but where they should.

The altar of St. Benedict, of which Becket has ascended the fourth step, is specially emphasized by the introduction of the chalice. This is done in all old pictures of the subject, for no excuse can ever exonerate the knights who murdered Becket upon the holiest spot of a sanctuary, the portals of which would have been sufficient refuge for the vilest criminal.

From obliteration and repainting it is difficult to say what was the exact attitude of the Archbishop. "So the Martyr," says Grim, "unconquered to the last, discerned that the hour was imminent that was to end his miseries of mortality, and that the crown of immortality prepared for him, and promised by the Lord, was now close at hand. Accordingly, bending his neck as though in prayer, he joined together and raised his hands upward, and commended his

soul to God, to St. Denis, the Martyr of France, to St. Alfage, and to the Saints of the Church." The painter has not carried out this description to the letter; the hands are neither joined nor raised, but the spirit of the thing is pretty evident. The Archbishop has his face towards the spectator and his arms spread open in token of submission to his fate.

From above, the Christian symbol known as the *dextra Dei* is descending towards Becket. This hand symbol, commonly introduced at the crucifixion, is doubtless here inserted as a reminder of the Archbishop's last words: "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit." The introduction of this symbol alone places the fresco earlier than the fourteenth century, for at that time the Divine Presence was introduced in His entirety, and the date of the building of the church gives a comparatively short span of years possible for the execution of the work.

In examining the four knights we may get still nearer to the date of execution. Of these, the foremost, with the long shield, must be William de Tracy, for his sword is both wounding Grim and striking the Archbishop's crown. Concerning this first blow there is some difference of opinion. It is owing to the probable fact that the knights wore their vizors closed that the confusion of identity arose. Fitzstephen gives Tracy the honour, or dishonour, of striking the first blow, while Grim accredits it to Fitzurse. These statements, at first sight so contradictory, may be easily explained. The first blow, whether intended or not, was struck with the flat of the blade, and knocked off the Archbishop's cap. Grim is here the safest guide. Becket's "Reginald," addressed to Fitzurse, would be audible to him. Fitzstephen's omission of the word, shows that he was by no means as near the Archbishop as Grim. This being the case, the stroke of Fitzurse might seem to be merely a part of the rough handling to which the prelate was subjected, and, to him, the first real blow would be the one inflicted by Tracy.

But in speaking of representations of the scene we must be careful not to confuse, in the light of modern knowledge, the mediæval conception. There is evidently an accepted composition of the subject adhered to by all old painters, in which Tracy is in front of, and Fitzurse immediately behind the Archbishop. In a stained-glass window in the north aisle of Christ Church, Oxford, and also on a painted board hung near the tomb of Henry IV., Canterbury, the order of attack is similar to that in the Preston fresco. In the Canterbury picture the knights are carefully identified. Brito is decorated with boars' heads, and Fitzurse (behind the Archbishop) with bears'. Therefore, although Fitzurse may actually have struck the first blow, the accepted theory is that Tracy struck it. So we have the latter knight placed in front, inflicting the double wound, and Fitzurse immediately behind, stabbing Becket in the back.

The third knight, with uplifted sword, is undoubtedly Richard Brito. "When he (the Archbishop) was fallen," says Fitzstephen, "Richard Brito struck him with such force that even the sword was broken against his head and against the pavement of the church." Here he stands with his sword well above his head, about to deal a terrible stroke, the most spirited bit of drawing in the whole composition—

> "This last to rid thee of a world of brawls."

Let us look carefully for a moment at Brito's sword. It is thick and clumsy, more like a butcher's cleaver than a weapon of warfare. Yet the sheath is long and narrow. This is another sign that the fresco was restored some time before its obliteration. Here and on the nimbus round Grim's head are the only two places where there have obviously been two hands at work, and although it does not throw new light on anything, it is a curious fact worth noting.

The fourth knight, owing no doubt to a tradition which said that after the interview between Becket and the knights the Archbishop called to one, Hugo Morville, as Cæsar called to Brutus, is represented in a more pacific attitude. Grim says: "A fourth knight kept off those who pressed in. . . ." Grim only mentions Reginald by name, but he clearly defines the deeds of the others, and Fitzstephen particularizes all but Hugo. Thus, the figure in the left-hand corner with sword still undrawn and manner seeming to show

an unwillingness to participate in the murder can be no other than Hugo.

There can be little doubt that each knight is clearly distinguished. They are clad in chain armour, with surcoats reaching to below their knees. These details of dress will enable us to place the fresco in the early part of the reign of Edward I. The costume is always a very good criterion, and the painting shows the style of mail in use at that time, with the corresponding swords, shields, and helms. There is no plate armour. This shows that it could not have been painted later than the reign of Edward I., in whose time greaves and other variations were introduced. From internal evidence, therefore, it seems that this is one of the earliest extant pictures of Becket. The only contemporary portrait of him is the figure upon the archiepiscopal seal. The subject became very popular after his canonization, especially in the reign of Henry III., when Preston Church was built, at the time of the translation of the Archbishop's bones from the tomb to the shrine (1220).

About this time representations in all forms of this most famous of English saints abounded, but owing to the drastic measures taken by Henry VIII. for their suppression they are now extremely rare. This monarch, who was very devout between his domestic vicissitudes, issued a proclamation declaring that the death of Thomas à Becket "was untruly called martyrdom . . . wherefore he was in future to be called no more St. Thomas of Canterbury, but Bishop Becket, and all images and pictures of him through the whole realm be put down and avoided out of all Churches, Chappells, and other places." This edict caused the destruction of an immense number of pictures, but it was also the means of preserving those that were left safe beneath there whitewash from the iconoclastic mania of the Commonwealth.

Many paintings obliterated either from royal displeasure or religious zeal are now being re-discovered throughout the kingdom. Those relating to the murder of Thomas à Becket are mostly of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, so we have in the Preston fresco, not only an early authentic record of the deed, but a most interesting piece of thirteenth-century pictorial art, well worth comparison with the sculpture over the south door of Bayeux Cathedral and the Harleian MS. 5,102 in the British Museum. In the latter, all the knights are most clearly distinguished, Fitzurse by the bear upon his shield, Tracy striking at Grim, Brito by his broken sword, and Morville with unhelmed head appearing at the left corner.

Now, turning to the row of figures above, we notice that, on the north side of the arch, they go in pairs, and also that two of them are almost identical. These last two figures, from the cross and nail-prints, we may take to be Christ, manifesting Himself to two different people after His resurrection.

Beginning at the left, from the attitude of Christ, pointing to His side, the kneeling figure is most probably St. Thomas, at the moment when his doubting spirit is once more reassured. If he still doubted, the kneeling attitude would be omitted. For this reason, in the case of church decoration, the moment after the manifesting is generally chosen in preference to the one before. In fact, by a true artist the most *pleasing* moment on any subject is always chosen, even though it be the less *convincing*. This remark, perhaps, applies more to the representations of the later martyrs than to the Apostles, but it is worth noting even here.

The next pair is almost identical with the first, except that the hand of Christ, instead of pointing to His side, is put out in the motion of repulsion. This, doubtless, proves the kneeling figure to be Mary Magdalene, and the moment chosen that of the *noli me tangere*. This figure of Christ has some similarity with Giotto's treatment of the same subject, both at Assisi and Padua. I do not mean to say that the artist, who painted at Preston, had felt the first breath of naturalism as Giotto had done. But I do think it shows that, with all his wonderful genius, the Italian had not shaken himself quite clear of the old-established forms in his compositions, and that those forms, ordained at Nicea, had spread through Europe even to these isles.

The third pair in the row consists of a female saint trampling upon the minute figure of a man. Who this female saint is there can be no doubt, for she holds aloft in her hand the spiked wheel from which

she was so miraculously delivered. And from his being placed beneath the feet of St. Catherine, the little figure, who might otherwise have given some trouble to identify, can be no other that the Emperor Maximin, over whose invention of the spiked wheel she triumphed, and in whose reign she suffered martyrdom. A good example of this treatment of St. Catherine trampling upon her persecutor is to be found amongst the Gothic sculpture of the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster. She stands crowned, with a book and sword, and beneath her feet is the Emperor Maximin holding the wheel.

On the other side of the arch the first of the three figures is St. Margaret. She stands in a painted Gothic niche, trampling upon her dragon, who turns his head to seize her staff. The artist who painted these frescoes, although his technique is of the rudest, had a truly poetic and most delightful taste in his choice of saints. If he had searched the entire Papal kalendar from end to end it would have been hard to find a more perfect balance to St. Catherine than St. Margaret. Of the four great patronesses, the distinctive character of St. Catherine is dignity and intellect; that of St. Margaret meekness and innocence. The legend of St. Margaret's encounter with the dragon is singularly wild and fanciful, but as it is her especial attribute it is perhaps worth while quoting a description of the scene as given in an old Auchinleck MS.:

> Maiden Margarete tho
> Loked her beside
> And sees a loathly dragon
> Out of a hirn glide.
> His eyes were ful greisly,
> His mouth opened wide,
> And Margarete might nowhere flee
> There she must abide.
>
> Maiden Margarete
> Stood still as any stone
> And that loathly worm
> To her ward gan gone
> Took her in his foul mouth
> And swallowed her flesh and bone.
> Anon he brast—
> Damage hath she none.
> Maiden Margarete
> Upon the dragon stood.
> Blythe was her harte,
> And joyful was her mood.
>
> MRS. JAMESON.

This is the literal rendering of the subject, of which the picture by Margaretone in our National Gallery is a good instance. Also at Westminster Abbey is another small sculptured representation of St. Margaret trampling upon her dragon. The beast, with head thrown back, bites the bottom of her staff exactly as depicted in the Preston fresco.

We now come to the remaining two single figures in the fresco. The one to the left, from his crozier, is evidently a Bishop: the other, from his escallop, a pilgrim. Whether the Bishop is St. Wilfred, who, after his expulsion from York, came south, where he found the folk perishing in a famine which prevailed at that time, and taught them to catch fish with nets, from the dilapidated condition of this part of the fresco it is hard to say. Bede has left a record in which he relates that immediately the people believed Wilfred's teaching "the rain, so long withheld, revisited the thirsty land," and the famine was stayed. For this reason he is looked upon as the saviour of Sussex, both morally and physically. Again, there is yet another reason in favour of this being St. Wilfred. Athelwolf granted Wilfred land at Selsea upon which to build the cathedral, since removed to Chichester. Now Preston (priest's town, or Bishop's Preston, as it was called) forms part of the See of Chichester. Of course, this is merely guesswork, absolutely valueless archæologically; but for those who must have an explanation of everything, St. Wilfred is, perhaps, far less improbable than many other guesses which might be made.

We now come to the group on the south side of the arch, St. Michael weighing the souls. This symbol would carry us far into antiquity, although literally it is only a rendering of a metaphor into prose. Its ecclesiastical basis would be, "Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting" (Dan. v. 27), but it would be quite incorrect to suppose that the idea of soul-weighing was merely derived from this text. The history of this symbol is one that takes us very far back indeed in the history of the human race. It shows us that, however separated by time or the passing away of one religious creed and the acceptance of another, certain fundamental thoughts and

symbols survive through all, only being somewhat modified and clothed in other colours.

The earliest representations of soul-weighing which are most accessible to all are those fragments of papyri in the Egyptian room of the British Museum which form part of the Ritual of the Dead. Here Osiris, Thoth, Horus, and Anubis are taking part in the judgment of a deceased person, who kneels and prays for mercy. In the countries farther eastward we find Mithra weighing the actions of men upon the bridge which separates earth from heaven. In the religion of Buddha, Yama, the king of justice, has the souls of the good and bad weighed before him. In the Koran also this office is performed by St. Gabriel. Much as the different religions must have influenced mediæval artists, the actual source of their inspiration was from Greece. The office of "weigher of souls," given in Christian art to St. Michael, was that of Hermes and Mercury in the arts of Greece and Rome. However inconceivable it may be at first that the messenger of Jove should become the warrior of Jehovah—knowing how much the early Christians feared and hated the old gods—the fact remains that upon many gems and rings the figure of Mercury, recognisable by his caduceus and winged sandals, has the name of Michael engraved beneath.

In Etruscan art the scene in Book XXII. of the *Iliad*, where the gods deliberate upon the fate of Achilles and Hector, is usually depicted as Mercury holding the balance, which contains little figures of the warriors; the beam is steady and equal, showing that their fate is yet undecided. On one side stands Jupiter with his thunderbolts, and on the other either Athene or Thetis. From pictures such as these to those of early Christian art is a very small step indeed, and, when we remember that the entire *dramatis personæ* of Hellenic art was pressed into the service of Christian art, Michael falls into a natural sequence of Mercury. In the Preston fresco the symbol is represented in the severest simplicity. In each scale there sits a little naked figure, one with hands joined in thankfulness, the other a grotesque creation of the painter's brain. The scale bearing the "beato," or elected one, is assisted by a figure fully draped, probably representing the Virgin, or, as some think, the guardian saint of the person who caused the fresco to be painted, the donor himself presumably being the "beato." But Giotto was the first artist to introduce donors into his compositions (*vide* "Christ Enthroned," St. Peter's, Rome), and I do not think the practice is likely to have spread to England in so short a time.

The figure on the other side of the scale is more likely to be the guardian angel—in a general sense — for with one hand he is supporting the beam, and with the other dragging the devil up by the hair, so that he may not weigh against the spirit of his ward.

This must, it seems, be the thought of the artist, and not the more common one, that it is the receiver of the damned who stands opposite to St. Michael, for here both are haloed, both have wings, and he who drags up the devil has a face which might be considered beautiful even by our modern highly critical standard. The face is peculiarly fascinating: it is so sad, so pathetic, waiting in suspense for the sentence of the archangel. The drapery is strictly classic, cut off square at the bottom, from whence emerge some very rudimentary feet. But extremities were the bugbear of all artists, until Botticelli came to revel in the rhythm of dancing feet and intertwining hands.

With this group of St. Michael we complete the fresco upon the east wall of the nave. Some traces of colour were found in other parts of the church, and the lines brought out by some process for a short time to enable an artist to trace them over in charcoal. Subsequently they were filled in with the prevailing red and yellow ochre.

There seems none of the original painting left, so we will merely look at the composition. It is divided into three compartments: Above, a Last Supper, the upper part of the bodies and heads destroyed. Judas, kneeling on the near side of the table, is being fed out of a basin. Again this reminds us of the same subject as treated by Giotto and other early painters. In the middle compartment is a Nativity. In front, St. Elizabeth and the Virgin, the former distinguished by a stick. Behind, probably Zacharias and

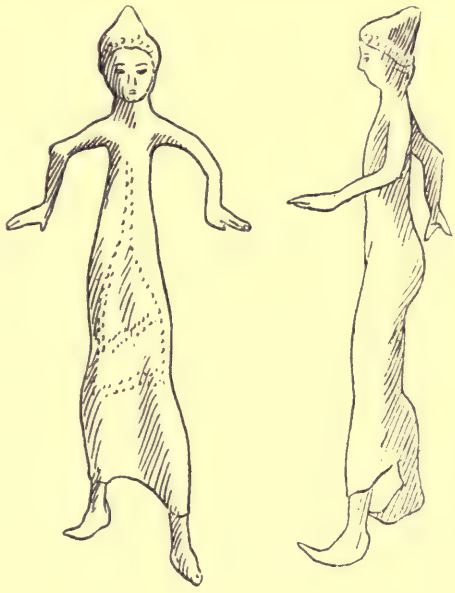
Joseph. In the centre, the Child wound in swaddling-clothes lies in a cradle, and the background is filled up by an ox and an ass, with the star between. In the bottom compartment are the three kings. This fresco upon the north wall completes the discovered portion of the paintings in Preston Church.

Fresco and tempera painting was very much in favour in Sussex from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries, and now, wherever restorations are carried out, it is not uncommon to find some traces of painting on the walls, although in most cases so destroyed as to make it impossible to decipher its true meaning. But why should fresco painting not arise once more to perpetuate the art of England? And what better places than the interiors of our country churches? Our municipal buildings may change with our constitution, but our churches — whatever vicissitudes Christendom may undergo—will remain the same. Mr. Ruskin's statement that "a room without pictures is like a house without windows" is one of the truest of the many true sayings of that great art teacher. If we fill our country churches with the best we can—painted as much for love as money — we shall give to ourselves a pleasure, and leave a worthy legacy of our art to those who follow after.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A LONDON FIND.

MR. WARWICK H. DRAPER, of Lincoln's Inn, sends us the following note, with illustration: "The accompanying rough sketch shows a singular relic of antiquity discovered early in the present year (1904) at a depth of 16 feet in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, at the north corner of the west front of Stone Buildings, and south of the boundary wall abutting on the buildings of Holborn. The figure appears to be of bronze, and is almost 6 inches in height; the lively pose suggests a dancer, and the 'Phrygian' cap, pointed shoes, and patterned raiment an Asiatic origin. The workmanship is, however, of the type found in Etruscan tombs, and the explanation of its character probably lies in the well-established connection, dating as early as the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., between the Eastern Greek world and Etruria, which claimed an origin in Lydia. The object, then, in all probability dated back



five-and-twenty centuries, but the puzzle is, how did it reach the spot where it has just come to light? Possibly in a later age some Roman connoisseur, the owner of a villa where the First Avenue Hotel now is, here lost it, or a traveller here mislaid it on his way westward from the markets of Londinium. It was buried too deep to have been lost recently by a John Milton or a Sir John Soane, such as had houses in the vicinity. But who shall say?"

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

THE city of Heidelberg (says the *Athenæum* of October 1) is about to erect a monument to the memory of Peter Henlein, for whom the invention of watches is claimed. Henlein was born in Nuremberg in 1485, and died there in 1540. The monument will cost over £1,000, of which sum the greater portion will be subscribed by the Municipality, and the remainder by the German Society of Watchmakers. Tradition states that the watch was first invented at Nuremberg in 1477, and, if that is so, Henlein could scarcely have been the actual inventor. But, as is the case with many other inventions, Henlein may have perfected an earlier idea. Watches do not appear to have found their way into England until 1577.

Modern ceramic art has narrowly escaped a great calamity. The famous art pottery works of Sèvres were on Monday, October 10, discovered to be in flames, and it was fully two hours before the outbreak could be overcome. No lives were lost, but the damage done among the fine porcelain of the establishment was very considerable. As the fire originated in the packing department, it was the finished products that suffered most severely.

The British Museum (says the *Times*) has made a most important addition to its treasury of autograph manuscripts by the purchase of the original manuscript of Keats's "Hyperion." The history of the manuscript is remarkable. Being written on one side of the paper only, it was most probably originally intended by Keats as a fair copy for the press. The workings of the poet's mind, however, during transcription, resulted in such a number of erasures and interlineations as to unfit it for the printer. It was therefore entrusted to Keats's faithful friend, Richard Woodhouse, to make a fair copy. The original manuscript must have been returned to Keats, and presented by him to Leigh Hunt, whose son, Thornton Hunt, gave it to Miss Bird, the sister of Dr. George Bird, Leigh Hunt's regular physician. From Miss Bird's possession it has now passed, thanks to Dr. Richard Garnett, into the keeping of the Museum.

A cemetery of the Lombards has been discovered near Ascoli, on the Tronto, at a pass of the Appenines. In 578 the Duke of the Lombards conquered the Ascoli, and the remains are thought to be those of a garrison planted in the pass. The warriors lay with their faces to the east, and had crosses of gold plates sewn to their coats. They were armed with long iron sword, spear, round shield, bows and arrows, and daggers. Horsemen had shears for clipping the manes of the horses, and bronze drinking-troughs. The men seem to have worn combs of bone or horn on their heads, and the women had gold hairpins, ear and finger rings, necklaces, crosses, bracelets of silver, and gold plates as ornaments. Glass and pottery were also found with the remains.

Mr. W. B. Redfern has found in the old office of the Cambridge Inspector of Weights and Measures an old bushel measure of solid bronze, ½ inch thick, and standing upon three feet, the total height being 10½ inches. It has two ornamental handles. On a ribbon running around the vessel, about half-way up, is inscribed the following: "Elizabeth"—then a Tudor rose—"dei gratia Angliæ"—then a portcullis, crowned—"Franciæ"—then a crowned fleur-de-lys—"Hiberniæ regina"—and then a crowned "E.R." The letters E.R. are joined together by a love-knot. At the end comes the date 1601. Between the ribbon and the lip of the vessel are the letters "E.R." crowned, thrice repeated, a crowned portcullis, once, and a crowned Tudor rose. Along the top edge of the vessel are several inspector's stamps, showing that its accuracy as a measure has been tested on several occasions. The latest stamp bears the crowned initials "G.R. IIII."

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received No. 1, dated July, 1904, of the *County Louth Archæological Journal* (Dundalk; price 2s. 6d.). The Louth Archæological Society was established only a few months ago, and has issued this first part of its journal with a promptitude and in a manner which reflect the greatest credit upon it. The *Journal* is handsomely produced, small quarto in size, of 76 pages, well printed, and embellished—as publishers used to say—with five capital plates. The contents are very numerous. We note "Early Legends of Louth," the first part of "Monasteries of Louth," "Earliest Printing in Co. Louth," and "Souterrains of Louth." The cover design is adopted from the cover of a very old Irish copy of the Gospels at present in the Royal Irish Academy Museum. The reproduction is an excellent piece of work.

The new part of the *Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society* (vol. ix., part iii.) contains six papers, all interesting in their several ways. The Rev. J. W. Kenworthy sends "Notes on the Discovery of Ancient Vessels on a Roman Site at Braintree." The vessels were found in August, 1903, and were at once assumed to be burial urns, but Mr. Kenworthy gives some reasons, which are supported by an excellent plate, for thinking that they were for domestic use. Mr. Chancellor describes Great Chesterford Church, with a quaint sketch of the building before its restoration; Mr. I. C. Gould discusses the purpose of the "Repell Ditches, Saffron Walden"; and Mr. C. Lynam shows how the careful removal of the plaster from the "Chancel Arch of White Notley Church" has revealed a most interesting example of very early work. The illustrations to this paper are very useful. The other articles are "The Family and Arms of Gilbert of Colchester," by Mr. Silvanus Thompson; and "A Note on the Hundred of Ongar," by Mr. W. C. Waller. With the *Transactions* is issued

Part V. of the "Feet of Fines for Essex," edited by Mr. R. E. G. Kirk.

The Friends' Historical Society has issued as No. 1 of its "Journal Supplement" *The First Publishers of Truth*, a thick booklet of 96 pages, sold to non-members at 3s. net. It contains a transcript of many historical documents prepared by the various Meetings of Friends relating to the early history of the followers of George Fox. They form to a large extent a melancholy record of persecution and violence. The Friends' Historical Society is doing excellent service to both ecclesiastical and social history in publishing these contemporary documents, which give such vivid pictures of the early days of Quakerism.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Hull on October 3 and 4. In the afternoon of the first day a visit was paid to the East Park in order to see the great heaps of carved and moulded stones that have been recovered during the excavations on the site of the new General Post Office in Lowgate, and which undoubtedly formed part of the De-la-Pole, or King's Manor House, the last vestige of which above ground disappeared over a century ago. At the request of the Society, Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., the Keeper of the Hull City Records, kindly read a paper on the history of the building before a large gathering. Dealing with the origin and early history of the family of De-la-Pole, he said that at the close of the thirteenth century they settled at Ravenser Odd, one of the lost towns of the Humber, and a few years later the family removed to Hull, where they speedily became the principal inhabitants, and in less than half a century had acquired the ownership of not much less than half the town. William De-la-Pole, the first Mayor of Hull, described by the chronicler of Meaux Abbey as "second to none amongst English merchants," was the builder of the oldest part of the De-la-Pole mansion. He died in 1366, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Michael, who greatly enlarged the house. The De-la-Poles retained possession of their Hull estates until the year 1502, when they were seized into the hands of the King in consequence of the attainder of Edmund, Duke of Suffolk. The manor-house and the rest of the De-la-Pole estates were afterwards granted to Sir William Sidney, but were repurchased in 1538 by the King, who shortly afterwards caused the manor-house to be repaired and its precincts to be enlarged, and from that time it became known as the King's Manor House at Hull. It was afterwards granted to the family of Sir Henry Gate, from whom it passed to the Hildyards of Winestead. On the delinquency of Henry Hildyard in 1649 the manor-house was sold by Parliament to the Corporation, and about this period it was used as a magazine. At the Restoration of Charles II. it was restored to Henry Hildyard, but after his death his daughters, who were his co-heiresses, sold it in small portions as building sites. The house was then gradually taken down, though the tower which covered the great gateway remained until 1775. During recent excavations many portions of the foundations of the house have been discovered, and large quantities of carved and sculptured stones presenting architectural details of the periods of Sir William and Sir Michael De-la-Pole and Henry VIII. have been found. These are deposited in the park, and were examined by the Society.—In the evening the members dined together, and Sir Clements Markham spoke on the way in which geographers and antiquaries may help each other. Mr. F. Haverfield also addressed the gathering.—On the second day the members visited several churches of interest in South Holderness. At Hedon Church Mr. Boyle gave some information respecting its history and that of the borough also. He remarked that the accounts of the churchwardens of all the churches in Hedon had been preserved from the time of Edward III. As a matter of fact, there was no such series of churchwardens' accounts in any other town in England. They were very fragmentary, it was true; dozens were tattered, and very few complete, but the series was there.

The excursion season of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was brought to a close on September 20 by a visit to the villages of East Tytherley, Broughton, and King's Somborne. At the first-named place Mr. Shore read a few notes on Tytherley, and promised that the club should visit the village next year and deal with the whole of the district. He related a "Bluebeard" legend of East Tytherley Hall, a building which stood closely adjacent to the church, and of which only some of the foundations—evidently those of a still more ancient building—now remain, though the old bricks, timbering, and ornamental stonework are stacked on the site. At Broughton the visitors were received by the Rev. A. Woodin, rector, who conducted them round and through the church. In what was formerly a meadow, but which has been appropriated for the enlargement of the churchyard, is a well-preserved columbarium, or pigeon-house, which was allowed to remain there by the Bishop when the field was consecrated for ecclesiastical purposes. Pigeon-keeping, Mr. Shore said, was an ancient privilege, and he believed this columbarium was the only one remaining in the county attached to the rectory, though they had seen others belonging to the manor-houses. A few notes on Broughton were read by Mr. Shore, and some Roman coins found in the neighbourhood were shown by Mr. Morgan Edwards. The church is mainly Transition Norman, partly Early English, and the nave columns and other parts show traces of damage by fire. At King's Somborne the party was met by the vicar, the Rev. J. H. D. Creighton. The church is a very interesting structure of the Transition Norman and Decorated periods. A stone coffin in a recess bears a name with the date 1186. There are two early brasses at the east end of the nave, probably of fifteenth-century date, and an octagonal font of thirteenth-century work. Mr. Shore read a paper illustrating the ancient life of the people in the village and its neighbourhood.

The ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their last excursion for the season on September 24 in the neighbourhood of Rochford. Brakes conveyed the members and their friends from Rochford Station to the church and hall, both of which were described by Mr. F. Chancellor, who also gave descriptions of the other churches visited. From Rochford the party proceeded to Great Stambridge, where, after inspecting the church, luncheon was partaken of at the rectory by the kind permission of the rector, the Rev. F. R. Burnside. Between Great Stambridge and Canewdon a halt for a few minutes was made to visit the moated site of Scott's Hall. At Canewdon the church was visited, and the party afterwards proceeded eastwards from the church under the guidance of the president, Mr. Henry Laver, to view the traces of a fosse surrounding what may very probably have been the situation of Canute's camp. At Ashingdon, the next stopping-place, after Mr. Chancellor had read his description of the church, Mr. I. Chalkley Gould gave in a very interesting way a description from the old chronicler of Canute's victory over Edmund, and of the dedication of the first church. Hawkwell was the last point of the excursion.

Some curiosities of excavation were pointed out at a meeting of the MANCHESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY on October 4, when Professor Boyd Dawkins read a note on "The Effect of the Relaxation of Pressure in Causing Folds in Valleys." He said that in constructing reservoirs the engineers were sometimes troubled by finding contorted layers of shale at the bottom, although at higher levels there was no interruption of regularity. The explanation probably was that, owing to the removal of an enormous superincumbent mass by denudation, the strata had been forced up, as in deep coal-mines, where "creeps" are a well-known phenomenon. Sir William Bailey remarked that in the section of the ship canal between Ellesmere Port and Runcorn the piling up of the excavated material on the bank caused a bulging of the bed of the canal, and raised a mound on the remote side of the Bridgewater Canal. The difficulty, which proved very serious and costly, was not overcome until wood piles were driven into the soft strata underneath the canal, and the embankment disposed in two heaps instead of one.

On September 30 the members of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES visited St. Helen's, Auckland, and Escomb, and inspected the churches at these places. At St. Helen's an interesting historical and descriptive account of the edifice was read by Mr. Kemp, who explained that the earliest portions of the structure were of late Transitional date, and might be ascribed to the last quarter of the twelfth century. These portions were the two eastern bays of the nave arcades and the chancel arch. Considerable changes were made in the church during the fifteenth century. Many of the original windows were removed, and replaced by square-headed ones, and a porch and parvise were erected. The original high-pitched roofs were taken down, the clerestory was added, and the existing roofs were erected. The clerestory carried a battlemented parapet, and was lighted by three sixteenth-century windows. The south doorway was ancient, and the door itself original. The porch had over it a parvise now approached by a modern stairway within the porch itself, but originally reached from the south aisle by steps corbelled out from the wall. Portions of the steps were still in position within the church. The church contains a memorial brass, dating probably from about the middle of the fifteenth century, and the bell-cot contains two bells, one of which is mediæval, and bears the inscription: "Sancta Helena Ora Pro Nobis." The present restoration of the chancel took place six or seven years ago. A visit was afterwards paid to the still more interesting church—from an antiquarian point of view—of Escomb, where the vicar (Rev. J. V. Kemp) again kindly acted as guide. This is an early pre-Conquest church, and there appear to be no ancient records about it whatever to assist the antiquary. It was used as a parish church up to 1863, and up to that time no one seems to have known that it was a Saxon church. Forty years ago it was becoming too small, and a larger church was built. For seventeen years afterwards the old edifice was allowed to go to ruin; it became the abode of pigeons, and the ancient font was overthrown and its lead lining stolen. It was only about a quarter of a century ago that someone realized it was an old church. When it was subsequently restored traces of an old fresco were found on the walls. The structure was re-opened by the late Bishop Lightfoot in 1880.

On September 22, under the leadership of Rev. T. Auden, a large party of members of the CARADOC AND SEVERN VALLEY FIELD CLUB enjoyed a ramble round Shrewsbury, the special object of the excursion being to explore some of the lesser-known antiquarian features of the town. Proceeding to Pride Hill, two portions of the town wall were inspected, situated below and in the rear of Mr. Mitchell's shop and Pride Hill Chambers. Here were seen the lower part of a projecting square tower and a sally-port, with a long flight of stone steps leading thereto. In a passage at the bottom of Pride Hill stands an arched doorway and flight of steps which tradition says was an old mint. The building is all that remains of a family mansion called Bennett's Hall, which is mentioned in a deed of the fourteenth century. Charles I. established a mint in Shrewsbury in October, 1642, bringing it from Aberystwyth, but removing it three months later to Oxford. It was probably placed in Bennett's Hall. The scanty remains of Cole's Hall in Hill's Lane were next visited. Little is known of it except that it was the seat of the Colles (or Coles), of whom one was M.P. for the borough in 1337. In the brick wall of an adjoining house is a stone carving in high relief of the borough arms—the three loggerheads. Close by stands Rowley's Mansion, one of the finest old houses in Shrewsbury, though now terribly dilapidated. The chimneys and clustered gables are particularly fine as viewed from the rear. It was traditionally the first *brick* mansion erected here, and the date on the water-pipes is 1618. It was built by William Rowley, described as a draper and also as a brewer, but a friend of Richard Baxter.

His son, Roger Rowley, is said to have been the first to keep a coach here. The mansion passed to John Hill, who married Roger's daughter, and added to the building. The street is called Hill's Lane after him. He was one of the justices in Farquhar's "Recruiting Officer," and was Mayor in 1689. Later, the house was the residence of Dr. W. Adams, vicar of St. Chad's, and a friend of Johnson. The rear part of the house may have originally been the brewery. The next place visited was the "Grey Friars"—*i.e.*, the house of the Franciscans, who came into England in 1224. The Shrewsbury site was given by the King, and here a church was erected by Richard Pinch, a burgess, and domestic buildings by another burgess named Lawrence. He, however, had a brother among the friars, who considered stone buildings too fine for a brotherhood vowed to poverty, so at his urgent request mud walls were substituted for stone. The buildings, which still remain—forming part of the modern houses—were probably due to Dr. Duffield, warden in the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign. The party next went to the Abbey, but very little remains of the domestic buildings of the great Benedictine monastery, only some portions of stone wall by the railway-bridge. These possibly formed part of the guest-house and of the mill. The last place visited was the beautiful Elizabethan house known as "Whitehall." It was built between 1578 and 1582 by Richard Prince, and was first called Prince's Place after him. He was born near the Abbey Church, and had a grant from Edward VI. of two chambers over the north door of the parish church. He was a lawyer, and possessed much of the Abbey lands in Abbey Foregate. Indeed, the Whitehall, which was clearly built of stones from the monastic buildings, is said to have received its present title from having been whitewashed to conceal that fact. In the garden is a large old walnut-tree and a columbarium, still tenanted.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

THE DUKERY RECORDS, BEING NOTES AND MEMORANDA ILLUSTRATIVE OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ANCIENT HISTORY. By Robert White, of Worksop. Privately printed for subscribers, 1904. 4to., pp. x, 452.

The name of Robert White, of Worksop, has been well known to antiquaries and book-buyers for very many years, and Mr. White has now put the crown on his life's work by producing, in his eighty-fifth year, this remarkable volume. It is really impossible to review critically the handsome book before us. Its contents are too multifarious. But diversified as the contents are, there is hardly a page without its value. For many years Mr. White has been collecting and noting, and he here gives us his accumulations, with the addition of a few contributions from others which have a special value and interest of their own. Thus Mr. W. H. Stevenson has a useful note on the "Early Boundaries of Sherwood Forest," while the "Studies of the Nottinghamshire Domesday," with which the volume opens, are by the late Rev. John Stacye. The latter writer also claims to have identified the "Site of the Blyth Tournament Field," a task which has foiled other antiquaries. Mr. Stacye places it in a certain meadow known in 1636 as "Terminings, *alias* Styrrup Meadow." The name has long been out of use, but the meadow can be identified exactly, and, says the writer, "The word *Terminings* has surely very much the appearance of being a popular casting of turney or tournament; ing, a meadow." Mr. Stacye works out a very ingenious argument, which we commend to the consideration of the members of the Thoroton Society.

But the greatest value of the volume is to be found in the mass of documentary matter here brought together—surveys, grants, charters, chartularies, etc. The inclusion of a reprint of part of Thoroton's *History of Nottinghamshire*, 1677, seems to us a proceeding of doubtful wisdom. But with this exception, there is hardly an item which does not well deserve its place, from the useful little note on the difference between the purchasing power of money in the Middle Ages and at the present day, which immediately follows the preface, to the account of Sir John Holles's challenge to Gervase Markham, which concludes the book.

Newstead Abbey (pp. 235-240), by the way, should be Newstead Priory. There is an excellent index, and a sufficiency of illustration. The whole volume abounds in matter of interest to antiquaries in general, while to local antiquaries and historians it will be simply indispensable. We heartily congratulate and thank the octogenarian compiler.

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CHARTERS OF THE BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER. Printed by order of the Borough Council, 1903. Colchester: *R. W. Cullingford.* Demy 4to., pp. ix, 219, xi. Price £3 3s.

It is pleasant to be able to add the ancient borough of Colchester to those towns, such as Nottingham, Leicester, and Northampton, which are doing yeoman service to the literary annals of their country by printing their charters. Colchester, as might naturally be expected, possesses a fine series of charters and letters patent, dating from 1 Richard I. to 58 George III. They were ordered to be printed by the Borough Council in 1903, and have now been produced in a creditable shape by a local firm. Out of the whole series of twenty-six, sixteen are still in the possession of the Corporation, whilst the remaining ten have been reproduced from duplicates at the Public Record Office. The whole series are clearly printed on quarto pages in English. The antiquary would have preferred to see the original Latin on one page and the translation on the other, for quaint and somewhat doubtful words occur from time to time in the earlier examples of most borough charters. However, in this case we are content to know that the translations are scholarly and accurate, for they have been made or revised by that competent palæographist, Mr. Jeayes, of the MS. Department of the British Museum. An interesting brief introduction is given by Mr. W.

Gurney Benham. The earliest charter takes us back to the year 1189, and proves that "even before that date Colchester was a self-contained borough, with its own courts, with power to appoint its own rulers and justices, with immunity from outside exactions, levies, penalties, and obligations, with freedom from the restriction of the forest laws which affected other parts of the county and the country, with the cherished liberty of hunting the fox, the hare, and the polecat, and with the immemorial right of the river and the fishery in the Colne and its creeks, from bank to bank, from North Bridge in the middle of the borough to West Ness at the river's mouth, about three miles below Brightlingsea." Mr. Benham also does well, in this utilitarian age, to point out that these ancient parchments are still necessary as title-deeds of the old possessions and privileges of Colchester, and have recently been produced with success in litigation pertaining to the corporate rights of the borough in its fishery and other properties. The only illustration in the volume is one of peculiar interest. It is a reproduction of the illuminated initial letter of the charter granted to Colchester in the year 1413, with portraits of St. Helen and her son Constantine the Great. The inscription on a ribbon round the seated figure of St. Helen makes the legendary statement that: "Sancta Elena nata fuit in Colcestria. Mater Constantini fuit, et Sanctam Crucem invenit Elena." Below the letter is the earliest known representation of the cross and three crowns that form the borough arms. A brief concise glossary will prove of service to those who are unacquainted with such terms as assarts, banlieu, deodands, piccage, regraters, and the like. The index has been tested, and proved to be thorough and accurate. It is a desirable volume for antiquaries and those interested in borough history to possess, although they may have no immediate connection with Colchester or the county of Essex.

* * *

THE OLD SERVICE BOOKS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. By Christopher Wordsworth, M.A., and Henry Littlehales. With thirty-eight plates. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xvi, 319. Price 7s. 6d. net.

As we anticipated, Messrs. Wordsworth and Littlehales show themselves thoroughly conversant with their subject-matter. Their work is all but exhaustive as a description of the mediæval liturgical MSS. and printed books that have survived neglect and purposeful destruction. And England, notwithstanding the catastrophe of the sixteenth century, is scarcely poorer in liturgical material than Continental countries. Why there is little of it anywhere extant is with us due to total disuse and to Royal commands to destroy—only too faithfully carried out; by other nations, on the contrary, the Church books were simply worn out, and, if not discarded, were altered with every liturgical innovation until as monuments of the past they had hardly any value.

But we consider that the compilers of "Old English Service Books" have needlessly handicapped themselves by ignoring the data very easily to be gathered from the analogous products of foreign scribes. Comparative liturgiology has claims as indefeasible to be appealed to as comparative history or comparative physiology. The liturgy has been developed by centuries of use. To discover the parting of the ways is to find the light required for its understanding.

The work before us is professedly a compilation. It tells us what monuments have survived in England, and sufficiently summarizes their contents. Of its very nature the work of Messrs. Wordsworth and Littlehales cannot but be the displaying of a series of torn fragments. How well, or otherwise, the mediæval clergy were provided with service books, especially before portos or breviaries were introduced, they cannot enlighten us. How, indeed, could poor priests provide themselves with anything like the quantity of manuscript necessary in order that they might be able to go through the *cursus* with anything like the variety prescribed in the full cathedral rite? Possibly the lower clergy, living alone, were content to recite by heart what they knew of their Psalter and some "Missa Quotidiana," such as the "Missa Romensis" in the Gothic missal, adding vericles and prayers, more or less always the same.

But how do the authors prove that the early English rite approved by St. Theodore, and (they say) possibly by St. Augustine, was a mixture of Roman and Celtic (p. 171)? And why do they allow to the Bangor Antiphoner only a semi-liturgical character (*ibid.*)?

They remark almost with surprise (p. 124) that in the Collect Book the chapter always precedes the collect. This could not be otherwise. The Book was the manuscript containing the portions of the Hours to be chanted by the officiating cleric, and was placed on a lectern before him, or held up by his minister. The chapter (a text substituted for the real lections, such as may yet be seen in the books of the Mozarabic rite) was, as it were, the *raison d'être* of the collect, for the latter was in origin the Benediction which followed a reading. Again, it may seem hypercritical, but we think, as an edition of the Stowe Missal to be referred to, Mr. Warren's account of its contents must now give place to the careful and annotated edition printed in Dublin.

The choice of plates and the manner of reproducing them are beyond praise. By the way, the long roll from which the assistant is reading before a Bishop engaged in church consecrating (p. 224) seems more likely to be the scroll recording the foundation and endowment of the sacred building, and denouncing violators of its immunities, than a service book properly so-called. The volume, we should add, is the third issue in that so far excellent series, "The Antiquary's Books."

* * *

PLACE-NAME SYNONYMS CLASSIFIED. By Austin Farmar. London: *David Nutt*, 1904. 8vo., pp. viii, 231. Price 4s. net.

In this work Mr. Farmar has brought together several thousand place-names, chiefly Teutonic and Celtic, but often belonging to other languages, Asiatic as well as European. These he has arranged in lists of synonyms, classified according as they denote situation, colour, scenery, and so on. This juxtaposition of names from various languages, expressing the same ideas, is very interesting, although it may be questioned whether the labour of compilation is repaid by any adequate practical result. The work is based on Miss Blackie's *Etymological Geography*, and it may

be that all the slips and inaccuracies in Mr. Farmar's book ought not to be laid at his door. It is well, however, to point some of these out: The first particle of *Srahatloe* is once correctly interpreted as "valley," and thrice erroneously as "island"; and *Balachulish* is twice called "the dwelling on the *street*," instead of "on the *strait*" (the explanation rightly given in another place). Similarly, the Magyar *pusta* [read *puszta*] is only once translated "waste," being "water" on two other occasions. With the exception of *Srahatloe*, these instances are obviously due to misprints; but they show a want of care in revision.

Another Magyar name, *Nemet-Uj-Var*, is explained to mean "grove fort," instead of "German Uj-Var," as a distinction from other Hungarian "Newcastles"; in the same way as we have German and Slovak Prona distinguished as *Nemet Prona* and *Tot Prona*.

Again, the Gaelic *Kingarth* is rendered "rough cape," the particle *garth* being confused with *garbh* ("rough"), instead of being identified with *gort* or *gart*, which is cognate with English *garth*, *garden*, and *yard*, and with French *jardin* and Latin *hortus*. Examples such as these—and they could be multiplied—will serve to show that the value of the book is to some extent lessened by a lack of precision on the part of its author.

* * *

CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON AT THE GUILDHALL. Letter-Book F, *circa* A.D. 1337-1352. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed by order of the Corporation. London, 1904. 8vo., pp. xxxvi, 384.

Dr. Sharpe's undertaking makes steady progress. The period covered by the new volume was marked by almost constant warfare between England and France, and King Edward III.'s demands upon the City for ships and men were frequent. The citizens were grudging in the help they gave. The King asked for 500 men in 1337, and, after much delay, the civic authorities furnished 200 archers, whose names are set out in the record (pp. 11-14). Each company of twenty men was commanded by a "vintainer," and five companies were in the charge of a "centainer." The transaction was typical of the state of feeling between the Court and the City. In 1340 the King demanded a loan of £20,000; the citizens offered first 5,000 marks, and then £5,000, and that only provided the King gave security for repayment at a certain date. After Crecy, however, the City raised 3,000 marks, and gave the King one-third as a free gift, offering the remaining 2,000 marks on loan. As Dr. Sharpe says in his most useful Introduction, which sets forth, as it were, the true inwardness of the matter contained in the records which follow, the King's necessities were the City's opportunity; and the City Fathers were importunate in season and out of season in the demand—the successful demand—for charter renewals and extensions, finding in the King's necessities excellent leverage.

Besides the record of this perpetual struggle and friction between City and King, and references on every page almost to the war beyond sea, this volume contains details as to the measures taken for the protection of the City itself, and incidentally illustrates the ravages of the Plague, the relations between London and the country towns, and, like former volumes, a hundred and one details of the trade and social and municipal life of the English capital. We once more express our thanks to both Dr. Sharpe and the Corporation.

* * *

DEVILS. By J. Charles Wall. With fifty illustrations. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1904. 8vo., pp. x, 152. Price 4s. 6d. net.

"The mosaic here displayed makes but a very imperfect picture of a widely-distributed subject," says Mr. Wall very truly. He does, indeed, touch but the fringes of a vast field. For instance, in the short chapter entitled "Names of Devils" there are names gathered from many countries, and a collection of synonyms for the evil one from the Bible; but Mr. Wall might well have added the names used in English colloquial and dialectal talk. They vary curiously in different parts of the country. In Sussex, for instance, he is usually spoken of simply as "He." There is, indeed, a whole world of rural lore—traces of the devil in names of places, examples of his handiwork, his tools, and his amusements—on which Mr. Wall draws to but a very small extent. However, Mr. Wall's professions are modest, and so far as his book goes it is satisfactory, and free from what in indiscreet hands might have become offensive. His chapters deal with Names of Devils, The Marshalling of Devils, Christian Devils, Origin of the Devil, Hell, The Devil in Art, Legends, Proverbs, and Exorcisms. It is obvious that the treatment of such subjects in a volume of about 150 pages must be very slight; still, we cannot but thank Mr. Wall for his contribution to the literature of demonology. On p. 61 there is a very odd allusion to Goethe's *Faust* as "that fascinating opera"! The illustrations are good.

* * *

We have received *An Illustrated Guide to the Buildings of Eton College*, by R. A. Austen Leigh (Eton College: *Spottiswoode and Co., Limited*, 1904, price 1s. net)—an author whose previous Eton books are well known. The object of the present brochure is to provide the visitor with a handbook by which he can briefly inform himself as to the history of the buildings. Mr. Austen Leigh accomplishes this object very satisfactorily, and his little book is sure to be found uncommonly useful by many future visitors. The illustrations are very numerous, but some of them are too small to do anything like justice to their subjects.

* * *

Mr. J. W. Fawcett, of Satley, Darlington, sends us brief accounts of Hunstanworth Church, Durham (price 1d.) and of Blanchland Church, Durham (price 2d.)—both reprinted from local papers.

* * *

The *Scottish Historical Review*, October, is the first part of the second volume. In the first article, on "The Scottish Peerage," illustrated by several plates of arms, Mr. J. H. Stevenson, Unicorn Pursuivant, shows and emphasizes the intimate connection be

tween questions of heraldry and of genealogy. Mr. G. Duncan supplies some "Sidelights on the History of Montrose's Campaigns," with a fine plate of the great Marquis. In "The Charitie of the Boxe," Mr. E. M. Graham gives some curious glimpses of ecclesiastical and social life, and of the treatment of the poor in the second half of the seventeenth century. Among the other papers are "The Earl's Ferry," by Mr. George Law; "Miss Katherine Read, Court Paintress," by Mr. A. F. Steuart—we think "paintress" detestable—and "The Homes of the Claverhouse Grahams," by Professor Sanford Terry. There is the usual wealth of reviews, queries, replies, and notes. The *Review* is an excellent half-crown's worth.

* * *

Among the varied contents of a good number of the *Reliquary*, October, are "The Funambulist," by Mr. A. Watson; "A Hebridean Pilgrimage," by Mr. W. G. Collingwood; and "Medallic Portraits of Christ in the Sixteenth Century," by Mr. G. F. Hill, all well illustrated.

* * *

In the *Essex Review*, October, Dr. Andrew Clark concludes his articles on "Great Waltham Five Centuries Ago," and suggests some interesting points in a note on "English Surnames in Essex, A.D. 1400." In the last of his papers on "Old Roothing Farmhouses," Mr. Miller Christy describes New Hall, a moated house, a good specimen of early brickwork. Among the illustrations to this paper is one of a fine Tudor barn, of timber and brick, which stands near New Hall. Among the other contents are "'Jacob's' and Other Halls," by Major Bale; and "Have with you to Saffron Walden," by Miss C. Ackland, with an illustration showing the old Sun Inn, the headquarters of Cromwell in 1647.

* * *

In the *Architectural Review*, October, the illustrations to Mr. Phené Spiers's informing article on "Burlington House, Piccadilly," bring before the reader some aspects of the home of the Academy which are quite unfamiliar to most folk. Mr. Halsey Ricardo has an abundantly illustrated paper on "Architecture at the St. Louis World's Fair." Among the other contents is a description, with several illustrations, by Mr. E. P. Warren, of "Discoveries at Westminster," made in the course of recent excavations. The finds include many seventeenth-century articles—pottery, spoons, tobacco-pipes, and the like.

* * *

The quarterly part of *Devon Notes and Queries*, October, is full of interesting and useful matter. One of the plates shows two seventeenth-century altar-tables belonging to the church at Sandford; one stands in the parish vestry-room, the other in the vestry of the church. A further substantial instalment of the Morebath parish accounts is given. Equally good in its well chosen and varied notes relating to another district of the country is *Fenland Notes and Queries*, October. We have also before us the *Naturalist*, September, with a paper on "Changes in Spurn Point and their Bearing on the Site of Ravenser," by Mr. T. Blashill, and an illustrated note on a handled vessel taken from a Bronze Age barrow on the Yorkshire wolds; the *American Antiquarian*, September and October, with, *inter alia*, an article by Dr. Peet on "Personal Divinities and Nature Powers in America"; the *East Anglian*, May—an unusually good number—containing some letters of a Norfolk Quaker worthy of Charles II.'s time, and June; and *Sale Prices*, September 30.

Correspondence.

SHEARS ON TOMBSTONES.

TO THE EDITOR.

THREE miles from Clitheroe and two from Chatburn, within sound of the rippling Ribble, on the eastern bank of which they lie, can still be viewed the crumbling ruins of the once influential Abbey of Salley or Sawley, a Cistercian foundation from Fountains in 1147. A ramble amongst these mouldering relics of bygone days disclosed to me, amongst other objects of interest, a stone coffin in the now weed-grown chapter-house, bearing on the lid a long incised cross, and under its left arm a representation of what is said to be a pair of shears, but which might well be taken for a pair of compasses, or even a pair of scissors. The local guide-book informs the visitor that the presence of the shears "is typical of a female, and an examination of the skeleton within the coffin has proved that a female was buried there. There is no clue as to who the lady was, whether connected with the founders or not. Antiquaries assign it to the thirteenth century. Formerly a portion of the coffin-lid was removed by the guide for visitors to view the remains, but this has very properly been discontinued." I am curious to learn whether pairs of shears on stone coffin-lids or tombstones may be invariably taken as "typical of females," and whether instances of the same can be easily multiplied.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
C.-on-M., Manchester.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

DECEMBER, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

On November 2 a fine statue of John Milton, generously given by Mr. Deputy Baddeley, and erected close by the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, was unveiled, appropriately enough, by Lady Alice Egerton, who was also present at a performance of *Comus*, by the Mermaid Society, which followed the unveiling ceremony. The sculptor is Mr. Horace Montford, while Mr. E. A. Rickards is responsible for the pedestal. A bronze plate on the latter bears the inscription:

MILTON.
1608 - 1674.
Buried in this Church.

"O Spirit . . . what in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support;
That to the height of this great argument
I may assert Eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to Men."

These words are particularly appropriate, because Mr. Montford has represented Milton as in the act of breathing this great prayer.

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The city of Rouen possesses, amongst its many other historical treasures, several very ancient bells in the magnificent old belfry, and up to about eighteen months ago every evening at nine o'clock the curfew was solemnly rung by a bell of great antiquity, locally known as the silver bell, but the proper title of which, according to the inscription it bears, is La Rouvel. About eighteen months ago, La Rouvel, after centuries of service, suddenly cracked, and the curfew, which had been nightly rung since the days of William the Conqueror, ceased. The feeling caused locally at this cessation of so ancient a custom was great, but for a considerable time there was no way out of the difficulty. However, the bells of Rouen have been rearranged, and the curfew once more sounds at nine o'clock. Another ancient bell of almost equal dimensions to La Rouvel, the Cache Ribaud, which formerly rang the hours, is sounding the curfew, whilst a new and modern arrival, La Normande, rings the hours. La Rouvel remains in the belfry, a curiosity and a link with the past, upon which, in fine relief, the old Gothic inscription can still be read: "My name is Rouvel. The founder made me proud. Jehan Damien made me."

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Referring to the November part of Mrs. Radice's article, "English Society during the Wars of the Roses" (*ante*, p. 335), Mr. Fred. C. Frost, of Teignmouth, writes that Mrs. Radice "makes a curious slip. Pilchards are, and in the times of which she writes probably also were, plentiful on the Western coasts—more so, perhaps, further West than anywhere on the sea within easy reach of Exeter; but it was not a present of pilchards the worthy Mayor Shillingford proposed to take with him to London, but buckhorn, or 'bukhorn,' as it is spelt in the *Letters*. Buckhorn is now more generally known as dried whiting, but the older name still survives. The fish are split open, salted, and dried in the sun, and they will then keep good for some little time."

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News has just been received, says a writer in the *Globe* of November 3, of some very interesting discoveries which have been made in the mountains of Western Persia. Two French engineers travelling in the Bakhtiyari Mountains visited the pass of Mal Amir, about sixty miles east of Susa. The pass, which gives access to the lowlands of Susiania, and the plain watered by the upper waters of the Karun and Dizful, also gives access to a fertile tableland enclosed by hills. The region has long been known as of archæological importance, for in the walls of the pass is a sacred cave, beside which

are the rock sculptures of some Elamite or Ansanian kings, accompanied by long inscriptions in cuneiform character. These texts belong to Elam te kings ruling in the eighth century before our era. The pass was visited by Sir Henry Rawlinson Layard and Baron de Bode, who have described these sculptures. These travellers all mentioned a large mound which stands in the fertile plain, and which, from the mass of broken pottery and brickwork, was evidently the site of an ancient city, but, owing to the lawless character of the hill tribes, it was impossible to make any excavations. The French travellers, however, stayed at Mal Amir for some time, and made an examination of the site. They found extensive remains of buildings similar to those found by De Morgan at Susa, the bricks bearing inscriptions in the Elamite character. There were also found several large blocks of stone inscribed with a very archaic style of writing. It is to be hoped that an attempt will be made to explore this important site systematically, for from this region we may expect the solution of many difficult problems regarding the beginnings of civilization over Western Asia.

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Two interesting exhibits, in the shape of a beautifully-polished and perforated stone hammer and a sandstone mould for casting flat bronze axes and bars, have been added to the collection of Scottish prehistoric objects, deposited on loan, in the Glasgow People's Palace, by Mr. J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot. Both the specimens were found in Aberdeenshire, having been turned up by the plough. The stone hammer, which probably belongs to the Scottish late Stone Age or early Bronze Age, is a specially good example of a rare type of this class of implement. It is of a green stone, which is finely polished, and it has a perfectly drilled hole for the handle. The mould bears nine different matrices on four of its faces. Seven are for flat bronze axes, and two are for bars, which probably were used for the fabrication of rings or armlets. Flat axe moulds are by no means common, Mr. Callander having been able to tabulate only twenty-eight specimens from Europe; seven have been found in Scotland, and all in the north-eastern part of the country. All the recorded specimens have been found in the South and West of Europe, none having been recorded from Scandinavia, Denmark, or Northern Germany. This mould is by far the finest example yet recorded. The fact that so many matrices are grouped together into such a small space on one stone points to this mould having belonged to an itinerant bronzefounder, who travelled about the country plying his trade. The mould was discovered during farming operations, and no other objects were found associated with it.

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Recent issues of *Country Life* have contained many excellent reproductions of photographs of objects of antiquarian interest. In the number for October 15 was a fine page picture of the great elaborately-carved font cover of Allhallows, Barking, which was hung in its place in 1685, and a small illustration of a quaint old jug—the "Ringers' Beer Jug"—which is preserved in the Church of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich. The next number showed several beautiful pieces of old pewter. In the issue for October 29 were pictures of two ancient chests at the Church of Milton Bryan, Bedfordshire, and a number of views of that interesting old Essex mansion, Faulkbourne Hall. And, lastly, the number for November 5 contained an illustrated article on old Norwich houses, including views of the Strangers' Hall and the Curat Room in Bacon's House.

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On October 26 a museum of local antiquities was opened in the Cloth Hall, Newbury, by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, founder of the Haslemere Educational Museum, on the lines of which the Newbury Museum has been established.

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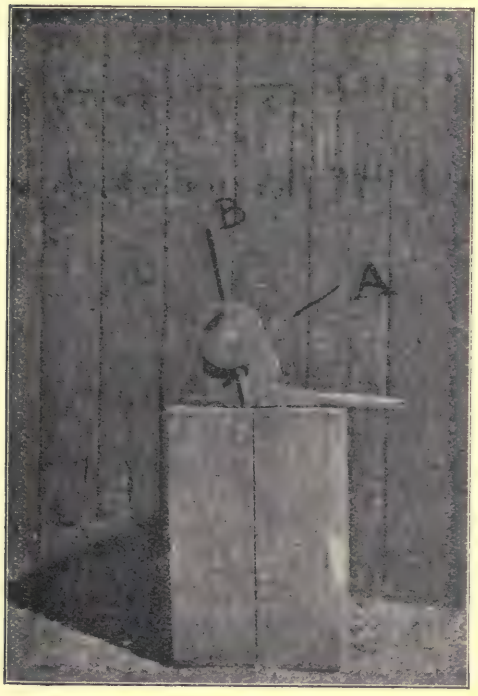
"During a recent visit to the town of Burg, on the Island of Fehmarn," says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, "Professor R. Haupt, the curator of ecclesiastical antiquities in Schleswig-Holstein, discovered, under plaster covering the walls of the old parish church, some paintings of remarkable beauty, representing Biblical scenes. The paintings are supposed to date from the Middle Ages. Steps are being taken to have them restored.

Mr. H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A., of Shrewsbury, kindly sends us the photograph reproduced below of a locally-made bellows, which seems to differ somewhat from the specimens previously described. "The body," says Mr. Southam, "is made of oak and tin, and the funnel is also tin. It was held in the left hand by the wooden handle 'A,' and the small handle on the wooden wheel 'B' was then turned rapidly round, away from the person holding it. Inside is somewhat like



the screw of a steamer. I am afraid I have not described it very well, but it is quite a curiosity to me, as I have seen most things of this sort in this part of the country."

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At a farm sale, recently held at King's Worthy, near Winchester, the auctioneer disposed of a heap of wire-netting and an old metal tub for 12s. The tub was re-sold to Mr. A. L. Henty, of Winchester, who discovered it to be the Winchester bushel issued in the reign of George III. The vessel measured 19½ inches in diameter and 8½ inches in depth. It was made of bell-metal, weighed about 1 cwt., and bore the stamps of the portcullis (the mark of the Standards Office, Westminster), and "G. R. III." These bushels were issued upon application to boroughs with quarter sessions, and as in the reign of George III. there were probably not more than 380 towns with quarter sessions, it is quite possible that not more than that number of bushels were issued. An American visitor has now purchased the measure for £60. Doubtless at one time it was the property of the Winchester Corporation.

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"News comes from Venice," says the *Athenæum* of November 12, "of the discovery of valuable frescoes in the church of the Abbey of St. Testo, near Aquileja. A well-known writer on art is of opinion that the paintings with which the whole church is covered belong to the school of Giotto, and the picture of Christ at the cross in the apse certainly bears a strong resemblance to Giotto's painting in the Scrovegni Chapel at Padua. Among the remaining frescoes, only a small part of which have as yet been laid bare, are the Ascension, Paradise, Hell (which is unfortunately in a very bad condition), a St. Michael, and an altar-piece dating from the fifteenth century."

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Some months ago a fragment of a memorial brass was ploughed up in a field, and ultimately came into the possession of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. It is now announced that Mr. Hartshorne has recognised in this fragment one of the subsidiary figures forming part of the great brass of Sir Hugh Hastings, 1347, at Elsing, Norfolk—that of Lord Grey de Ruthyn. Presumably it was stolen long ago from the church, hidden in the field, and forgotten.

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Relics of Charles I., in the shape of a gold case and picktooth and a blue ribbon carried and worn by the King on the scaffold, were offered for sale at Willis's Rooms on October 28. These mementoes were once in the possession of that Colonel Tomlinson who was the officer in charge of the King from the time of his imprisonment in the Tower until the end, and were presented to him at the last scene in Whitehall by

Charles I. as all he had left to requite him for his civilities. Bidding began at £10, and at first proceeded very slowly; but suddenly interest quickened, and after a contest between two bidders the relics were finally knocked down to Mr. Renton at the astonishing price of £580.

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Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., of South Shields, writes to point out a slight error in a "Note" on p. 324 of last month's *Antiquary*. "Bede," writes Mr. Blair, "did not pass his life in the monastery at Wearmouth, on the north bank of the Wear, but at Jarrow, on the south side of the Tyne, eight or nine miles from Roker, where the cross has been set up."

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Herr Fritz Arndt writes from Dresden to say that he has in his collection two good old portraits of Nelson lately discovered in Dresden, "dating from his visit there in 1801, when he was painted by the famous court-painter Joh. Heinr. Schmidt. The one is a larger pastel, the other is a miniature in oil."

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An interesting find was made on October 19 in the precincts of Peterborough Cathedral. In the passage leading from the cloisters to the old monastic kitchen, workmen came across a window which had long been hidden from view by means of brickwork. It measures 10 feet from the base to the apex, and is nearly 6 feet in width. It is a pointed window, filled with beautiful flamboyant tracery, in a perfect state of preservation. Altogether three other windows have been opened, but the present one altogether surpasses these in completeness and perfect preservation. It is believed there are similar treasures in three other arches which have for a long time been bricked up.

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The Celtic Union of Edinburgh, of which Mr. David MacRitchie, F.S.A.Scot., is the President, has issued an interesting syllabus of meetings for the session 1904-1905. At the opening meeting on November 10, Mr. J. Bartholomew spoke on "The Statutes of Iona." The December meeting will be held on the 8th, when Miss Hull will lecture on "Jacobite Bards of Scotland and Ireland." Among the other lecturers will be Professor Kuno Meyer ("The Origin of Celtic Literature") and Mr. John Duncan ("Celtic Art"). From these announcements and from the other particulars given in the programme of the Union, it is clear that interest in Celtic archæology is very much alive in the northern capital. The Union promises to do very useful work.

English Society during the Wars of the Roses.

By Alice E. Radice, D.Sc

(*Concluded from p. 337*)

DURING the latter half of the fifteenth century many large fortunes were made by English merchants by means of the new commerce. The Celys, merchants of the staple, were possessed of lands in Essex, and their letters show us that they were rich men. They buy hawks and horses, give valuable presents, turn over £2,000 a year in their business,* and negotiate marriages between their daughters and rich gentlemen. They were extremely fond of sport, and led a far more vigorous outdoor life than any of our commercial classes do now. They had little refinement or sensibility, but plenty of common-sense and shrewd business capacity. Their letters are full of matters of business, of the health of their horses, of sport, or of family affairs; public matters are barely alluded to at all. The Celys paid no attention to the dynastic struggle which was agitating their country, although they took advantage of the disturbed state of affairs to fill their pockets. They and their relations seem to have done something in the way of capturing ships and holding the prisoners to ransom, for an undated letter from Thomas Dalton to his brother begs him to meet part of a certain bill in London, and promises to pay him within twelve or thirteen days, "for I look every day for tidings out of Holland for my ship and my prisoners, and, brother, this payment lieth my poor honesty upon." But the

* Equal to about £32,000 of our money.

Celys were probably no worse than other merchants, and there were many opportunities for successful fraud at this time. Any way, whether by fraud or not, they managed their business well. The two sons of Richard Cely made an annual profit out of their business of £100 each, an income equal to that of a knight and double that of a squire. The various commissions which his mother was continually asking George Cely to execute at Calais show that she and her husband lived not only comfortably, but even luxuriously. She asks for such articles as Gascon wines, goshawks, lambskin, mink and other furs, tapestry, Holland cloth, saddles, stirrups, and other horse gear, armour, pickled salmon, salt fish, sugar, ginger, saffron, French gloves, and Calais pack-thread. When Richard Cely the younger started to find a wife after his father's death, he got several offers from eligible quarters. In 1484 William Cely wrote that a lady had been inquiring as to the comparative wealth of Richard and George, and of another merchant. Altogether, the Celys were persons of considerable importance, they lived like rich landed gentry. One of their uncles was Dean of York, and in a letter from Robert, the youngest of the Celys, mentioning this uncle's death, he speaks with great pride of the references made to the Dean in a sermon at Paul's Cross.

The civic generosity which prevailed at this time is very noticeable. Legacies were still left in wills to churches and charities, but there was a growing tendency to bequeath money to secular purposes. Funds were left for the foundation and maintenance of hospitals and almshouses, for the relief of taxation, for building bridges, repairing roads, or for putting poor children to school. Wealthy citizens gave donations during their lifetime for municipal purposes. William Eastfield, while Mayor of London, built at his own charge the water-conduit in Fleet Street, another Mayor built the conduit in Cheap, while another built Leadenhall at his own cost.* When Sir John Crosby died, he left to the repairing of the parish church of St. Helen's in Bishopsgate 500 marks, to the repairing of another parish church £40, to the repairing of the City walls £100, to the repairing of Rochester Bridge £10, and to the wardens and commonalty of the Grocers in London two large pots of silver chased with gilt.* But the will of William Gregory† is a particularly good example of the increasing tendency to leave money for secular purposes. "Also," one part of it runs, "I bequeath towards the amending and reparation of the foulest ways about London £10." And later on, after he has bequeathed various sums for sundry religious purposes, he leaves funds to divers poor people in different hospitals and to the prisoners in Newgate, and then commands that any of his goods remaining over should be used in "making, repairing, and amending of poor churches and of feeble ways and bridges, and in finding of scholars to school."

There was certainly a great diffusion of wealth during the fifteenth century, and the well-to-do citizens were generous enough in the way of indiscriminate almsgiving to their poorer brethren. But we have already seen that poverty was increasing, for the new wealth did not penetrate down to the lowest class of citizens. The problem of pauperism began in the towns long before the dissolution of the monasteries. The dissolution made the existing pauperism more apparent, but it did little to increase it. For in the fifteenth century the monastic institutions had ceased to do their work well, and had become pauperizing agencies. The decline and corruption of the Church, the turning of land into pasture, the industrial revolution in the woollen industry, the civil disturbances which increased the tendency towards a more oligarchic form of municipal government, and, indeed, the very progress of the nation in material wealth, were all partial causes of the increase of pauperism, or, rather, of that violent contrast between rich and poor which is so characteristic of modern times. The old methods of poor relief were losing their efficiency, and the new system of State-organized poor relief had not yet taken their place. The problem of pauperism had not become big enough for the State to step in and attempt its solution, but rapidly changing social conditions were soon to make State action imperative.

* *Baker's Chronicle*, p. 199.

* *Baker's Chronicle*, p. 217.

† *Collections of a London Citizen*, xliii-xlvii.

A new struggle was beginning in the towns, a struggle unknown in their previous history. We hear of intrigues and faction fights, of a sort of industrial war within the fraternities, of constitutional changes resisted by the poorer citizens. The long struggle between the middle and lower classes had begun; but we can only guess as to what would have been the result of this struggle, for with the end of the Wars of the Roses new external forces come to the front, and the social struggle is thrust for the time being into the background. With the commencement of the Tudor period the whole character and significance of the town changes. England is raised to the position of a Great Power; she is drawn into the mesh of European politics, and becomes the equal of the great nations of the Continent. Vast issues began to confront the English people. They became conscious of themselves as a nation, and by the side of this great new feeling local ambitions and local aspirations almost stood reproved. They could not preserve their old meaning in face of the forces which had come into existence. At the same time, the whole idea of the government changed. Only the royal power could hold England together. The King alone could express the people's will. The Tudor system of centralization left no room for local self-government. The towns were simply used as machinery to carry out the ideas of the central government. It is only in recent times that the possibility has arisen of the towns once more becoming a power in our national history. In the future they may again become schools in which political problems may be worked out and a new conception gained as regards the relation between the citizen and the State.

The peasantry still formed the great mass of the common people of England, and on the whole they were fairly prosperous during this period, in spite of the disturbances of the wars. Thorold Rogers tells us that all through the fifteenth century the wage of an agricultural labourer was fourpence a day, and sixpence a day in harvest; that eight hours was the usual day's work, and that wages tended upward during the century.* This cannot, of course, be taken as absolute, for we are totally in the dark as regards the continuity of employment, while we know that on saints' days and on Saturdays the labourer only worked half time, and so received half-wages. On the other hand, we must add to this wage the additional earnings made by the other members of a labourer's family. Rents, too, were everywhere low, and landlords lenient. Even the lowest class of agricultural labourers had plenty of food while they were employed, and although they were badly housed, still, they had always fresh air. It is true that the English people suffered at this time from the plague, but the sickness was intermittent, and was chiefly prevalent in the towns. The Statute of Apparel of 1463, which limited the labourer's expenditure on dress, proves that he must have possessed some sort of surplus after defraying the cost of the necessaries of life.

The social life of the labourers and their wives centred round the village ale-house. There were great numbers of these in every village, for ale or beer was practically the only drink of the people. Every evening both men and women collected in the taverns, and there are complaints at this time of people sitting all through the night playing cards and dice, even on Sundays and fast-days. Both Langland and Skelton give us a vivid picture of the people flocking to these village ale-houses. The result of this custom was a prevalence of drunkenness, and a consequent increase in the poverty of the labourers. For if they could not pay for as much ale as they could drink, they pledged their personal belongings, and when these were all in pawn they were allowed credit at exorbitant terms by the tavern-keeper. The poverty-stricken condition of many of the country labourers must have been partly due to this vice of drunkenness. Their habits, too, were far from clean. Soap could not be used by the very poor, for it was 1½d. a pound. At the same time, the practical disappearance of leprosy seems to imply that the lowest classes had improved in the matter of personal cleanliness.

At the beginning of the Wars of the Roses there was little social discontent among the peasantry, and Cade's Proclamation shows that the old social grievances had subsided. The question of villenage and serfage is

* Rogers, *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*, p. 326.

absent, and the programme is political, not social. But from the year 1470 an agrarian revolution began which lasted till 1530, and brought with it many changes in the condition of the peasantry. The enclosure of the common lands must have affected the mediæval village economy; it was bound to upset the old ideas as to social relations, for it did away with the old methods of common cultivation, and this in itself involved a change in habits of thought. The object of this enclosure of the common lands was to substitute pasture for tillage, and it was generally brought about by the actual dispossession of the customary tenant holding at the time, or by the refusal on his death to allow his son to succeed to the holding. The demesne lands were also being enclosed and turned into sheep-walks, but this did not produce the same effect as the enclosure of the common lands, for it seems probable that by this time the lord's demesne had ceased to consist of scattered strips in the common fields. But although its enclosure did not disturb the village economy, it must have resulted in some temporary hardship. A large class of poor cottiers had been accustomed to eke out their scanty living through occasional employment on the demesne lands. So when these lands were enclosed the cottiers suffered considerably. There is no doubt that this agrarian revolution was a cause of the great poverty at the end of this period in certain rural districts.

But the distress caused by the great extension of pasture-farming may have been partially counterbalanced by the rise of the domestic system of industry in the woollen manufacture. The industry was drifting away from the towns into the country, and the new class of capitalists were beginning to give out their wool to the country people to be worked up in their own homes. But any wide generalization as to the condition of the English peasantry during the latter half of the fifteenth century is practically impossible, owing to the scanty sources of information. All that we can see is that progress had been made since the preceding century. Although the Peasants' Rising failed, the labour troubles that had caused it had now been virtually brought to an end by gradual concessions. The majority of the villein class were now free, and agricultural wages were high. The system of enclosure and its evil results did not become widespread until the beginning of the Tudor period, while the new methods of manufacture in the woollen industry gave subsidiary employment to portions of the rural population.

And so we find that during the Wars of the Roses the social condition of England presents some sharp contrasts. There are the great lords, both lay and ecclesiastic, living in their splendid castle manors and surrounded by their flocks of dependents; there are the peasantry, whose condition indeed has improved, but who are often enough miserable and poverty-stricken. In the towns we see prosperous burghers who have become wealthy by means of the new commerce, and who keep in their hands all political and social privileges. At the other extremity of the town population we can discern numbers of unskilled journeymen and casual labourers cut off from all municipal privileges, and sometimes hard put to it to keep body and soul together. If we see few signs of social discontent in the rural districts, we see plenty of it in the towns. And it is this social discontent, this growing antagonism between the lower and middle classes, that is at once a signal and a proof that the modern era is at hand.

But although in previous centuries we do not find such sharp class contrasts and antagonisms, we do find more insuperable barriers between class and class. At the close of the Middle Ages these barriers have become less defined. There was now nothing to prevent a fully qualified journeyman from rising to a position of wealth through successful trade, and perhaps becoming a country gentleman with a landed estate. There was little social difference between the most prosperous merchant and the skilled craftsman; it is only when we come to the lowest grades of labour that we discern social distinctions. The new commerce had brought about the rise of a large middle class, and this class had become a stepping-stone from one class to another, thus smoothing away many of the old hindrances to material advancement. The yeoman took to trade to better himself; even the villein by taking up a craft might hope to improve his position. The Church

was no longer the sole avenue to social advancement, for the new industrial and commercial conditions in the towns were drawing together villein and craftsman, yeoman and burgher, and making for social equality between the traders and the country gentry. The country gentry in their turn were closely connected with the higher nobility, and so there was a continual progression from one class to another, with none of the barriers insuperable, and, indeed, with many facilities for moving from class to class. Only the very poor in town and country were as yet cut off from this possibility of progress.

The close of the Middle Ages has been so often regarded as merely a time of decay and corruption that its real significance has been lost sight of. It is true that much of what was beautiful and noble in the old political and social conceptions had ceased to exist. But it is not true that the period was one of stagnation, of political apathy, of an absolute decline in the fine arts, or an absolute retrogression in culture and refinement. Some of the literature of the day shows us with what satisfaction contemporary writers contrasted the condition of the English people with that of their Continental neighbours. Chief Justice Fortescue says of the commons of his country: "They be wealthy, and have all things necessary to the sustenance of nature;"* and again: "The common people of this land are the best fed, and also the best clad, of any nation, Christian or heathen."† The dwelling-houses of the upper and middle classes were full of luxuries and refinements unknown a century before. There was greater personal cleanliness, and contemporary literature shows a certain striving after more refined habits. The arts, too, had not lost all their vigour and beauty. It is true that this is the period of the decadence of the Perpendicular style in architecture; but it is also one in which many beautiful churches and other buildings were built. The simplicity of the earlier style is, indeed, not often seen, but the period produced King's College Chapel, the cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral, and the faultlessly proportioned tower of Bristol; while William Austin, the great artist of this time, designed that wonderful tomb of Earl Richard Beauchamp which lies at St. Mary's Church, Warwick.

It would be a mistake to regard this age as destitute of culture and learning. We may, indeed, infer that there was a certain retrogression as regards education; but this retrogression was not acquiesced in, and vigorous attempts were made to correct the evil. Eton and Winchester were founded, new colleges were endowed at the Universities, funds were left by private individuals for the foundation and maintenance of smaller grammar-schools. The Church had not yet separated herself from the sphere of education. Still, wherever there was a cathedral or a monastery there was a school. Twenty-one grammar-schools existed in the country, and the Universities opened to all the advantages of higher education. Reading and writing were widely diffused among the people, and even the chief artisans in each craft could write their own names, for they audited that part of the royal accounts which concerned labour. We may assume that many villeins sent their children to school, for a statute of Henry IV. laid down that they should be permitted to do so.

An age in which education was encouraged and open to all, and in which domestic comfort and luxury became widely diffused, cannot be looked upon as barbaric. And with all this there was a courtesy of address and a politeness of manners which no succeeding age has improved upon. Even the Italian Ambassador remarked that the English were a very polite people. There was among English men and women a great love of order, a great sense of what was due to everyone. No one forgot to give respect where it was due—to social superiors, to parents, or to foreigners. When men talked together in the streets they did so with their heads uncovered. There was great freedom of social intercourse. The sexes met freely, and custom allowed unmarried girls to converse with men at their pleasure. Erasmus has told us of the curious method of giving and receiving salutations, which made him regard England as one of the most pleasant countries imaginable. This

* *The Governance of England*, p. 115.

† *Commodities of England*, Fortescue's works, p. 552.

freedom of manners must have mitigated the severity of home life, and it lasted until the cold touch of Puritanism extinguished all warmth of social intercourse.

But, unfortunately, there was at this time a certain decay in religion and morality. The authority of the Church had been failing for long. Projects of confiscation had already been discussed in Parliament. Rome could no longer lend her support, for the Papacy was becoming a mere shadow. The Church was beginning to sink into dependence on the Crown, and one of the evils from which the Lancastrian dynasty suffered was the corruption of the Church. The Church of the fifteenth century was like that of the fourteenth, only a little worse. It was the worst age of the Anglican Church.

The clergy as a class were of great social importance. The higher clergy were often extremely wealthy, and had franchises and jurisdictions on their estates. They lived in as splendid style as the great nobles, and in their spiritual courts they exercised a jurisdiction over the minds and consciences of men. The clergy were connected with all the different estates of the country. The bishoprics were filled by the younger sons of nobles; the country gentry had kinsmen in Holy Orders or in the monasteries; the chantry priests came from the ranks of the yeomen. This great diffusion of interest had once given an enormous influence to the Church, and had made it possible for her to use such influence for good; but now that the Church had ceased to be national, now that she was marked by corruption and immorality, and had descended to be the spy and servant of rival factions, this possible good influence vanished. Most of the lower clergy neither possessed a cure of souls nor preached. All they did was to say Masses for the dead at a high pecuniary reward. They therefore had no religious responsibilities, while they were cut off through their vows of celibacy from the duties and responsibilities of laymen. The consequence was that everywhere there were numbers of idle clergy frequenting ale-houses, and steeped in all kinds of vice. The result of this must have been to bring about a moral degeneracy among laymen. As for the higher clergy, although the same charge of immorality cannot be brought against them, they were equally divorced from religious life. Their interests were purely political, and the higher offices of the Church were regarded simply as a means to material wealth and temporal power. At the same time they indirectly encouraged the inferior clergy in their vice by neglecting to punish them in the spiritual courts for their offences.

In short, the Anglican Church had fallen into such a state of corruption that it had ceased to be an influence for good in the nation, and had become an example for evil. It was little wonder that in the latter half of the fifteenth century their religion meant little to the English people. It cannot be said that the age was irreligious, but it is true to say that religion had become a matter of passive acceptance rather than of lively faith.* When the Church of the Middle Ages had existed in all its glory and greatness, men's religion had at least been real to them. But now that the glory of the Church had departed, the living faith that was in her seems to have vanished also. The Church would not purge herself from within; the time was soon to come when she had no choice but to submit to a purging from without.

We leave the period of the Wars of the Roses feeling that a great system which had once been interwoven with all manner of beautiful and noble conceptions is about to vanish. Nothing but its outward organization remained to tell of the former glory of the Anglican Church. The baronage which, at the beginning of the wars still existed in all its splendour, loses from this time its old characteristics. The Tudors were strong rulers, and were determined to bring the nobles into dependence on themselves. The nobility, like the Church, sinks into dependence on the Crown. In the towns the mediæval system was soon to undergo a great transformation. The accession of the Tudors brought about a thorough change in the relations of the local and central authorities.

Nearly all that was great in the mediæval world was indeed languishing even unto

* Lollardism as a real force had been extinguished. A few Lollards were, however, burnt during this period. See Fabyan, 663.

death. But the dawn was already at hand. Deep down below the surface of things new good was springing up from the old roots; new life was coming down from above and quickening the old life with fresh hopes and fresh aspirations. The wars, in spite of all, had done much good. They had removed a weak, incapable King; they had shown the necessity of a strong King. They had made clear the dangerous independence of the baronage, and had shown to all the selfishness and materialism which lay beneath its outward splendour. For the great day when the nobles were the leaders of the people, and the champions of a freedom however limited, was gone for ever. Henceforth the great lords could have been nothing but thorns in the side of the nation. Fortunately, the result of the wars was to seat on the throne the first of a line of vigorous rulers, which put down all baronial independence with a strong hand. And elsewhere there were manifesting themselves new forces which were to make England great and prosperous. The new commerce had sprung up, and the seeds of England's greatness were about to be sown. The merchants in the towns were connecting themselves with the country gentry, and that class was forming itself which did so much to free the nation from the misgovernment of the Stuarts. At the close of the period we see signs of the new national enthusiasm—the spirit which was to become such a great force both for good and for evil. A sense of national unity and of pride in England as a country was soon to take the place of the old municipal and local idea. All these new forces and feelings which were to quicken the nation's life we can just dimly perceive at the accession of Henry VII.

In this period all was not decline, and that which was decline was but a natural and necessary stage on the way to something better. One turns from the fifteenth century not, indeed, without a feeling of something like regret, but with a still stronger feeling of hope for the future, and a knowledge that the subsequent changes in the social condition of our country have on the whole made for progress.

The College Church of St. Andrews and Bishop Kennedy's Tomb.

By F. A. G. Davidson.

THE superb tomb in the College Church of St. Salvator at St. Andrews in Fifeshire is probably the finest example of mediæval work of the kind in Great Britain. And though its pinnacles are shattered and its niches empty of their statues, and though it has been terribly destroyed by neglect and by the ravages of time, there is quite enough of its former splendour remaining to show what a beautiful creation it must once have been.

Bishop Kennedy, a son of Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, was Primate of the Church of Scotland and Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. He died in the Castle of St. Andrews in 1465, and was buried in this tomb that he had erected for himself in the College Church of St. Salvator, of which he was the founder. He was a sagacious, wise, and good man, and a special benefactor to his own city of St. Andrews; and at his death he was mourned by the whole Scottish nation, for whom he had done so much.

The tomb itself is most wonderfully beautiful, and the delicate tracery of the tiny towers, windows, and arches above the canopy, show that it is the work of some great master, well known in his art, though there is no record of his name remaining to us. It is said by competent authorities that the sculptors were French, and it is certain that the stone of which the monument is made is not to be found in Fifeshire, though, as far as can be ascertained, it is to be found in France. But local tradition speaks of Bishop Kennedy himself being the architect.

The upper part of the tomb is perhaps the most wonderful. It consists of over 400 tiny windows or openings, some extremely small, in many cases hardly an inch high, and it resembles the front of a palace, every part being very highly decorated.

The arched niches at the back of the tomb are also most beautifully proportioned. In the front ones on either side, a perfectly carved

miniature staircase is to be seen that winds up through tiny doors, which still plainly show traces of tiny carved hinges and latches, like the entrance-hall of some mediæval castle. I have never seen anything like it in any other part of the country.

There are in all seventy-nine niches for statues, all, of course, now empty, and nine larger statues must have been fixed to the base of the tomb. The tomb itself was opened in 1842, and again in 1860. On the

BISHOP KENNEDY'S TOMB.

first occasion it was found that the tomb must have been opened at some earlier date, as the bones of the Bishop lay among a débris of broken stones. In 1860 these bones were reverently gathered together, put into an oak coffin, and buried before the members of the college.

At the east side of the tomb is a very beautifully carved ambry, which is almost the only one now remaining on the north side of the Tweed. There are two angels supporting the monstrance, while the Host is still clearly to be traced between them. The royal arms of Scotland are in a shield on one side, and Bishop Kennedy's coat of arms is to be seen on the other. The carving is still in a perfect state of preservation, and the marks can be clearly seen where the hinges of the doors were hung.

The Church of St. Salvator itself is the best bit of Gothic architecture in Scotland. It was built in 1450, and a few years later was altered considerably, niches being inserted in the buttresses, and statues of the Apostles placed in them. These latter disappeared at the time of the Reformation, but in no other way externally was the church at all damaged. What the inside of the church was formerly like we have no record left to us to show; but from University documents of the period we learn that the ornaments for use in the church were of the most costly description; indeed, the founder seems to have spared no expense in fitting up this church in a manner worthy of his position and of his munificence.

From the time of the Reformation till the year 1759 the Church of St. Salvator was never used as a place of worship, as it had been turned into a court-room for the University Commissioners; but in this year it was decided to again use it as a church, and it was restored to its proper use. But it is ever to be regretted that, in accordance with the debased architectural ideas of that period, the beautiful stone tracery of the windows and what stained glass still remained, were removed to give place to large wooden frames filled with plain window glass.

In 1773, from a mistaken idea that the roof was unsafe, and also because it was contended that the minister's voice could not be heard from the pulpit without an echo, the lovely arched stone roof of the church was taken down, and the present wooden one put in its place. In 1860 the church was restored to its present condition, which is in every way worthy of the great college that bears its name.

The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. Holden MacMichael.

(*Continued from p.* 243.)

THE *Abel Drugger* is noticed by Ben Jonson as a conundrum in his play of the *Alchymist*, printed in 1610. It was a tobacconist's sign, and as such an instance occurs among the Banks Collection of Shop-bills, Portfolio 6—appertaining to No. 56 (or 86)—Prince's Street, Leicester Fields.* Other tobacconists' signs were the Sir Walter Raleigh, the Black Boy, Sir Roger de Coverley, the Highlander, Tobacco Roll, the Crown and Rasp, a Dutchman, the Virginian, the Civet Cat, the Three Tobacco Pipes, and the most curious of all, the Jessamine Tree and Snuffing Gentleman. For all of these, see under their respective initial letters.

The *Absalom*. The usual sign of the wig-maker was the Black, Golden, White, or the Blue Peruke (*q v.*), but an exception to this was the *Absalom*, a sign formerly in the London Road, representing Absalom hanging from a tree, and underneath the lines:

> Oh, Absalom! my son, my son!
> If thou hadst worn a wig,
> Thou hadst not been undone.
>
> Christopher Brown:
> *Tavern Anecdotes.*

The *Acorn*, generally gilded and sometimes spelt "acron," was a not uncommon sign in London. Bailey, in his Dictionary of 1740, says that the word is from the Saxon *aac*, oak, and *cepn*, grain—*i.e.*, the fruit of the oak. Professor Skeat denies that it is from *oak* at all, but from the Anglo-Saxon *æcer*, a field (acre); Icelandic, *akarn;* Dan., *agern;* Goth., *akrana*, fruit, the fruit of the field. It was spelt "acron" as late as 1742. In the *Daily Advertiser* for February 18 of that year, "Right Portugal Onion-Seed, Tuberose Roots, and Evergreen Oak Acrons," are advertised for sale at the King's Head, near Fetter Lane, in Holborn.

The *Gilded Acorn* was the sign of a publisher "near the Little North door in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1672."* There was an "Akorne" in Panyer Alley,† and others in Long Lane in 1656 (No. 1,826, *ibid.*), and in Bishopsgate Street (No. 243, *ibid.*).

The *Golden Acorn* was the sign of a quack which distinguished "the fourth house on the right hand at the lower end of Plumb Tree Street, near Drury Lane end in High Holborn,"‡ and of another in Carthusian Street in Charterhouse Yard, Smithfield.§

There is a seventeenth-century token extant of the *Acorn* in Bishopsgate Street,‖ and also one of an *Acorn* in Long Lane, Smithfield (No. 761), in 1656. It was the sign of an engraver and paper-stainer facing Hungerford (? Stairs), Strand, in 1791.

"At her House at the *Red Ball and Acorn* in Queen Street, Cheapside, over against the Globe Tavern, near the Three Cranes, liveth a Gentlewoman that hath a most incomparable Wash to beautify the Face,"¶ etc.

There was an *Acorn* in Lombard Street.** "John Hall and John Lodge, Successors to Mr. Bradford Wayte, deceas'd, are removed from Blowbladder Street to the *Acorn* and Charity School Warehouse, next Door to the Eagle and Child in St. Martin's le Grand, who continues to serve Charity-Schools and Workhouses with complete Cloathing, from Head to Foot, at the following Rates, viz., Men at 1. 6s. 8d.; Boys, 18s. d.; Women, 1. 6s. 8d.; Girls, 18s. 6d."††

The acorn was a favourite emblem, no doubt like the oak, of strength. The playing cards exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries by Dr. Stukeley bearing acorns were described by him as signifying the peasants, woodmen, foresters, hunters, and farmers, as those bearing leaves signified the gentry who possess lands, woods, etc., and parks.‡‡ In the Beauchamp Tower is a piece of carving which represents an oak-tree bearing acorns, beneath which are the initials

* See, further, *The History of Signboards.*

* See Ballad in the Luttrell Collection, British Museum.

† Boyne's *Tokens*, 1889, No. 2,182.

‡ Bagford Bills, Harleian MSS., fol. 17, Nos. 68 and 69.

§ *Ibid.*, *et seq.*

‖ *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 169.

¶ *London Journal*, April 7, 1721.

** F. G. H. Price's *Signs of Lombard Street.*

†† *Whitehall Evening Post*, December 25, 1756.

‡‡ Singer's *Playing Cards*, 1816, p. 174.

"R. D.," in all probability those of Robert Dudley, the favourite Earl of Leicester. "A slip of oak with golden acorns was a badge used by the late Duke of Portland (1891), eldest co-heir of the barony of Ogle,* and a suit of vestments of crimson velvet with a cross embroidered with acorns "was bequeathed by George, Earl of Buntingdon, to the church of St. Elyne in Ashby-de-la-Zouch."†

At the present day the *Acorn* is the sign of a vegetarian hotel at No. 54, St. Mary Axe. There is a large gilded acorn over the entrance.

At the *Acorn* in Fleet Street Richard Pierson was carrying on a goldsmith's trade from 1672-1712. He was succeeded by Edward Pierson, who failed about 1730. In 1688 he is described as being at the *Acorn* next door to the Queen's Head Tavern over against the Temple.‡

The *Acorn* was also the sign of William Garsed, haberdasher on Ludgate Hill in 1760.§

The *Actor* was the sign of George Paisgrove, Play House Yard, Golden Lane. ‖

The *Adam and Eve* was the sign of a bookseller in Little Britain, named Edward Archer, in 1655-1656. In the latter year was issued the first edition of Middleton and Rowley's comedy, *The Old Law; or, A New Way to Please Ye*, acted before the King and Queen in Salisbury Court. Massinger, as well as Rowley, is stated to have assisted in this play.¶ Edward Thomas dwelt here from 1660 65. One of Thomas's publications was entitled, *A Protestant Picture of Jesus Christ, drawn in Scripture Colours, both for Light to Sinners and Delight to Saints*, by Thomas Sympson, M.A., preacher of the Word at London.

There was a bookseller's sign of the *Adam and Eve* in the Strand, near Hungerford Market, in 1687.* It was also the sign of a house in Lombard Street represented by the present numbers 30, 31, 32, and 33, including Three King Court, the site of which is now occupied by No. 31.†

Larwood and Hotten seem to imply that this sign had its origin in the mediæval mysteries where our first parents were constant *dramatis personæ*, but, as in the case of so many other London signs, it was more probably derived from the arms of a City company, in this case that of the Fruiterers, which consist of an apple-tree with the serpent entwining the trunk, and presenting an apple to Eve, Adam being on the dexter side. The sign was, indeed, sometimes called the Fruiterers' Arms, as in the case of a token appertaining to Edward Reade in Rosemary Lane.‡ Beaufoy ascribes to the distempered brain of some "pot-house bard" the following quibble :

> All women rightly are call'd Eves,
> Because they came from Adam's wife ;
> Add *thi* to eves, and they are thieves,
> And oft rob men of merry life.
>
> To eve add *ls*, they are evels ;
> Let *d* precede, they are devels.
> Thus eves are thieves, thieves are evils,
> And angry eves worse than devils.

According to the Post-Office Directory of 1848 there were, in that year, thirteen houses with the sign of the Adam and Eve.

The carved stone sign of the Adam and Eve, which was formerly embedded in the wall of No. 52, Newgate Street, appertained, according to the late Mr. Burkitt, F.S.A., to a wool merchant, and remained *in situ* as late as 1853. The occupiers of No. 52 were, in 1837, fringe manufacturers. The sign is of frequent occurrence among the Bagford title-pages.

The *Addison's Head*.—In the *History of Signboards* we are told that this was "for above sixty years the sign—first of C. Corbett, and afterwards of his son Thomas, booksellers in Fleet Street from 1740 till the beginning of this century." But it would be nearer the mark, I think, if the order of their going were reversed, for Thomas Corbett

* Pallisser's *Historic Devices*, p. 317.
† N. H. Nicolas's *Testamenta Vetusta*. 1826, p. 660.
‡ "The Signs of Old Fleet Street," by F. G. Hilton Price, in the *Archæological Journal*, December, 1895.
§ *Ibid.*, p. 386.
‖ Boyne's *Tokens*, No. 1,158.
¶ See *The Poetical Register; or, The Lives and Characters of all the English Poets, with an Account of their Writings*, 1723, p. 182.

* *Bibliographer*, part 10.
† F. G. Hilton Price's *Signs of Lombard Street*.
‡ *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 947.

appears to have been the founder of the firm, not in Fleet Street, but at the Addison's Head, next to the Rose Tavern, *without* Temple Bar, where he advertised as "Just Published," Buchanan's *Appendix to his History of Scotland.** On December 13, 1722, he advertised the fourth edition of the *Cobbler of Preston, and the Adventures of Half an Hour*, as they are acted at the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields, written by Mr. Christopher Bullock.† In the *True Briton* of July 19, 1723, he advertises from the same house the sale of "a very curious Collection of a Person of Quality, and Edmund Boyer, Esq., both Deceased, consisting of Two Thousand Volumes, in Architecture, Cuts, Maps, History, Antiquity, Medals, Chronicles, Dictionaries, Poetry, Plays, Romances, Law, Common and Statute, Divinity, Physick, Surgery, Botany, Lives, Husbandry, Gardening, Trade, Chronology, and other Miscellanies in English, Greek, Latin, and French. . . ." In the *Evening Post* of February 8, 1724, it is still T. Corbett, without Temple Bar, who advertises "*Law Quibbles; or A Treatise of the Evasions, Tricks, Turns, and Quibbles, commonly us'd in the Profession of the Law to the Prejudice of Clients and Others.*" In the *Daily Advertiser* of November 7, and December 8, 1741, it is Charles Corbett alone who, at the Addison's Head, now facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, advertises his "Lottery Office . . . whole Tickets, or shares of Tickets, in Halves, Fourths, Eighths, or Sixteenths," at the very lowest prices, etc. In the same popular journal of April 3, 1742, Charles Corbett advertises the sale by himself at St. Paul's Coffee-House of the library of "the late Rev. Mr. Francis Samuel Say, Minister of the French Church in Wheeler Street, Spitalfields." In the *Whitehall Evening Post* of April 6, 1756, the style had become A. and C. Corbett, and on March 13 of the same year they advertise in the same journal "*The Country Clergyman's Advice to the People of Great Britain in General . . . on the Present Important and Critical Situation of Public Affairs*, by J. D., of the County of York." The following, from the same journal of November 9, 1756, is a fair example of the almost unintelligible jargon of anti-Popery fanaticism:

"The Public are desired to take Notice that Sir John, Anti-Pope (the little Kentish Admiral, who hoisted his Flag in April, 1754, on board the *Royal George*, and who has been fighting almost ever since against the* Two Princes of Darkness, his† Warming-Pan Majesty, and the numerous combin'd Fleets of all the Anti-Christian Powers), may be heard of at A. and C. Corbett's Correct State Lottery Office, opposite St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street.

"N.B.—Sir John is in great Hopes that before seven Years are at an end he shall give Count Ignorance (the Commander-in-Chief of the Roman Catholic Navy) such a thundering Broadside as will be ready to split his Ship all to pieces."

Other books announced are, "*Ben Jonson's Last Legacy to the Sons of Wit, Mirth and Jollity*. . . . To which is added, *A Drunken Oration*, as it was perform'd at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, by that inimitable Comedian Mr. Shuter, in the Character of Hipsley's Drunken Man." Other announcements relate to "*A Treatise on the Virtues of a Crust of Bread, eat early in a Morning Fasting*, by Nicholas Robinson, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to Christ's Hospital, London,"‡ and to "*London in Miniature; or, A Complete Guide to Foreigners*. . . . The Whole being the Substance of Stowe, Maitland, and other large and extensive Works on this Subject; with the Addition of many new and curious Particulars. At the End of this Work is added a new and correct List of Streets, etc., by which any Person may be acquainted, at one View, with the exact Situation of every Street, Lane, Square, Court, Alley, etc., in the Metropolis."§

The *Adelaide* Hotel, London Bridge. See the Creed Collection of *Tavern Signs*, vol. i. (B. Mus. Lib.).

The *Adelphi* Tavern, or the *Adelphi Shades*. There is a bill relating to this tavern in the Creed Collection of *Tavern Signs*, vol. i.

The *Admiral and Sextant*. See *Notes and Queries*, Ninth Series, vol. xi., p. 412.

* *Freeholders' Journal*, March 7, 1721.
† See the *Evening Post* of that date.

* "*Vide* the Advertisement of the above Flag Officer in our Paper of December 1, 1755." † *Ibid.*
‡ *Whitehall Evening Post*, December 4, 1756.
§ *Ibid.*, December 23, 1756.

The *Admiral Vernon.* In 1739, after the Battle of Portobello, the portrait of Admiral Vernon dangled from every sign-post.* But even sign-board glories are transient, for in due time Vernon's head was in many instances displaced by that of the Duke of Cumberland in popularity. The Portobello Arms sometimes occur. "Yesterday Morning the Body of a Woman was found in a Ditch in Chelsea-Fields, near the Portobello Alehouse: By several Bruises on her Head 'tis suppos'd she was murder'd."†

The *Albemarle Arms.* Judging from two old London directories, this very old tavern must have disappeared from No. 71, South Audley Street, between the years 1879 and 1888, for it was still standing in 1879, but is not mentioned in the directory for 1888. Perhaps it was effaced in accordance with the plan of the late Duke of Westminster of reducing the number of public-houses on his Mayfair estates. The sign probably had its origin in the delirious times of the Restoration, and in the part General Monk took in that historic event. An Earl of Albemarle, however, dwelt in Grosvenor Square in 1742, when he advertises for the recovery of "a middle-size brown Spaniel Dog, with long Ears and long Back, very thick shoulder'd, with a white Speck upon his Breast, and answers to the name of Cæsar." Half a Guinea Reward is offered and the usual encouragement given of "no questions asked."‡ On another occasion there is advertised as lost, "a small black and white Spaniel Bitch of King Charles's Breed, with very long Ears, lame of the left Leg behind, and answers to the name of Chloe." It was to be brought to the Albemarle Arms in Great Audley Street, Grosvenor Square. "Half a Guinea Reward and no Questions ask'd."§ The Albemarle Head was also the sign of the Tiltyard sutler in 1660. The Tiltyard faced the Banqueting House in Whitehall. The Horse Guards Parade occupies part of its site, as does also Dover House.‖

The *Albion* in Russell Street, Covent Garden. Ample information concerning the dramatic, literary, and artistic associations of this tavern, which was the legitimate successor of Wills's and Button's, will be found in the "Cigarette Papers" in the *People* of June 16 and July 14, 1901, and of April 6, 1902.*

The *Albion*, Aldersgate Street. See Wheatley's *London* and *Old and New London.*

The *Almond Tree.* This tree was, no doubt, adopted as a sign because it is a symbol of hope, in that its flowers precede its leaves. The allusion to it in Ecclesiastes is generally understood to be to the white hairs of an aged man resembling the white blossom. Neither can it allude to the story of Phyllis and Demophoon. A token extant of the Almond Tree in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1663 bears the sign of John Webster.†

The *Anchor.* A carved stone sign of the *Anchor* is preserved in the City Museum, but nothing is known of its history further than that it was presented by the executors of James Bare, and that it bears the initials $\frac{B}{HE}$, and the date 1669, which testifies to its erection soon after the Great Fire, like so many other similar bas-reliefs which served as house signs, some dozen or two of which are cared for in the museum alluded to. There are seven distinct tokens in the Beaufoy Collection, which may be seen at the City Museum Library, relating to the sign of the Anchor. There was an Anchor Alley leading to Three Crane Wharf in Thames Street.‡

The *Anchor* was the sign of a bookseller under St. Bartholomew's Church, near the Royal Exchange, in 1651.§

The fourth folio Shakespeare was printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley, at the Anchor in the New Exchange, 1685. Henry Herringman, the chief publisher in London before Tonson, also had a shop at the sign of the Blue Anchor in the Lower Walk of the New Exchange, but the Blue

* See, further, *The Mirror*, No. 82, February 19, 1780.

† *Whitehall Evening Post*, December 23, 1756.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, June 21, 1742.

§ *Ibid.*, July 15, 1742.

‖ See Fisher's "Survey and Ground-plot of the Royal Palace, Whitehall, 1680," quoted by Burn (*Beaufoy Tokens*).

* See also *Literary Landmarks*, by Laurence Hutton, 1889, p. 155, etc., *Old and New London*, and Hodder's *Memorials of My Times*, chap. i.

† Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 887.

‡ See *Daily Advertiser*, December 22, 1741.

§ *Bibliographer*, part 10.

Anchor is doubtless identical with the Anchor.

There was an *Anchor* tavern near St. Mary's Hill, facing Billingsgate, at a time when publicans were really licensed *victuallers*, and fish, rump-steaks, and chops, were of the first consideration.* In 1723 the *Anchor* was the sign of a haberdasher, Mr. John Creswel, near Hungerford Market.† There was also an *Anchor* in George Street, Foster Lane, in 1781, where the Amicable Goldsmiths' Society used to meet.‡

Boyne's *Tokens* record six relating to the Golden Anchor, five to the Blue Anchor, and no less than fourteen to the Anchor, whose colour is not signified.

The *Anchor and Bible* was a bookseller's sign in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1658.§

The *Anchor and Cable*, better known as the Rope and Anchor. See the *Beaufoy Tokens*, Nos. 476 and 1026.

At the *Anchor and Chair*, against the Castle Tavern in Fleet Street, Hannah Tatum bought and sold "all sorts of fine new and old China, Fans and Fan-mounts, Earthenware, all sorts of Wearing Apparel, and would change China for Cloaths of any sort, Brazier's Ware, made, mended, and sold."‖

There was an *Anchor and Checquers* in Old Street (*Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 874). The old way of depicting the *Anchor and Crown* was with the crown on the stem. This sign occurs in Leadenhall Street, opposite Leadenhall,¶ and in "Pickadilly" in 1665 (*Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 903).

The *Anchor and Crown*. "Last Sunday Night James Meyers, Journeyman to Mr. Mawson, at the Anchor and Crown in Lombard Street, hang'd himself; but for what Reason we cannot learn."** This house was in the occupation of a Mr. Derrell in 1746. The Anchor and Crown is now No. 21, Lombard Street, the "London and County Bank."††

The *Anchor and Sun*, or *Sun and Anchor*. (See *Notes and Queries*, tenth series, i. 504; and ii. 92, 132, 315.)

The *Anchor and Three Crowns* in Lombard Street, now No. 44 (J. Greenboam), was in 1700 the sign of Richard Morson (*ibid.*). The sign appears to have been the Anchor and Ring in 1710.

"James Brooke, Stationer, at Ye Anchor and Crown, near the Square on London Bridge, sells all sorts of Books for Accounts, Stampt Paper, and Parchments, variety of Paper Hangings for Rooms, and all sorts of Stationery Wares, Wholesale and Retail, at Reasonable prices." This occurs beneath the device of a crown and anchor in a square cartouche frame upon a copper-plate shop-bill $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.*

The *Anchor and Crown* was also the sign of Mrs. Caton in "Chandois Street,"† and of Philip and Richard Pledgers in Leadenhall Street, opposite Leadenhall.‡ Among the *Beaufoy Tokens* is one (No. 653) appertaining to David Thomas, 1663, at the Anchor and Crown in St. James's Fields, which was an open space west of the Haymarket between Pall Mall and Piccadilly, now the site of Waterloo Place, Charles Street, St. James's Square, and Jermyn Street.

The *Anchor and Gun*. "On Saturday last some Custom-house Officers went down to Woolwich to search for smuggled Goods, and at the Anchor and Gun in that Place, under the Cellar Stairs, which they tore up, they discovered a large Quantity of Tea, Coffee, India Chints and some Pepper; and in another House in that Place they discovered some Quantities of the same Commodities, and a Hogshead of Tobacco, all which they seized and brought off."§

The various alcoholic liquors vended at an ordinary tavern at the beginning of the eighteenth century are described in the *Vade Mecum for Maltworms* under the sign of the *Anchor and Horseshoe* in Dutchy Lane (Part I.).

The *Anchor and Ring* was the sign of a jeweller in Lombard Street, which was

* See the *Epicure's Almanack*, 1815.
† *Weekly Journal*, August 31, 1723.
‡ Banks Collection, Admission Tickets, British Museum, portf. 1.
§ *Bibliographer*, part 10.
‖ *Daily Advertiser*, April 19, 1742.
¶ *Ibid.*, 1741 or 1742.
** *Weekly Journal*, April 27, 1723.
†† Price's *Signs of Lombard Street*.

* See *The Chronicles of London Bridge*, by An Antiquary, 1839, p. 278.
† *The Weekly Journal*, January 5, 1723.
‡ *Daily Advertiser*, 1742.
§ *The London Journal*, September 2, 1721.

formerly the *Blue Bell*, No. 44 (see the "Blue Bell"). A token of Humphrey Taft, 1665, in the Beaufoy Collection (No. 295), bears the *Anchor and Sword*, the sign of a cutler in Chancery Lane.

Anderton's Hotel. See the "Horn" Tavern.

(*To be continued.*)

"Social England."*

THE sixth and concluding volume has just been published of a work which we first reviewed in these pages two years ago, and to which we have at subsequent intervals offered a meed of hearty praise. In 1902 we expressed the hope that these volumes would not only find their places upon the shelves of prosperous people and public libraries, but that by means of the enterprising issue in serial parts such an attractive storehouse of antiquarian wealth and wisdom might become a possession of every English home of intelligent people. The labours of Mr. Mann, who originally collaborated in the general editorship of the unillustrated work as far back as 1891, are now concluded. His diligence and taste have adorned six volumes of *Social England*, containing 6,394 pages, with 2,550 pictures, including fifty-six coloured plates. These illustrations have been selected with unusual care so as to throw light upon the text of the many experts who have composed the book, and the general aptness of the choice is on the same high level with the method of reproduction which, as it should be in a work of this kind, is entirely photographic even in the successful coloured plates. The high standard of the editorial work has been well maintained, and we do not hesitate to repeat our former hope, and to expect its realization.

Before making a few general observations which are called forth by the conclusion of this undertaking, we may emphasize the value of the new volume. It deals with the period 1815 to 1885, and who will deny that while that period was probably as full of intellectual and industrial achievements as any seventy years in the progress of humanity, our own homeland of England has occupied it with a wonderful profusion of benefits for the whole human race, and for English society in particular?

Vol. I., p. 199: KING AND COMITATUS (MS., JUN. XI., OF A.D. 1000, OXFORD). (Bodleian Library, Oxford.)

Block lent by the Publishers.

* *Social England.* Edited by (the late) H. D. Traill, D.C.L., and J. S. Mann, M.A. New illustrated edition in six volumes. London: Cassell and Co., Ltd, 1901-04. Super royal 8vo., cloth, gilt top. Price 14s. net per volume.

The year 1885, with the extension of the franchise, was as good an arbitrary date to take as any, although a rewritten chapter on "Greater Britain" makes pardonable reference to the colonial conferences in London of 1887 and 1897. But the development of social England in those seventy years was so singularly clear and rich that we are apt to take it for granted, and at this near distance of time not to recognise the force of that "peace, retrenchment, and reform" which made the Victorian era possible. In a new spirit and along new paths the middle class of the population steered the destiny of the nation until between 1865 and 1885 for good and evil, for sickness and health of the body politic, the democracy came into its succession. Here we must ask no question as to the future.

With what growth in science, art, industry, and letters was this great change accomplished? The work before us makes ample and fascinating reply to the question. Medicine, surgery, chemistry, geology, and, above all, biology, have found their prophets; their influence upon social manners has been manifold and revolutionary. As Mr. Whittaker here writes (p. 426) with simple truth, "The establishment of the theory of evolution is not only the greatest biological event of our time; it is also the greatest scientific event." In art, if sculpture and architecture have been feeble, painting and decoration have attained a high pitch. Mr. Hughes, in a brief but admirably suggestive essay, reminds us (p. 50) that "it was not only that nobody before Turner had painted mountains in the spirit of mountains, or

Vol. II., p. 680: FRIAR JOHN SIFERWAS PRESENTING HIS BOOK TO LORD LOVELL (MS. HARL., 7,026).

Block lent by the Publishers.

seas, still or stormy, in the spirit of the sea, or that he first interpreted for us the redundance of Nature, the infinity of cloud perspective, the alluring mystery of distance —he did all this, but he did much more. He was the supreme master of all the splendour, all the magic of the heavens."* In the realms of industry the tale is naturally miraculous, for in the nineteenth century Englishmen have so learned how to command the elements of Nature by obeying "steam has shown how impossible it is to lay down any law concerning what is necessary for the happiness of humanity."

The glory of English literature, which dates its origins proudly from Alfred the Great, waxed strong in this period. Who shall measure the addition made to England's stock of joy, comfort, courage, and hope by Tennyson, Ruskin, Carlyle, Arnold, and Dickens? Mr. Mann's task must here have been a labour of love, to join a gallery of

Vol. III., p. 778: SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S PIPES.
(Wallace Collection, Hertford House.)

Block lent by the Publishers

their laws as to harness vast forces to the amelioration of mankind.

This volume has an entire gallery of the engines and machines of commerce and travel, and the story is so astonishing that we are glad of a moment's light relief in reading (p. 279) that when the Great Western Railway passed its Bill in 1835, Eton and Oxford managed to push the line away as far as Slough and Didcot. In another place (p. 510) Miss Mary Bateson—*à propos* of the press—shrewdly remarks that notable portraits to the essays of Dr. Traill—essays full of "sweetness and light" even if they occasionally provoke a demur to the sureness of judgment, as when he considers (p. 391) that "the fame of George Eliot has undergone obscuration, amounting almost to occultation, since her death." Thus, chapter after chapter, the narrative of energy and progress is unfolded, and while in the first of these volumes we were able to conceive a picture according to the latest antiquarian wisdom of the insecurity of life and property among the early Britons, we can find in this concluding volume an admirably succinct and accurate account (pp. 542-557) of Law

* The frontispiece to this volume is a really effective colour print of "that crowning glory of English art, 'Ulysses deriding Polyphemus.'"

Reform between 1800 and 1885, culminating in the transformation of courts and procedure by the Judicature Act of 1873, and its consequent benefits in the speedy administration of peace and justice. It will remain for a seventh volume in years to come to describe the approaching changes in what Mr. Montague calls "the Herculaneum of feudalism," being the most archaic part of the law—the law of real property or land.

Somewhere in *Les Misérables* Victor Hugo wrote: "All generous social irradiations spring from science, letters, arts, education. Make men, make men!" England has made many men, and they have made of "social England" the most fertile and beneficent nation, perhaps, in the world's history. For ten centuries at least the phases of development can be abundantly illustrated by the treasures of our well-stocked museums and libraries, art-galleries, and great houses. Probably the fact that England is an island has contributed much to this abundance. Thanks to wise selection, this newly illustrated edition of a great work brings much of this wealth to our own study-table and fireside.* From the portraits of "famous men and the fathers that begat us" to their weapons and their books, even

Vol. IV., p. 624: SATIRE ON PATENTEES (BY W. HOLLAR).

Block lent by the Publishers.

* By the courtesy of the publishers we are enabled to reproduce a smaller typical picture from each of the volumes.

Vol. V., p. 673: BATHING MACHINES AT BRIGHTON IN 1789.
(From a drawing by Rowlandson.)
Block lent by the Publishers.

Vol. VI., p. 135: LITERARY LADIES, 1836 (BY DANIEL MACLISE, R.A.).
(*Fraser's Magazine*, 1836.)
Block lent by the Publishers.

to the commonest utensils of their daily existence, we have before our eyes the whole range of their outward life, and are thus effectually aided in the attempt to reconstruct the career of the nation and its members. The work is a monument of well-informed and humanizing archæology, and induces an Englishman to say with pride, "Civis Britannicus sum."

W. H. D.

The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary.

By the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A.

XI.

THE *Textus receptus* of Parthey and Pinder for Iter XIII. again gives us a huge total—109 miles, instead of the 90 of the added stages.

Item, ab Isca Calleva	mpm. cviiii.
Burrio	mpm. viiii.
Blestio	mpm. xi.
Ariconio	mpm. xi.
Clevo	mpm. xv.
Durocornovio	mpm. xiiii.
Spinis	mpm. xv.
Calleva	mpm. xv.

The first stage corresponds exactly with the fifth in the preceding Iter. Then we go on by a long "overland route" to Silchester. My correspondent, Mr. Brownbill, of Birkenhead, suggests a clerical error arising from a confusion of *Corinium* with *Durocornovium*, and would read in the sixth and following lines:

Corinio	mpm. xvii (or xviiii).
Durocornovio	mpm. xiiii.
Spinis	mpm. xv (or xvii).
Calleva	mpm. xv.

The solution without brackets would be two miles short of the given total, which is as near as we can expect to get. Either of the suggestions in brackets would bring the total right. In the Ravenna lists *Durocornovium* and *Corinium* are given in quite distinct connections, the former among the west and south towns, the latter among the central ones. Of *Burrium* we spoke in the previous route. *Blestium* is placed by every annotator at Monmouth. *Ariconium* has travelled to Kenchester in Morden's map, but not long after its publication Horsley vindicated the claim of the neighbourhood of Ross for this station. Lapie names Weston, and there can be no doubt that Bollitree, in the parish of Weston-in-Penyard, about three miles east of Ross, is the site sought for. About a century ago the proprietor, Mr. Meyrick, cleared the ground of its undergrowth, and brought to light the lower portions of walls, with pavements, statuettes, coins, etc., in abundance. It still yields remains of the period to those who will look for them. *Clevum*, not *Glevum*, is the Antoninian name for Gloucester. The amended text will give *Corinium* for Cirencester, which is in accordance with received authority. Of *Durocornovium* it is not so easy to speak. Camden and Gibson leave it unmentioned, and Burton, without the advantage of the amendment, names Hungerford, too close to *Spinæ*. By most it was regarded as Cirencester, but this is too distant from *Spinæ*. Perhaps Stratton St. Margaret's may suggest the course of the road, and the earthwork at Badbury, near what was Luddenton and is Liddington or Lyddington, may be an approximate guess for *Durocornovium*, save that it seems too waterless. A suggested course for the road is near Ramsbury, across the Kennet at Hungerford, and so along the north side of the river by Avington to Speen, which in several forms and with occasional additions is plainly *Spinæ*, so regarded from Camden's time onward. The Kennet seems to have been crossed at Newbury, and the Auburn at Knight Bridge, for Silchester.

Next, we have in Iter XIV. an alternative route between Caerleon-on-Usk and Silchester:

Item, alio itinere ab Isca Calleva	mpm. ciii.
Venta Silurum	mpm. viiii.
Abone	mpm. xiiii.
Trajectus	mpm. viiii.
Aquis Solis	mpm. vi.
Verlucione	mpm. xv.
Cunetione	mpm. xx.
Spinis	mpm. xv.
Calleva	mpm. xv.

Here the total is all right according to this text, but many MSS. reduce the distance between *Venta Silurum* and *Abon* to nine miles. This is Burton's version also. Parthey and Pinder, considering that testimonies should be weighed as well as counted, are for fourteen, relying on Codices N and L in the Vatican and at Vienna. Caerwent and Bath need not a word to establish their claims to be *Venta Silurum* and *Aquæ Solis*, but the intermediate stations have caused, and may yet cause, much divergence of opinion.

Parthey and Pinder may be safely followed for the length of the second stage, this corresponding exactly to the distance between Caerwent and the camp on Durdham Down, which overlooks the Avon. The route would be by the Portway to Caldicott Pill, and so across the Severn to Avonmouth Point. This Caldicott Pill was formerly *Ostium Turaci*, the mouth of the Tarogy or Twrc, in which, according to the *Liber Landavensis*, which dates from about the end of Stephen's reign, there had been, *applicatio libra*, a right of free landing for at least two centuries and a half.* Ormerod's crossing so as to reach the English side at Aust, though followed by Mannert and Lapie, who place Abon (if that is the nominative) at Compton Greenfield, is too long for the stage, and the connection of Aust with Augustus is at least unreliable. No doubt there were many Severn crossings. Mr. Wood, to whose kindness I am indebted for much of this detail, will some day, we hope, give us the results of his labours in this part of the country. Camden keeps to the north and west of the Severn further than Ormerod. His *Abone* is a village which he and Burton call Aventon—doubtless an etymological help, but corrected by Bishop Gibson to Alvington. "The town opposite" he gives for *Trajectus*, of which Burton more explicitly says: "This is named by *Antoninus* over against *Abonis*, where there was wont to be a passage over the *Sabrinian* Sea, at a place which is called to this day *Oldbury* (*i.e.*) *Vetus Burgus;* now a dayes they passe over a little beneath at *Aust*, a village."†

There are three theories about the crossing—that it was over the Severn, over the Avon, and over the Boyd. Mannert appears from his suggestion "prope Canesham," to have been the first to hold that *Trajectus* did not imply the crossing of the Severn. Bishop Clifford follows him, naming Bitton, which is just separated from Keynsham by the Avon, the passage over which river he takes as designating the station. As *Trajectus* does not elsewhere exist in Britain, it may be as well to see how the word is used in other sections of this Itinerary. On the Italian side of the *Fretum Siculum* at Otranto (*Hydruntum*), for the passage to Illyricum, and at Aulon at the other end, which appears in the *Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum*, the word is used in its largest sense, while at Utrecht there would be no want of water. In Illyricum there was a *Trejectus*—to follow the Jerusalem spelling—apparently a ford over the Apsus, not an important stream. The *Trajectus* in Atquiania, between Bordeaux and Limoges, requires further investigation. In our Iter XIV. the *Trajectus* must cross the Boyd, from which Bitton takes its name, unless the landing-place from Wales was on the left of the Avon.

It is urged by Nicholls and Taylor in *Bristol: Past and Present** that the little river scarcely warrants the great name *Trajectus* for such a station. Road evidence, however, is all in favour of the landing from Caerwent taking place on the right of the Avon, the course being by Sea Mills and Durdham Down. Investigations at both places have been attended with good results, and a great number of coins and other remains have been found at the former, a camp of 50 acres in extent, described by Mr. Latimer, where the confluence of a stream afforded the accommodation of a small harbour, while at the latter the road is still traceable, having crossed the Frome about two miles east of Bristol. Close to Wick Rocks there is now what is called the "Roman Bridge" across the Boyd, as I am informed by Mr. W. T. Crank, of Clifton. Here may have been *Trajectus*, and if the name were given in joke, it would not be a solitary instance.

In *Verlucio* Camden saw a verbal likeness to Warminster, but Gibson neglects this seeming resemblance, and goes a few miles north for Westbury. Burton favours the latter locality, remarking that "*Diverril*, a little River, passeth by here, so called because it passeth underground as the *Anas* in *Spain*, and the *Mole* with us in *Surrey*, and about a mile it hasteneth to *Cunetio*, a very ancient towne, which is now called *Warminster*, and from the Saxon signifieth a Monastery." Neither station, however, will suit with the position of Warminster. Reynolds adopted Spy Park for *Verlucio*, in which he is followed by Mr. Wood, who gives a measurement

* Evans's *Liber Landavensiis*, p. 236.
† *Commentary on Antoninus*, p. 257.

* I. 22.

from this place to Bath corresponding closely to the XV. of the stage. Lapie practically agrees with them, naming Whetham, which appears in Morden's map as Whethampton, close by.

Like the river Diverril, we must now hasten to *Cunetio*. Burton is here a great puzzle. Immediately after the quotation just given he says: "The River *Kennet* visiteth a City of its own name xx. miles from *Verlucio*, mentioned likewise by *Antoninus*. It is now called *Marlburrow*," remarking on the derivation from *Marl* as preferable to that from Merlin, and using Camden nearly verbatim. Gibson on Marlborough quotes *Vita Ælfredi** for a Saxon coin, "on which is engraven CVH ·:· NET ·:· TI," an important testimony. Reynolds and Lapie name respectively Rudge Farm and Mildenhall. Mr. Wood suggests Cross Ford, near the Kennet, the junction with Ermine Street.

Working eastward from *Cunetio* for *Spinæ*, which is unhesitatingly regarded as Speen Park, the course might easily have run on either side of the Kennet; nor are there wanting suggestive names, as Ramsbury on the north and Charnastreet on the south. I regret that I have no detail of the last fifteen miles, the stage which stops at Silchester.

XII.

Item, a Calleva Isca Dumnoniorum	mpm. cxxxvi.
Vindomi	mpm. xv.
Venta Belgarum	mpm. xxi.
Brige	mpm. xi.
Sorbiodunum	mpm. viii.
Vindogladia	mpm. xii.
Durnonovaria	mpm. viii.
Muriduno	mpm. xxxvi.
Isca Dumnoniorum	mpm. xv.

Here the sum total exceeds the stages by ten miles; nor is this the only difficulty in the last of our journeys. No one has found any other solution than Winchester for *Venta Belgarum*. Yet its distance from Silchester is said to be thirty-six miles, nearly half as much again as the "point to point" length, and this, too, in a district which presents no peculiar difficulties. If we are to be loyal to the text there must have been a great deflection, and this is not in itself improbable, as proved in other cases. But loyalty is strained to bursting when *Sorbiodunum* is called only twenty miles from *Durnonovaria*. The former must be Old Sarum. Alone among authorities, Mannert rejects Dorchester for the latter, sticks to the mileage, and adopts Moor Critchell, which brings his route to an end at Bridport, an alarming choice for *Isca Dumnoniorum*, the otherwise universally-approved Exeter. It is a painful dilemma, though not altogether a new one.

Is the total correct? or are the stages correct? If the stages are incorrect, where is the error? We want twenty more miles (in the rough) between Old Sarum and Dorchester. Ten are given us by the total. If we take another ten from the second stage, thus reducing the distance between *Vindomi* and *Venta Belgarum* to eleven miles, and make *Vindogladia* twenty-two miles from *Sorbiodunum*, and eighteen from *Durnonovaria*, there is a rational, comprehensible road. So in much fear and trembling I suggest that eleven miles will suffice from *Vindomi* to *Venta Belgarum*.

Thus altered the text would stand:

Item, a Calleva Isca Dumnoniorum	mpm. cxxxvi.
Vindomi	mpm. xv.
Venta Belgarum	mpm. xi.
Brige	mpm. xi.
Sorbiodunum	mpm. viii.
Vindogladia	mpm. xxii.
Durnonovaria	mpm. xviii.
Muriduno	mpm. xxxvi.
Isca Dumnoniorum	mpm. xv.

With regard to the interpretations of *Vindomi*, it was Camden's Silchester. He was followed by Gale and Stukeley; but Burton, who had adopted Wallingford for his *Calleva*, places it at Wintney, called by him Witney. Gibson does not treat of it. Horsley, followed by Lapie, goes even further out of the line than Burton, passing over the Surrey border to Farnham. Reynolds's selection is a house called the "Vine," in Sherborne St. John's, but this is close to Silchester. Mannert says "proper Whitchurch," a valuable suggestion, for J. B. Davidson* (after quoting Sir Richard Hoare, who places *Vindomi* half a mile due

* T. 3, n. 30.

* Son of James Davidson, the author of *Axminster, British and Roman*, 1833.

east of Finchley Farm, the farmhouse of which is on the Port Way) remarks that "a Roman Legion departing from Calleva by Iter XV. would march along the Port Way to within two or three miles of Andover, and would then leave that road and strike south-west by another route for Winchester."*

This is another instance of the indirectness of the Itinera. If the question arises as to the why and wherefore of this turn, when soldiers might have marched straight for *Sorbiodunum* by the Port Way, which must have existed from very primitive days, my answer would be that the Itinerary of Antoninus had to serve many purposes, fiscal amongst others.

There was a straighter road from *Calleva* to *Venta Belgarum* by Iter VII., which doubtless was more often used than this by Iter XV.; and our tables have given us other cases of alternative routes. So we live in hope that the neighbourhood of Finchley Farm may prove another Burgh near Woodbridge, if not another Silchester. *Venta Belgarum* need not detain us. *Brige* is generally regarded as near Broughton, and perhaps indicates a primitive wooden bridge over a little tributary of the Test. "Cold Harbour" here, as elsewhere, is pointed out by Mr. Davidson as the actual spot—a mere *mutatio*, such as many a traveller had to put up with. This is illustrated by apt quotations from Cicero and Horace.

Sorbiodunum is an unquestioned Old Sarum, but *Vindogladia* yet seeks a permanent allocation. Wimborne Minster was Camden's choice, strengthened by a marvellous derivation from "Windugledy," which "in the British language signifies between two swords," for "the Britains call'd their rivers by the name of swords."

Burton follows Camden, including the derivation, but Gibson divides a legion's year between a winter at Wimborne and a summer at Badbury Ring. Mannert and Lapie are too far east, with Pentridge and Cranborne. Reynolds is for Blandford, not in itself noted for remains, though much is found in the neighbourhood; and the coach-road by Pimperne and Tarrant Hinton for Salisbury belongs to later days, not being marked even in Emanuel Bowen's map.

The great Ackling ditch surely must mark the course of this Iter, as Mr. Davidson points out. You go along the Blandford road from Salisbury about a mile to the south-west of Woodyates Inn, and bearing a little to the left, the ditch displays itself in all its strength as far as Moor Crichell. Here it is lost in the woods, but appears again on the north side of Badbury Ring. According to Mr. Davidson, it crosses the Stour at Shapwick. The Rev. R. P. Murray, Vicar, tells me that the ford near Shapwick Church is popularly regarded as the Roman crossing of the Stour. There is also another ford just below the junction of the Tarrant, as might be expected, and "Spettisbury Castle," on the west of the river, seems made to protect the passage. From the Stour crossing it would run to Dorchester by Winterborne Kingston to Bere, leaving the Woodbury earthwork on the left, and so by Burleston. Where, then, on this route are we to place *Vindogladia?* If my theory as to the amended reading is true, no better solution can be found than Bishop Gibson's Badbury Ring, with Wimborne for winter quarters, which certainly would be required. The received reading reduces the student to despair. We pass from *Durnonovaria* as too important for a road-maker to treat of, and enter on a lengthy stage for *Muridunum*, which in one MS. is *Maridunum*, and in many *Moridunum*. Camden and Burton, Gale and Hearne, place it at Seaton. Gibson in his additions to Camden says nothing, but Morden's map attached to his edition takes Camden's view, which is also followed by Sir R. C. Hoare, while Lapie goes a little further along the coast to Salcomb Regis. Mannert, as might be expected from his views on the other stations, stops short at Dorchester. For a century and a half Camden's view prevailed. Then Horsley, misled by Stukeley, was led to Eggardon Barrow, no doubt a very interesting spot, and probably the Mote of the Hundred of Eggardon, but out of all distance. But at the close of the eighteenth century Reynolds suggested Honiton, and as time has gone on his choice has been generally adopted. The elder Davidson clave to Seaton, but his son's arguments are all the

* *Archæological Journal*, xxxvii. 308.

other way. They must be read to be appreciated. Some years ago I visited the district, and wrote this in my copy of Parthey and Pinder: "Muridunum, I doubt not, is near Honiton. Seaton, the choice of Davidson in his *Axminster*, is too near the sea. The Axe would have to be forded very low down, with much tidal botheration. After leaving Seaton there would be chines, one between Beer and Branscombe, and another above Sidmouth. Then the Otter would be forded low down, and after that there is the Clyst. I greatly prefer the route indicated on p. 55, and go to Honiton in accordance with what Davidson quotes from Musgrave and Borlase. Indeed, *Streete-ford* over the Axe (p. 77) would be nearly final with me." Mr. J. B. Davidson in 1880 unhesitatingly favoured the inland route. He followed Warne,* passing from Dorchester by Spyway, Walditch, and Morecombe Lake, near which there is a "Cold Harbour," to Charmouth, where he notes the ancient Manor of Streete, and by a farm called Hogchester to Pen Inn, the boundary of Devon and Dorset. At this point the younger Davidson "takes up the wondrous tale," continuing by Yarty Bridge and Shute Hill to Wilmington, and hence to Honiton, the course being marked of old by two or three hoar stones, of which only one seems to have been left in the writer's day. "Riduno XV." is the mark in Peutinger's Tabula. It seems to be inland, and north-west of *Isca Dumnoniorum;* but as the latter is as near Kent as it is to this Devonshire station, the Peutingerian testimony cannot be relied on.

The relations of Hembury and Honiton may probably be analogous to those between Badbury Ring and Wimborne Minster, according to Bishop Gibson's idea, to which, perhaps, may be added the advantage of having a strong fort to retire upon in case of Dumnonian risings. Thus we may with Mr. J. B. Davidson regard Honiton as the *mansio* named *Muridunum*. He says that a piece of road with better claim to Roman origin than that between Honiton and Exeter would be difficult to find, referring especially to its straightness, and to the way in which it crosses the Otter, mounts the hill, and descends into Exeter. Then there are the names. Though one may hesitate about Musgrave's rendering "Fair Mile" by *miliare aureum*, yet the Manor of Strete, which, in the words of Sir W. Pole, "taketh his name of the great street way w^ch^ passeth through it," Straightway Head, a corruption of the same, and other such considerations, carry conviction with them. This Honiton theory, of course, does not in the least injure the claims of Seaton to be a place occupied by the Romans, which are substantiated by remains now in the Albert Museum, Exeter. At this point, the acknowledged *Isca Dumnoniorum* ends not only the British portion of Antonine, but the *Itinerarium* itself.

In closing my series of papers I must first thank my many correspondents for their kindness in affording me local information. Next, I wish to hold myself open to conviction on any disputed location; and, finally, to excuse myself for referring little to the Ravenna lists, which do little but cause additional perplexities.

* *Ancient Dorset*, p. 145.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

SALES.

THE first interesting sale of the autumn season was held by Messrs. Hodgson last week. The following were the chief prices: Marston's Wonder of Women; or, the Tragedy of Sophonisba, in the original uncut state, 1606, £100; Browne's Religio Medici, first unauthorized edition, 1642, £14 10s.; Chronicon Nurembergense, 1493, £15 5s.; The Tragedies of Jhon Bochas, translated by Lidgate, 1558, £13; Buck's Antiquities, 3 vols., £28 10s.; Engravings from the works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, £25; Dictionary of National Biography, 67 vols., cloth, £35; Symonds's Renaissance in Italy, 7 vols., £10 10s.; Cokayne's Peerage of England, 8 vols., £24; the Oxford and Cambridge Magazine for 1856, £9; Bewick's British Birds, Quadrupeds, and Select Fables, 4 vols., £11 10s.; Lodge's Portraits, 4 vols., £10.—*Athenæum*, October 29.

At Leicester Square yesterday Messrs. Puttick and Simpson disposed of a collection of works of art and decoration. The following good prices were secured: Carved oak Elizabethan cabinet, £10; a sixteenth-century oak table, £10 10s.; pair of old Louis XV. candelabra, surmounted with Dresden figures, £9 10s.; a Sèvres plate, decorated with portrait of Diane de

Poitiers, £6; and a Charles I. armchair, £6.—*Globe*, November 3.

Messrs. Robinson and Fisher sold yesterday the valuable library of the late Rev. W. D. Parish, vicar of Selmeston and Alciston, Sussex, late Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral. The books were indifferently catalogued, and realized prices in many cases less than their real market value. The principal "lots" were the following: Psalterium Davidis, a clearly written MS. of the fifteenth century, with six large and other initials finely illuminated in gold and colours, £54 (Quaritch); Sussex Archæological Collections, complete from the beginning in 1848 to 1903, with index, 47 vols., £18 10s. (Sutton); an interesting collection of about 280 original drawings in sepia and pencil of churches and views in Sussex, by R. H. Nibbs, in three quarto volumes, £31 (Sutton); R. A. Ackermann, Microcosm of London, 1808, with coloured plates by Pugin and Rowlandson, tall copy, £15 15s. (Fine Art Society); and St. Jerome, Epistolæ, printed in semi-Gothic letter, without name of place or date, tall and fine copy, but slightly wormed, £14 10s. (Tregaskis). The total of the day only amounted to £490 18s.—*Times*, November 5.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold this week the following books from the library of the late Mr. F. Clarke, of Wimbledon: Bartsch, Peintre-Graveur, 22 vols., v.d., £10 5s.; C. Celtis, Quatuor Libri Amorum, Dürer woodcuts, 1502, £15 15s.; G. de Columna, Cronica Troyana, Medina, 1587, £10 15s.; Constable's English Scenery, india proofs, 1830, £22 15s.; Dibdin's Northern Tour, extra illustrated, 1838, £10 5s.; Horæ, on vellum, MS., Sæc. XV., £31; Hippocrates, Epidemiorum Liber, Reynes binding, 1532, £21; Etymologicon Magnum Gr., 1499, £8 15s.; Herberay, Dom Flores de Grece, 1552, £10 5s.; Miroir de la Redemption, Lyon, 1486, £34; Lysons's Environs of London, extra illustrated, 1796-1800, £10 10s.; Sainct Gelais, Le Vergier, Paris, Trepperel (1500), £10 5s.; Illuminated Miniatures from Early MSS. (40), £22 10s. —*Athenæum*, November 5.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson held on Monday and Tuesday a sale of valuable books, the following being some of the chief prices realized: Raleigh's Discoverie of Guiana, 1596, £26; Scott's Waverley, 3 vols., half-calf, 1814, £14 5s.; Harcourt's Voyage to Guiana, 1613, £5 7s. 6d.; Adam's Works in Architecture, 1900, £6; North of England Mining Engineers' Transactions, 39 vols., £17 10s.; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, coloured plates, £10 10s.; Savonarola, La Expositione del Pater Noster, £13 13s.; Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth edition, £13 5s.; Audsley's Ornamental Arts of Japan, £9 12s. 6d.—*Athenæum*, November 5.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The new part of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* (vol. xvi., Part 1) is hardly so rich in antiquarian interest as its predecessors. The indefatigable Rev. S. Baring-Gould contributes another instalment of his "Catalogue of Saints connected with Cornwall" (Ma. to Non.), and tells some curious legends of St. Mawnan, after whom a Cornish parish is named, and his abnormal relish for visiting ascetics of peculiarly objectionable habits. Ecclesiology is represented by a fully illustrated paper on "St. Piran's Old Church," by Mr. T. C. Peter. There are two archæological articles—"An Exploration of Tregaer Rounds," a circular camp between Wadebridge and Camelford, by several writers, and "The Builders and the Antiquity of our Cornish Dolmens," by the Rev. D. G. Whitley, who attributes these monuments to the men of the Neolithic Age. The part also includes, besides papers in other departments of science, the address of the President (Sir Robert Harvey) on "The Incas and other Rulers of Peru, with Some Remarks on the Pozo Stone."

The *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* is filled chiefly with papers relating to various places visited by the members of the Society during their archæological cruise around the coast of Ireland last June. The ecclesiastical monuments of Kilmacduagh, Knockmoy Abbey in County Galway, and the antiquities of the Tuam district are among the subjects of the papers, and the writers include the very Rev. J. Fahey, D.D., Mr. R. Cochrane, F.S.A., Mr. R. J. Kelly, and Dr. Costello.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Royal Numismatic Society.—*October* 20.—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Sir R. C. Jebb, Sir R. C. Temple, Dr. Julius Cahn, Mr. Edgar C. Knevett, and Mr. C. Winter, were elected Fellows.—The President exhibited three aurei of Carausius, two of which were of the London mint and one of Rouen fabric, and three silver denarii remarkable for their types of reverse, or for the special form of the emperor's bust on the obverse.—Mr. J. E. Pritchard showed an unrecorded seventeenth-century token of "Ambrose Bishop in Bath, 1660"; a counter of Henry IV. of France, bearing his shield of arms and bust; and a medal commemorating the fitting out of the American ships "*Columbia* and *Washington* at Boston, N. America, for the Pacific Ocean in 1787," all these pieces being found during recent excavations at Bristol.—Mr. T. Bliss exhibited a counter-stamped Spanish dollar of A. Gibson and Co., Lochwannoch, for 5s., and others (dollar, half, and quarter-dollar) of the Rothsay Cotton Works for 4s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. respectively.—The President read a paper on "Rare and Unpublished Coins of Carausius" in his collection. The specimens described, numbering twenty-six, appear in nearly every instance to present some new and unpublished variety either in type or legend. Amongst those in silver were three denarii, having for reverse types two hands joined and "Concordia Aug."; a galley on waves with rowers and steersmen; and "Felicitas Aug."; and a draped female figure holding standards, and around "Fides Militum," all of which bear the mint marks R.S.R., for which up to the present time no

satisfactory solution has been suggested. In describing some of the "legionary coins," the writer drew attention to the fact that some of the types were original, whilst others appeared to be copies of similar pieces of Gallienus, and he proposed to distinguish them in the following manner: If the title of the legion and its device on the coins of the two emperors were the same, then the type was a copy; if, however, they differed, the type was probably an original production of the mint of Carausius. Most of the coins showed that they had been struck either at the London or the Colchester mint.—*Athenæum*, October 29.

"The Archæological Associations of Lombard Street until the Reformation" was the subject of a paper read before the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY by Mr. T. W. Shore on October 29, at the Church of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, and part of it dealt with the old signs of Lombard Street. Mr. Shore said that the golden balls were probably a relic of the times when the Lombards were in London. It was erroneous to suppose that they were taken from the arms of the Medicis in Florence, as most people thought. They were from the arms of the Lombards, whose patron saint was St. Nicholas. These bore the three golden balls of St. Nicholas, whereas the Medicis had six golden pills, signs of the medical profession. Lombard Street contains no older buildings than the Churches of St. Edmund and All Hallows, which were built by Sir Christopher Wren, but the street is on the exact site of an old Roman road. In the twelfth century this street was known as Langbourne Street, on account of the little stream, the Langbourne, which ran past the north-east end. The ground was very marshy, and the builders of the present Mansion House found such a number of springs on the site that it was necessary to sink a large number of piles on which to lay the foundations. Details were given of the large trade between London and Florence when the Lombards were bankers in Langbourne Street.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on November 2, Sir Henry Howorth in the chair, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on "The Abbey Church of Glastonbury." He said that at the recent visit of the Institute to Glastonbury he suggested that excavations should be made to ascertain the extent and plan of the church which preceded that of which some ruins still exist, and to find, if possible, traces of the older churches recorded by William of Malmesbury to have been built near this spot. Mr. Stanley Austin, the owner, kindly agreed, the work was carried out, and he had to lay the results before them. The first Norman Abbot, Turstin, began a new church, which was pulled down by his successor, who erected a larger one on the site, and later Henry of Blois added a bell-tower and monastic buildings. These erections were destroyed by fire in 1184, and the rebuilding was entrusted to FitzStephen, the King's Chamberlain, and finished before the close of the twelfth century, as recorded in the Abbey chronicles, with which the architectural evidence agrees. The church consisted originally of an eastern arm of four bays (afterwards lengthened), with aisles, a central tower, north and south transepts, an aisled nave of nine bays, probably with two western towers. Between the nave and the Lady Chapel was a Galilee or porch, forming the principal entrance to the church. Mr. Hope described the works carried out, and said that the results were disappointing. The only practical outcome was the fixing of the earlier east front of the church. The missing parts of the existing remains, including the foundations, had been removed with a thoroughness that was inexplicable, and the twelfth-century builders seemed to have destroyed every trace of earlier structures.—Some discussion followed, in the course of which satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the visit of the Institute had induced the proprietor to carry on excavations, even though the results had been negative.—In closing, Sir Henry Howorth mentioned, in proof of the influence of the Institute, that Lord Raglan had asked them to advise him on the question of repairing Rushen Castle.

Dr. Arthur Evans gave an account of the last season's work at Knossos, Crete, at a meeting of the HELLENIC SOCIETY, held on November 1, the Provost of Oriel presiding. Dr. Evans said that a section cut beneath the pavement of the west court had laid bare remarkably complete evidence as to the stratification and comparative chronology of the characteristic stages of Minoan culture that preceded the construction of the later palace. The foundation of the later palace was shown to have been posterior to the great "Middle Minoan" Age of polychrome pottery. Its second period, as appeared from Egyptian associations, did not come down later than about 1500 B.C., but there were now traceable six distinct periods of culture that separated the initial stage of the later palace from the latest Neolithic deposit. Below this, again, the Neolithic stratum, which was itself superposed on the virgin rock, attained a depth of from 6 to 8 metres. On the western borders of the palace the total depth of the human deposit was from 12 to 14 metres. A principal work of the year was the exploration of an extensive cemetery, dating from the last days of the palace and the immediately succeeding period. Over 190 tombs were opened, containing bronze vessels, arms, jewellery, and other typically "Mycenæan" remains. Of still greater interest was the discovery of what appears to have been a royal mausoleum, occupying a commanding point overlooking land and sea. Magnificent vases in the later palace style were found in it, together with Egyptian alabastra of the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty.

At a general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, held on October 25, Mr. Garstin presiding, Mr. T. J. Westropp read a paper on "Irish Motes and Early Norman Castles," in which he dealt with the general question of the origin of the motes, his main purpose being to show that they had a distinct existence prior to the coming of the Normans. Typical examples of well-known motes were given, with descriptions of their peculiar construction and characteristics. He referred in detail to the Derver mote in Co. Meath, the

motes at Dromore, Greenmount, Co. Louth; Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow; Rathmore, Co. Kildare; Erris, Co. Galway; Ballybrophy, and others, and pointed out that the objects discovered in these old remains indicated an existence much earlier than the Norman period. There was great difficulty, he said, in distinguishing between residential and sepulchral motes; and though burials undoubtedly took place in some of the motes that were not usually regarded as sepulchral, the fact, in his opinion, did not necessarily imply that these motes were used for sepulchral purposes. Skeletons were found, for instance, in the ring of the King's Chair at Tara. He further pointed out that the distribution of the motes through various parts of the country did not correspond with the location of the Norman colonies.

The annual dinner and meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on October 21, Mr. Percival Ross, C.E., presiding. The report and accounts presented were satisfactory on the whole, though regret was expressed at a decline in the membership. Interesting speeches of a general kind were made, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The meetings of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY began on November 9, with the Rev. C. S. Taylor in the chair.—The chairman read a paper on "The Old Church of St. Thomas—Destroyed 1789," while Mr. S. D. Cole dealt with the "Ancient Tolzey and Pie Poudre Courts of Bristol."

The paper read at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on November 9 was by Professor E. Naville, and was entitled "A Mention of a Flo d in the Book of the Dead."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

DUKES AND POETS IN FERRARA. By Edmund G. Gardner, M.A. With eleven photogravures and a bibliography. London: *Constable and Co., Limited*, 1904. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 578. Price 18s. net.

The fascination of the Italian Renaissance still holds the modern world with its wealth of artistic and intellectual vitality and its brave parade of characters. In this elaborate study in the poetry, religion, and politics of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, Mr. Edmund Gardner advances our knowledge of that age by doing for Ferrara and its great "house" what many other writers have done, let us say, for Florence and the Medici. He says that even in Italy itself the importance of Ferrara has only lately been fully realized, and he now presents in this substantial and handsome volume a first instalment of a work upon which he has been engaged for some years. By sojourning in Italy, and by diligent delving in the archives of Modena and the Vatican, he has thrown a flood of light upon the fortunes of the great Dukes and their poets. The abundant notes, the valuable appendices and full pedigrees with which this volume is furnished, make it a rich contribution to the history of Italy, and, even if Mr. Gardner were not already known by his works on Dante, Florence, and Siena, would prove that in him we have a writer anxious to uphold the standard of scrupulous and precise scholarship. There is something of German "thoroughness" about the research of this work, and it is a pleasure to add that the careful and picturesque diction of his narrative facilitates its serious enjoyment.

Dealing with Leonello d'Este and Borso, the first Duke, with the whole reign (1471-1505) of the great Ercole d'Este, with Savonarola and Boiardo, and with the early years of Alfonso's reign, this volume stops short of the whole career of the king of court poets, Ariosto, although his birth in 1474 brings him within the period. Mr. Gardner, however, promises a second volume dealing with his life and work, resting content here with a few references, as, for example, to his courtly tribute to that much-married lady Lucrezia Borgia, whom he hails "pulcherrima virgo"! It is, in truth, what we may call the Italianated and impassioned modes of life that these pages mainly reflect. It is true that learning flourished; we read that "at this time there were more professors and lecturers at the Studio of Ferrara than in the present year of grace there are students," the ducal library being a fountain-head of culture for all the State. But side by side with this was that laughter and love which ever held sway in sunny Italy. Not even Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth or Charles II. at Whitehall can have had the fantastic theatricals or the amazing menu which we here read of as gracing the nuptials of Ercole with Leonora, "one of the noblest figures of women that Italian history has to show us." Amid the noise of internecine strife between the cities, for the like of which the mind harps back to ancient Greece, and the intrigues of disputants and place hunters around the throne of the Popes, one finds Venus holding a perpetual court with such a triumph as Francesco del Cossa painted in his frescoes. The human, passionate interest of this chapter of history culminates in the match which Ercole obtained for Alfonso in securing Lucrezia to be his bride. Mr. Gardner makes a rare tale of it—the bargaining; the Duke's anxiety to secure the dowry for his son and a band of frightened nuns for St. Catherine of Siena; his factor's trouble with a particular Señora Beatrice who fell ill, and was fed up "with marchpane and bread sopped in chicken broth"; the games at Rome to glorify the new alliance between Este and Borgia; the bride's journey by road, river, and canal, with the bridegroom's surprise meeting; Lucrezia's readiness when, on her entrance into the city, a beautiful white horse, covered with crimson cloth with most sumptuous ornaments of gold and pearls, reared and threw her

at the sudden discharge of artillery. "In every sense mistress of herself and of the situation . . . she landed on her feet, laughing gaily, and the Duke made her mount a mule instead."

The select and finely printed illustrations present not only the contemporary portraits of the chief actors in this long-drawn pageant, but also glimpses of the scene against which it moved. A very charming detail from a fresco by Ercole Grandi, which represents "Two Ferrarese Ladies," seems like an epitome of the best side of Italy in 1500.

* * *

WORKE FOR CVTLERS (1615). Edited by A. F. Sieveking, F.S.A. With Introductory Note by Dr. A. W. Ward. Facsimiles. London: *C. J. Clay and Sons*, 1904. Foolscap 4to., pp. 92. Price 5s. net.

This Jacobean dialogue, which was acted "in a Shew in the Famous Universitie of Cambridge" in 1615, was revived and re-presented in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in July of last year, and again in January last before the Royal Historical Society, under the direction of Mr. Sieveking, the editor of the comely reprint before us. The "characters" in the dialogue are Sword, Rapier, and Dagger, and the point of their ingenious and often whimsical disputing is to be found in the edict against duels which James I. issued in 1613, and of which a facsimile is here given. The talk is full of the puns and verbal quibbles and conceits which were so popular in the drama of the day, but are now so tiresome and meaningless. *Worke for Cutlers*, however, is an interesting and, in a degree, important specimen of its class, and is, moreover, extremely rare. Mr. Sieveking here presents it in very attractive *format*, and with every advantage of scholarly and careful editing. His Prologue is an admirable piece of work. Mr. Sieveking is inclined to attribute the authorship of the dialogue to no less a writer than Thomas Heywood; but his reasons, though interesting and ingenious, are not convincing. More important is his valuable and learned series of notes on the three weapons—the sword, rapier, and dagger. Equally good is the very full "Glossarial Epilogue," in which the words and phrases of the text find abundant and learned annotation. Mr. Sieveking's editorial work, indeed, is beyond criticism.

* * *

A DICTIONARY OF THE DRAMA. By W. Davenport Adams. Vol. I., A—G. London: *Chatto and Windus*, 1904. 8vo., pp. viii, 627. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The sub-title to this work describes it as "A Guide to the Plays, Playwrights, Players, and Playhouses of the United Kingdom and America, from the Earliest Times to the Present." This indicates a very wide range, and a gallant attempt to be exceedingly comprehensive. Such an aim naturally produces two faults. On the one hand, the critic is inclined to say that the plan is too comprehensive, with the result that a multitude of entries refer to trivialities and to matters not worth record, while, on the other hand, a book planned on so large a scale is bound to show many gaps, some at least of which it would not be hard to point out. But we feel little inclined to regard the book in this spirit. The late Mr. Adams devoted many laborious years to the collection of material for what he intended to be his *magnum opus*, but died, alas! before this first volume had left the press. If he did not accomplish all that he aimed at—and it was hardly within the power of a single man to carry out thoroughly and completely so large a scheme—he has, at all events, given us a most valuable work of reference, which may be corrected in many points of detail, but which cannot easily be superseded. Lamb included works of reference among his *biblia-a-biblia*—books which are no books—but one can safely say that he would have revelled in this companion to the playhouse. Not only plays and playwrights and players find record, but theatrical managers, scenic artists, musical composers, and other figures of the playhouse are included. "Separate entries," says Mr. Adams in his "Preface," "are made of characters in plays, preference being given, of course, to the most notable. Some are inserted only by way of illustrating the stage nomenclature of the past." This is one point where the book is specially open to criticism, for the names of many of the least notable characters in long dead plays are needlessly included. The quotations included are also superfluous. But it would be ungracious and ungrateful to dwell on these minor points. The work is a monument of labour and enthusiasm, and a perfect mine of information which every lover of the play will like to have always ready to his hand. The type is painfully small, but that is due to the superabundance of matter. We can only wonder, when vol. i. only carries us to the end of G, how all the rest of the alphabet is going to be crammed into vol. ii.

* * *

BOOK PRICES CURRENT. Vol. xviii. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. xxxix, 675. Price £1 7s. 6d. net.

Book collectors will turn the pages of this new volume of their "Bible" with mingled feelings, for, as Mr. Slater points out in his "Introduction," there has been a marked depreciation in the value of many classes of books, especially those of an ordinary character and usually steady value—the hardy perennials of the auction room. On the other hand, "the aristocracy of the book-shelf . . . has, if anything, become more aristocratic still. The market value of these is distinctly increasing, and bids fair to reach a point that will be regarded as prohibitive by all except the very few to whom the matter of money is of no importance." It is not unlikely, however, that when commercial and political conditions are more settled the "ordinary" books may recover much of the ground they have lost. Two special reports are noticeable in this volume. One is the very full report (pp. 482-524) of the extensive library of books on Economics sold by Messrs. Hodgson and Co. last May; and the other is the full description (p. 208), here placed on permanent record, of the Milton Manuscript to which reference was made in the "Notes of the Month" of the February *Antiquary*.

One or two other special items may be briefly noted. In Mr. W. G. Thorpe's sale, the original warrant for the arrest of John Bunyan, which Mr. Thorpe is said to have secured for a trifle, was sold for £305. Mr. Slater gives a copy of this interesting

document (p. 421). At the most important sale of the season, that of the library of the late Rev. Walter Sneyd, the manuscripts were a special feature. One no larger than the palm of the hand realized £2,500. For the rest the new volume is as carefully produced as its predecessors, everything possible having been done to increase its usefulness to bookbuyers and booksellers and bibliographers generally.

* * *

OLD COTTAGES, FARMHOUSES, AND OTHER HALF-TIMBER BUILDINGS IN SHROPSHIRE, HEREFORDSHIRE, AND CHESHIRE. Photographs by James Parkinson. Descriptive notes and sketches by E. A. Ould, F.R.I.B.A. London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1904. 4to, pp. xi, 39, and 100 collotype plates. Price 21s. net.

This beautiful book is a worthy companion to the volume on the *Old Cottages and Farmhouses in Kent and Sussex*, which we welcomed some four years ago. Mr. Ould thinks that the photographs will exercise so potent a charm that few who take up the book will look at the letterpress; but if so, wisdom will remain with the few, as usual. The general description of the timber work of the three western counties, and the points of contrast which such work presents to that of Kent and Sussex, and the descriptive notes on the plates are satisfactorily done, and are illustrated by many sketches and sections in the text, which, while primarily attractive to the architectural student, will be most useful and helpful to every user of the book. The plates begin with Shrewsbury and end with Cheshire villages; and as one turns from one charming old building to another, one feels as if the only right thing to do were to take a ticket for the West forthwith, and see such villages as Orleton, Weobly, and Eardisland in Herefordshire, Alderley Edge in Cheshire, and renew acquaintance with Leominster and Ledbury and their municipal brethren without further loss of time. Every one of the hundred plates has its own charm or interest, and it is difficult to express preferences. A farmhouse at Alderley Edge (Plate 83) is particularly curious, for it has no chimneys! For special beauty and charm we may perhaps name Plates 96, The Old Hall, Middlewich; 58, "The Leys," near Weobly; 69, The Hall of the Butchers' Guild, Hereford; 39, A Farmhouse at Cholstrey; 8, The Abbot's House, Mount Wenlock—the timber-framing of the bell-turret is the excuse for introducing this picture of beauty in stone; 13, The Gatehouse, Stokesay Castle; and 30, Orleton Court. But selection is futile; there is not one of the plates which one cannot linger over with pleasure and appreciation.

* * *

GLEANINGS IN OLD GARDEN LITERATURE. By W. Carew Hazlitt. Popular edition. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. 8vo., pp. vii, 263. Price 1s. 6d. net.

Since Mr. Hazlitt's little work first appeared in the original issue of the Book-Lover's Library, books about gardens have become a kind of fashion; but whatever modern observation and loving care may produce, the old writers on garden craft can never be superseded. And not only the old writers, but the gardens themselves of days gone by, which are so rich in historical and literary associations, the early history of our familiar vegetables and fruits, and of others, like the quince, and the medlar, and the mulberry, which are less familiar now than they used to be—all these are subjects of lasting charm. Mr. Hazlitt's book is no mere dry contribution to bibliography, but a work informed with the love of gardens and a wide knowledge of literature. In its new and attractive garb of grey boards and canvas back it should find a large circle of new readers.

* * *

THE WATERLOO ROLL CALL. By Charles Dalton, F.R.G.S. Second edition, revised and enlarged. London: *Eyre and Spottiswoode*, 1904. 8vo, pp. xvi, 296. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Dalton's *Roll Call*, with its many biographical notes and anecdotes, was first issued in 1890. During the last fourteen years much additional information has come to light, and the work now appears in a sound and considerably enlarged edition. The book is too well known and valued to need further praise here. We may content ourselves with welcoming this re-issue and recommending it to all interested in the fortunes of the men who led in the gigantic struggle at Waterloo. A special and noteworthy feature in this new issue is a list of the non-commissioned officers and men who served in the battle and subsequently received commissions in the British Army.

* * *

Mr. H. M. White is issuing, under the general title of *Old Ingleborough Pamphlets*, accounts of the numerous remains of antiquity to be found in the neighbourhood of the great hill that looks down on the Vale of Lune. The first issue is before us (published by Mr. Elliot Stock; price 2s. net), and contains a sketch of the geological and political history of the hill, with a number of effective photographic illustrations.

* * *

Several local quarterlies, dated October, are on our table. The *Ulster Journal of Archæology* has papers on "Sir Phelim O'Neill," by Mr. J. J. Marshall; "Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland," by Mr. F. J. Bigger; "Church Island, or Inismore, Lough Gill," by Mr. W. J. Fennell; and "The Sack of 'The Lurgan,'" by Dr. Fitzpatrick. Mr. J. S. Crone makes a contribution to "Ulster Bibliography" in the shape of a list of books relating to Derry. The number is well illustrated. In *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, Mr. J. G. Williams continues his valuable articles on the "Lincoln Civic Insignia," and the Rev. W. O. Massingberd has a paper on "The Manor of Osgodby." The contents of the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal* are varied and readable, as usual.

* * *

The *Architectural Review*, November, is an excellent shillingsworth. Besides the valuable section on "Current Architecture," the interest of which is by no means exclusively professional, and "Architectural Education: a Discussion," by Mr. G. Baldwin Brown, there is a substantial instalment of "English Mediæval Figure-Sculpture," with many excellently produced illustrations; a second paper, finely illustrated, on "Burlington House, Piccadilly," by Mr. R. Phené Spiers; and an article on "Architecture and Painting," by Mr. W. Boyes. The frontispiece—

"London Backs"—is from a drawing by Mr. Muirhead Bone, who excels in urban subjects of this kind. We have also received the November numbers of *Good Words* and *Sunday Magazine*—the first issue of a new volume in each case—both full of good and readable matter, and *Sale Prices*, October 31.

Correspondence.

MATINS OR MATTINS.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN the notice of Miss Corelli's book in the *Antiquary* for October, the writer states that there are "two *t*'s, not one," in matins. I find the following all use one *t*: Edward VI. Prayer-Book, Palmer's *Origines Liturgicæ*, Procter on the Common Prayer, and Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary*, while, of course, *matutinus*, from which the word comes, is so spelt. It certainly is spelt "mattins" in modern Prayer-Books, but may not this be the result of a printer's error?

GODHART GODFREY.

Ivy Hatch, Horsham.

We sent the above letter to the writer of the article on Miss Corelli's book, and he remarks as follows:

The whole gist of the statement as to "mattins," not "matins," in the October issue of the *Antiquary*, lay in the fact that Miss Corelli rebuked the Bishop of her own creation for using such a term, whereas it occurs, with the two *t*'s, in the Prayer-Book with which the authoress ought to have been acquainted. But that the spelling with two *t*'s is a misprint, as Mr. Godfrey suggests, cannot for a moment be sustained. The word is spelt with the double *t* in the Common Prayer-Books of 1559, 1604, 1636, and 1637 (Scotland), as well as in the sealed Prayer-Book of 1662. Early in the "seventies," when a dignitary of the Church, during a debate in Convocation, objected to the use of the word, Dean Bickersteth, as prolocutor, interposed, saying, "Surely the word is quite harmless. It is in our reformed Book of Common Prayer, and its use is an interesting link with the past; only, if the use is revived, it is to be hoped that we shall spell it with two *t*'s, as in the Prayer-Book, for that is the proper form of an abbreviation from *Matutinæ Horæ*, with its two *t*'s drawn together."

When this matter was discussed some years ago, instances were cited from fifteenth and sixteenth episcopal registers of the dioceses of York, Lincoln, and Lichfield, where the Anglicised form of the words appears many times as "mattins" or "mattens." A 1539 use of the two *t*'s is also to be found in *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.* (xiv., ii., 613), at the Public Record Office. In fact, manuscript examples of an early date are quite numerous, and we do not happen to be aware of early manuscript instances of one *t*.

As to print, we do not know what edition of Skeat's Dictionary Mr. Godfrey consulted, but in the third edition (1898) appears: "Matins, mattins, morning prayers . . . Lat. *matutinum*, passed into French with the loss of *u*, thus producing *mattin*, contracted to *matin*; *cf.* Italian *mattino*, morning."

Whilst preferring "mattins," as on the whole more reasonable and better supported than "matins," the latter form cannot be said to be wrong, for it is used by Shakespeare and Milton, whilst for the former can be pleaded Bishop Stillingfleet and Dryden. But English Churchmen should be guided by their Prayer-Book. Canon Wordsworth, the most learned living liturgiologist, uses the two *t*'s in his recent work on English service-books.

SHEARS ON TOMBSTONES.

TO THE EDITOR.

The signification of shears or scissors on tombstones appears to vary according to circumstances. Pointed shears sometimes indicated the tomb of an archdeacon, the sharpening of shears and the clipping of tonsures being diaconal functions. Broad or square-pointed shears sometimes occur on the graves of people connected with textile industries. Tadcaster was at one time a centre of the cloth-making trade, and the guild of weavers of this place had a chantry in the church dedicated to their patron, St. Katherine. A fragment of stone from this chantry bears the broad-pointed shears, together with the wheel of the saint. A Leeds acquaintance of mine lately found one of the old broad-pointed cloth-dressing shears in the roof of an old factory. They are about 4 feet long, and are so strong in the spring as to necessitate their movement by a sliding piece of wood. I own a reproduction of an ancient Flemish kalendar, which shows a pair of broad-pointed shears for the festival of St. Vitus. These I take to be the shears of Atropos, having reference to the name of the saint, another possible meaning for tombstone shears.

JOHN H. WHITHAM.

Four Gables, Boston Spa.
October 31, 1904.

More letters on this subject next month.—ED.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

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